$$2) 2) \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2-1}$$

Seja f(x) = 1 , de finida mo intervolu Continue [2,00).

f(x) i mod regative. f(x) i mod curante poin $f'(x) = -\frac{\partial x}{(x^2-1)^2} \le 0$

Com tudor on hipóteres rotisfeitos, Vossos utilizar a terte da integral:

 $\lim_{R\to\infty} \left[\int_{2}^{R} \frac{1}{x^{2}-1} dx \right] = \lim_{R\to\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \ln |R+1| + \int_{2}^{2} \ln |R-1| + \int_{2}^{2} \ln |3| \right]$ $= \frac{\log(3)}{2} 2 \left(0.549304 \right)$ (welfrom)

Utilizando o Pruguma Pora Su, obtema

Sug ≈ 0.43

Se conviderarmon lim $\left[\int_{R+\infty}^{R} \frac{1}{x^{2}-1} dx\right] \approx 0.55$, terror, que a evro é de oprieximonlomente 0.18.

$$Q_{m} = \frac{3m}{\sqrt{m^{3}+1}}$$

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{3m}{\sqrt{m^3+1'}}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{3.m}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{m^3+1'}}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{3.} \sqrt{m}}{(m^3+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(m^3+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(m$$

=
$$\sqrt{3}$$
, $\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m^{1/8}}{(m^{3} + 1)^{1/4}}$
= $\sqrt{3}$, $\lim_{m \to \infty} m^{1/8}$, $|m^{2} + 1|^{1/4}$ $\longrightarrow \infty$