

# SERİLER UYGULAMA - 1

1) (a)  $0.\overline{06} = 0.0666\dots$ , (b)  $1.24\overline{123} = 1.24123123\dots$

dövírli endilik sayılarını iki seýriñin ösani olarak yazınız.

a)  $0.\overline{06} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 0.\overline{6} = \frac{1}{10} \left( \frac{6}{10} + \frac{6}{10^2} + \frac{6}{10^3} + \dots \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{6}{10} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10^2} + \dots \right) = \frac{6}{100} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{10} \right)^k$  geç.  
seri  
yakınsak  
 $= \frac{6}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{10}} = \frac{6}{100} \cdot \frac{10}{9} = \frac{6}{90} = \frac{1}{15}$  olur.

b)  $1.24\overline{123} = \frac{124}{100} + \left( \frac{123}{10^5} + \frac{123}{10^9} + \frac{123}{10^{13}} + \dots \right)$   
 $= \frac{124}{100} + \frac{123}{10^5} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{10^4} + \frac{1}{10^8} + \frac{1}{10^{12}} + \dots \right) = \frac{124}{100} + \frac{123}{10^5} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{10^4} \right)^k$   
 $= \frac{124}{100} + \frac{123}{10^5} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{10^4}} = \frac{124}{100} + \frac{123}{10^5} \cdot \frac{10^3}{999}$  geç. serisi yok  
 $= \frac{124}{100} + \frac{123}{99900} = \frac{124.999 + 123}{99900}$   
 $= \frac{123999}{99900} = \frac{124123 - 124}{99900} = \frac{\text{Tümü - Devetmeyen}}{(\text{Dereceden fazla g})/\text{Devetmeyen}}$  baðar on

2)  $\frac{9}{100} + \frac{9}{100^2} + \frac{9}{100^3} + \dots + \frac{9}{100^n} + \dots$  biçimindeki serinin yakınsaklığını inceleyiniz.

$$= \frac{9}{100} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100^2} + \dots \right) = \frac{9}{100} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{100} \right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{9}{(100)^{k+1}}$$

Bu serinin  $n$ . kismi toplamları dirisi  $A_n = \frac{9}{100} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n \left( \frac{1}{100} \right)^k$   
 $= \frac{9/100 \left( 1 - (\frac{1}{100})^n \right)}{1 - 1/100} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9/100 \left( 1 - (\frac{1}{100})^n \right)}{1 - 1/100}$   
 $= \frac{9/100 \cdot 1}{99/100} = \frac{9}{99} = \frac{1}{11}$  dir.

Dolayısıyla seri yakınsak ve toplamı  $= \frac{1}{11}$  dir.

3)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \right)$  seri sinin yakınsaklıgim?

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2}$$
 $= \left( \frac{1}{2} - \cancel{\frac{1}{3}} \right) + \left( \cancel{\frac{1}{3}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{4}} \right) + \left( \cancel{\frac{1}{4}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{5}} \right) + \dots + \left( \cancel{\frac{1}{n+1}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{n+2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2}$  ve

$$\alpha = 1, \beta = -1$$

$$(-\alpha(k+2) + \beta/k+1)$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$ , yani  $(S_n)$  yakınsak  $\Rightarrow$  seride yakınsak ve  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2}$  olur

4) a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{40n}{(2n-1)^2(2n+1)^2}$ , b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)$  serilerinin yakınsaklıklarını tespit et, yakınsak top?

$$a) S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{40k}{(2k-1)^2(2k+1)^2} = \sum_{k=1}^n 5 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{40k}{(2k-1)^2(2k+1)^2} = \frac{A}{2k-1} + \frac{B}{(2k+1)^2} + \frac{C}{2k+1} + \frac{D}{(2k+1)^2} = 5 \cdot \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{7^2} \right) - \dots + \left( \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} \right) \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow A=0, C=0, B=5, D=-5 \\ = 5 \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} \right) \text{ dir.}$$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5 \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} \right) = 5 \Rightarrow (S_n) \text{ yakınsak} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{40n}{(2n-1)^2(2n+1)^2} = 5 \text{ bulunur.}$

$$b) S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln\left(\frac{k}{k+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2} (\ln k - \ln(k+1)) = [\overset{0}{\ln 1} - \ln 2] + (\ln 2 - \ln 3) + \dots + (\ln n - \ln(n+1)) = 0 - \ln(n+1) \text{ dir ve}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-\ln(n+1)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \ln\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right) = -\infty \Rightarrow (S_n) \text{ iraksak} \Rightarrow \text{Seri de iraksak olur.}$

$$5) a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{5^n} \right), b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{3}{2^n} \text{ serileri yeter mi?} \\ \text{yok ise toplanır?}$$

Gözüm: (a)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \text{ dir}$   
 geo. seri ( $r = \frac{1}{2} < 1$  yani)

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ de yakınsak ve } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{5^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^n \text{ geo. seri de yakınsak} \rightarrow = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{5}{6} \text{ dir}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{5^n} \text{ de yakınsak olsun} \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{5^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{5^n} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{30} \text{ dir.}$$

Böylece  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{5^n} \right)$  de yakınsak ve  $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{16}{30} = \frac{8}{15}$  dir.

$$b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{3}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \frac{\text{geo. seri}}{\text{yok}} \frac{6 \cdot 1}{1+1/2} = \frac{12}{3} = 4.$$

$$6) a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n, b) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(k\pi)}{5^k}, c) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{k}{2k+1}\right)$$

Serilerinin yakınsaklık veya iraksaklıklarını inceleyiniz.

Cözüm: a)  $a_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$  ve  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} \neq 0$  olduğundan, Genel Terim Testi gereği bu seri iraksaktır.

$$b) \cos(k\pi) = (-1)^k \text{ dir.} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(k\pi)}{5^k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{5^k} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{5}\right)^k$$

geometrik serisi yakınsaktır ve  $= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{5}{6}$  bulunur.

$$c) a_k = \ln\left(\frac{k}{2k+1}\right) \text{ ve } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{k}{2k+1}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \neq 0$$

old. dan, Genel Terim Testi, gereği seri iraksak olur.

$$7) a) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\arctan k}{1+k^2}, b) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^k + \bar{e}^k}, c) \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k \cdot \ln k (\ln(\ln k))^p}$$

Serilerinin yakınsaklık veya iraksaklıklarını inceleyiniz.

Cözüm: (a)  $f: [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2}$  fonks. alınsa;

(i)  $\forall x \in [1, \infty)$  için  $f(x) \geq 0$

(ii)  $f(x)$  artan:  $f'(x) = \frac{1+x^2 \cdot (1+x^2) - 2x \cdot \arctan x}{(1+x^2)^2} \leq 0$

(iii)  $f: [1, \infty)$  de süreklidir. öyleyse

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^R \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \begin{cases} \text{arctan } R \\ u = \arctan x \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \end{cases} \\ = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u^2}{2} \Big|_{\pi/4}^R = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \arctan R^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{16} \right) = \frac{3\pi^2}{32} \text{ dir.} \end{cases}$$

integral yakınsak  $\Rightarrow f(k) = a_k$  old. dan  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\arctan k}{1+k^2}$  serisi de yakınsak olur.

$$b) f: [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{1}{e^x + \bar{e}^x} \quad (f(k) = a_k)$$

fonks.  $\forall x \in [1, \infty)$  için  $f(x) \geq 0$ ,  $f$  sürekli ve artanlıdır (?) Ayrıca

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx \right\}_{x=1}^{x=R} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{du}{e^{2u} + 1} \right\}_{u=\ln 2}^{u=\ln R} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan u) \Big|_{u=\ln 2}^{u=\ln R}$$

$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan(e^R) - \arctan e) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(e) \in \mathbb{R}$ , yani  
integral yoksaksa  $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln x \cdot (\ln(\ln x))} \overset{\text{Int-test}}{\Rightarrow}$  seride yoksaksa.

c)  $f: [3, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln x \cdot (\ln(\ln x))}$  olsun.

(i)  $\forall x \in [3, \infty)$  için  $f(x) \geq 0$  ve  $f$  sürekli mi?

(iii)  $f(x)$  azalan;  $f'(x) = \dots$   $\overset{\text{entegr}}{=}$   $\frac{1}{\ln(\ln x)}$   $\overset{?}{\ln(\ln x)}$

$$\Rightarrow \int_3^\infty \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln x \cdot (\ln(\ln x))} \overset{u = \ln(\ln x) \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{\ln x} dx}{=} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\ln(\ln 3)}^R \frac{du}{u^p} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ u^{-p+1} \right]_{\ln(\ln 3)}^R$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u^{-p+1}}{-p+1} \Big|_{\ln(\ln 3)}^R = \frac{1}{-p+1} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( (\ln(\ln R))^{-p+1} - (\ln(\ln 3))^{-p+1} \right)$$

$$\ln(\ln 3) = \begin{cases} \text{yoksak}, p > 1 \\ \text{irrasyonel}, p \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{oldular;}$$

$$\sum_3^\infty \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln x \cdot (\ln(\ln x))} = \begin{cases} \text{yoksak}, p > 1 \\ \text{irrasyonel}, p \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{olarak olur.}$$

8) a)  $\sum_1^\infty \frac{k+1}{k \cdot (k+2)}$ , b)  $\sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{3^{\ln k}}$  serileri yoksak mı?

Gözüm: (a)  $f: [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x \cdot (x+2)}$  fonk.  $\forall x \in [1, \infty)$  ni

(i)  $f(x) > 0$ , (ii)  $f$  sürekli ve (iii)  $f$  azalan (?)

Ayrıca  $\int_1^\infty \frac{x+1}{x \cdot (x+2)} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^R \frac{x+1}{x \cdot (x+2)} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2} \right) \right] dx$

$$\begin{aligned} x+1 &= A(x+2) + Bx \\ \text{den } A &= 1/2, B = 1/2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \left( \frac{1/2}{x} + \frac{1/2}{x+2} \right) dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln x + \ln(x+2) \right) \Big|_1^R$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln(x+2) \right] \Big|_1^R = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \ln(R+2) - \ln 2 \right)$$

integral iraksaksa  $\Rightarrow$  seride uraksatlar.  $= \infty$ .

b)  $f: [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3^{\ln x}}$  denir  $\overset{f \text{ sürekli}}{\Rightarrow}$   $\overset{f > 0}{\Rightarrow}$   $\overset{f \text{ azalan}}{\Rightarrow}$  ve

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{3^{\ln x}} \overset{3^{\ln x} = e^{\ln 3^{\ln x}} = e^{\ln x \cdot \ln 3} = e^{\ln 3 \cdot \ln x} = e^{\ln x} = x^{\ln 3}}{=} \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^{\ln 3}} \Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^{\ln 3}}$$

Int-test  $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^{\ln 3}}$  serisi de yakunlak olur.

$\Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{3^{\ln x}}$  serisi yoksaktır.

g)  $A_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - 2\sqrt{k}$  biriminde olan  $a_k$ 'nın  
değisi yakınsak midir? Neden?

Cözüm:  $a_k' = \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 2\sqrt{k}$  dir, yani  $a_k' = S_k - 2\sqrt{k}$  olur.

Diger taraftan  $\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{1/2}}$  ve  $f: [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{1/2}}$  iken

$f > 0$ ,  $f$  süreli ve  $f$  azalanır. Ayrıca;

$$B_k = \left\{ \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \right\}_{1}^k = \left\{ \frac{dx}{x^{1/2}} \right\}_{1}^k = 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_1^k = 2\sqrt{k} - 2 = A_k = \sum_1^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

O zaman  $a_k = \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 2\sqrt{k} = 2\sqrt{k} - 2 - 2\sqrt{k} = -2$

bulunur ki buchinin yakınsak olduğunu göster.

10) Aşağıdaki serilerin yakınsaklık veya iraksaklıklarını inceleyiniz. Nedenlerini açıklayınız.

a)  $\sum_1^{\infty} k^{\frac{1}{k+5}}$ , b)  $\sum_1^{\infty} \left(2 + \frac{3}{k}\right)^k$ , c)  $\sum_1^{\infty} \operatorname{arctan} k$

Cözüm: a)  $f: [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{x}{e^{x/5}}$   $\begin{cases} f > 0 \\ f \text{ süreli} \\ f \text{ azalan} \end{cases}$   
ve  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^R x e^{-x/5} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ x \cdot e^{-x/5} \Big|_1^R + \int_1^R -e^{-x/5} dx \right] = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( -5e^{-R/5} \cdot (R+1) \Big|_1^R \right)$   
 $= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( -5e^{-R/5} \cdot (R+1) \Big|_1^R \right) = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( -5e^{-R/5} (R+1) + 5e^{-1/5} \right) = 5e^{-1/5} = \text{fin. yeterli}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  seride yakınsak olur.

b) Sonel Terim Testi:  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 + \frac{3}{k}\right)^k = \infty$ , yani  $\Rightarrow$  seri iraksak.

c)  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{arctan}(k) = \pi/2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  G.Z. Testi  
 $\Rightarrow$  seri iraksak olur.