Series: 
$$10 \text{ n} : \text{sucesion}$$
 $S_n : \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = (a_1 + \dots + a_n)$ 
 $\lim_{k \to \infty} S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ 

(uando existe??

Ej:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n}$  existe sóbo cuando  $p > 1$ 
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n}$  no existe,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} s_n : \text{existe}$ 

( ase 32:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha \Gamma^{n-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{1-r}, & |r| < 1 \\ w & existe \end{cases}$$
 | r| \geq 1

Si 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 no existe Util

2. Test de la integral: Si f:[1,00] -> R es cont, pos, decr, an=f(n)  $\int_{-\infty}^{1} du$  existe  $\iff$   $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  existe

$$\frac{1}{2^{n}} = \frac{1}{2^{n}} =$$

n

grande Test de comparación: Supongamos que dans, Abns son positivas

1) Si 
$$b_n \ge a_n$$
  $y \ge b_n$  es convergente, entonces  $b_n = \frac{a_n}{a_n} = \frac{a_n}{a_n}$ 

$$\frac{1}{2n^2 + 4n + 3}$$
Onverge on no.

Converge o no.

Sol: Indica win: comparer con 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{2n}$$
 $= \frac{5}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  converge

$$\frac{1}{4n+3}$$
  $\frac{5}{2n^2}$  .

of 
$$lo$$
 tanto,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{s}{2n^2 + 4n + 3}$  existe

=  $j$ : determine  $s_i = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{lh(n)}{n}$  existe o no.

a

integral, vimos que

al test de

n =

 $\omega$ 

diverge.

Veanus 17 3 In(x) h = 3 lucgo = 00 armónica

Ojo: no importa que partinos de 
$$n=3$$
. Si  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty}$  /.  $=\infty$ , entonces  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$  /.  $=\omega$  tb.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 

Otra forma: 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
;  $ZI$ ,  $\infty$ )  $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 

Nos, whit, decr.,  $Q_n = f(n) = \frac{1}{n}$ 
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  existe  $\Longrightarrow$   $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} dx$  existe

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} dx$ 
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Intento: 
$$\frac{1}{2^{n}-1} > \frac{1}{2^{n}}$$

$$\frac{2}{2^{n}-1} > \frac{1}{2^{n}} = 7$$

Qué obtuve 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n-1} \ge 1$$
  
Esto no me asegura que la serie exista.  
Test comparación en límite:  
Supongamos que la  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  but son positivas.  
Si lim  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{1}{2}$  c

Con 
$$c > 0$$
 (finite), entonces  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n y \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$   
Convergen al mismo tiempo

$$\frac{1}{2^{n}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n}} = \frac{1}{2^{n}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n}-1} = \frac{1}{2^{n}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n}-$$

for 
$$lo$$
 tanto,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n-1}$  converge.

ar (nu morador) = 2

Ej: determine si 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2 + 3n}{\sqrt{5 + n^5}}$$
 converge o no.  
Sol:  $a_n = \text{división de polinomios y raices}$   
Lo que uno hace es mirar los grados

$$Gr(denom) = 5/2 \qquad \Gamma = ()^{1/2}$$

$$Comparation for denom is denomed by the second of t$$

$$\frac{0n}{0n} = \frac{2n^{2} + 3n}{\sqrt{5 + n^{5}}} = \frac{2n^{2} + 3n}{\sqrt$$

N 5/2

$$= \frac{2 + 3/n}{\sqrt{5/n^2 + 1}}$$

Nor to tanto, 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 3^n}{\sqrt{s + n^s}}$$
 converge  $s_i$ 

y  $solo$   $s_i$ 
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/2}}$  converge.

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  converge  $s_i$ 
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  converge  $s_i$ 
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 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  converge  $s_i$ 
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  converge  $s_i$ 

p=1/2, no converge. Asi que

$$\frac{2\sqrt{1+3n}}{\sqrt{5+n^5}} \quad \text{diverge}.$$

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S}{2+3^n} \quad \text{Converge, comparar con} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n}$ 

3. 
$$\sum_{n=s}^{1} \frac{n^{2}-sn}{n^{3}+n+1} \frac{diverge}{son} = \sum_{n=s}^{1} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$-1 \leq son(n) \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq son(n) \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq 1 + son(n) \leq 2$$

$$10^{n}$$

converge Converge

Comparations con diverge 
$$n'^{2-1} - n^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{n^{1/2}}$$
,  $\sum \frac{1}{n^{1/2}}$  diverge