(lase 30: Series Sucesiones: dans = da, a2, a3, ... 4 Ey: an = 1  $Q_n = (-r)^r$ Pregunta: sabamos sumar cosas como a, taz + ... taso Podemos sumar la lista completa?!

Q, + az + --- + an + ---A este tipo de sumas infinitas se les llama series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n)$ Qué pasa un distintos gamplos?

sumas de los términos son 1+2+3= 1+2+3+4= 1+2+3+4+5 £15 Y va aumentando cada vez más rápida.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N = (1+2+3+4+...+100+.$$

Esto se pude demostrar por inducción

la idea es que
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) = 1$$
la definición es entonces

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{m \to \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{m} a_n$ Ino bo prede escribir de otra forma:

Construinms hsn's de la signiente forma:  

$$S_1 = a_1$$
  
 $S_2 = a_1 + a_2$   
 $S_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3$   
 $\vdots$   
 $S_n = a_1 + \dots + a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k$   
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} s_n$ 

Decinnos que Zan Converge Si lim Sn n=1 no existe, alcimos que la existe. Si diverge diverge Converge Progresiones geométricas: Succesiones de la

$$\alpha$$
,  $\alpha \Gamma$ ,  $\alpha \Gamma^2$ ,  $\alpha \Gamma^3$ ,  $\alpha \Gamma^4$ ,...

Por ejamplo  $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{2^n}$  as geométrica

 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$   $\Gamma = \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{16}$ 

Como Sumamos (as sucesiones geométricas?

 $\alpha_n = \alpha \Gamma^{n-1}$ 

truco es:

a +0

$$S_{n} = \alpha + \alpha \Gamma + \alpha \Gamma^{2} + \dots + \alpha \Gamma^{n-2} + \alpha \Gamma^{n-1}$$

$$\Gamma S_{n} = \alpha \Gamma + \alpha \Gamma^{2} + \alpha \Gamma^{3} + \dots + \alpha \Gamma^{n-1} + \alpha \Gamma^{n}$$

$$S_{n} - \Gamma S_{n} = \alpha - \alpha \Gamma^{n}$$

$$S_{n} (1 - \Gamma) = \alpha - \alpha \Gamma^{n}$$

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1-r
Lo ónico que falta es tomar el límite:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a-ar^n}{1-r}$$
(uál es el valor de este límite? Varios casos:
Si  $r=1$ , claramente hay un problema:
La sucesión es entonces

 $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha$ r,  $\alpha$ r,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a = (at . . . + a) = na \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} |0, a=0$$

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$$\sum$$

• 
$$|\Gamma| > 1$$
  $S_n = \underbrace{\alpha - \alpha \Gamma^n}_{1 - \Gamma}$   $E_j$ :  $\begin{cases} \Gamma = 2 \\ \Gamma = -3 \end{cases}$   $\Gamma = (-3)^n \text{ M}$ 

•  $|\Gamma| > 1$   $S_n$  mo existe

•  $|\Gamma| > 1$ 

Ejemplos: calcule el valor de la serie
$$5 - \frac{10}{3} + \frac{20}{9} - \frac{40}{27} + \dots$$
Sol: vamos esto como um suesión geométrica.
$$0 = 5 \qquad (a, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$5, -5 \cdot \frac{2}{3}, 5 \cdot \frac{4}{9}, 5 \cdot \frac{8}{27}, \dots$$

$$\frac{3}{3}$$
,  $\frac{1}{9}$ ,  $\frac{1}{27}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ 

La serie es convergente (condo 
$$|T| < 1$$
  
 $|T| = |-2/3| < 1$   
La serie entonces converge

Ej: la serie 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n 3^{n-n}$$
 converge  $\delta$  no?

$$a_{n} = 3 \cdot (\frac{4}{3})^{n-1}$$
 $= 3 \cdot (\frac{4}{3}) \cdot (\frac{4}{3})^{n-1}$ 
 $= 4 \cdot (\frac{4$ 

 $Q_{n} = 2^{2n} 3^{1-n} = (2^{2})^{n} \frac{3}{3^{n}} = \frac{4^{n}}{3^{n}} \frac{3}{3^{n}}$ 

Propiedades:
Asumiendo que todas las series involveradas
existen:

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 

Jemplo: la serie 2 n converge o no-

Minamos (as sumos parciales

$$S_1 = 1$$
 $S_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $S_4 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}) > 1 + \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $S_8 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}) > 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ 

Esto implica que  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  diverge

Test de la blancura

Si 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 converge, antonces  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$ 

Dipo: no dice que si  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$ , antonces

2 an converge

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$ , antonces

Ste es un test para probar divergencia:

Se usa de la signiente forma:

Si  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  diverge

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  diverge

Ej: de la blancura:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} Q_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{5n^2 + 4} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{5n^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{5} \neq 0$$

el test, la surie diverge.

The example:  $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$ , une tiene que  $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0$ , pero  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n}$  no converge.