<u>Curs 2</u>

- 1. Peri de numere reale
- 2. Criterial sufficient de divergență $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n \neq 0 \implies \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n divergență$
- 3. Serie geometrică $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n$ $\dim_1, \quad q \in \mathbb{R} \setminus (-1, 1)$
- 5. Operation un serie
- 6. Priterii de come, pt. serii en termeni pozitivi
 - 1) Criterial reportable: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = l$ $l(1) = \sum_{n\to\infty} x_n \text{ order}, \quad l(1) = \sum_{n\to\infty} x_n \text{ div}$
 - 2) Criterial radicalulai: $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n} = l$ $l (1 =) \sum_{n\to\infty} x_n \text{ cons.}, \quad l > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n\to\infty} x_n \text{ dis.}$
 - 3) Criterial Roole Duhamel $\lim_{n\to\infty} m \left(\frac{x_n}{x_{m+1}}-1\right) = 0$ $|x_n| = \sum_{n\to\infty} x_n \text{ din } , \quad |x_n| = \sum_{n\to\infty} x_n \text{ some}$

4) Criterial condensarii

×_n des reseator => Σ×_n ~ Σ 2ⁿ· ×₂ⁿ

5) Criterial de comparație un inegalitație ×m & ym

$$\sum y_n$$
 where $\sum x_n$ where

6) Criterial de comparație un limità

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{x_n}{y_n}=\ell$$

7. Priterii de como. pt. serii en termeni cone care

1) Criterial Abel - Diricht

$$\begin{bmatrix}
x_n & desc, & \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0 \\
|\sum_{k=0}^n y_k| \le M
\end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n x_n \cdot y_n \quad conv$$

$$\frac{1}{1}$$
 $\sum_{n} y_{n} w_{n} w_{n}$
 $\sum_{n} y_{n} w_{n} w_{n}$

8. Criterial Leibniz

$$x_n = 0$$
 = $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot x_n = 0$

Fil
$$x_n = \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2} + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n}{2n+1}$$
 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Det $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$

Jol:

$$x_{2K} = \frac{1 + (-1)^{2K}}{2} + (-1)^{2K} \cdot \frac{2K}{2 \cdot 2K + 1} = \frac{1 + 1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{2K}{4K + 1}$$

$$x_{2K} = 1 + \frac{2K}{4K + 1} \xrightarrow{K \to \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lambda_{2k+1} = \frac{1 + (-1)^{2k+1}}{2} + (-1)^{2k+1} \cdot \frac{2k+1}{2 \cdot (2k+1) + 1} = \frac{1 - 1}{2} + (-1) \cdot \frac{2k+1}{4k+3}$$

$$\lambda_{2k+1} = -\frac{2k+1}{4k+3} \xrightarrow{k-1} \infty \qquad -\frac{1}{2}$$

N = 2N U (2N+1)

Deni
$$L((x_m)_m) = \{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\}$$

A godar
$$\lim_{x_n \to -\frac{1}{2}} x_n = \frac{3}{2}$$

 $\lim_{x_n \to -\infty} x_n = \frac{3}{2}$

Jeris de numere reale

Ded Fie
$$(x_m)_m \in \mathbb{R}$$
, $p \in \mathbb{N}$ s_i $s_m = x_p + x_{p+1} + ... + x_m$

Perechea $((x_m)_{m \neq p}, (s_m)_{m \neq p})$ s_i m . serie de

Notatie In wortestul definitie precidente, perechea
$$((x_m)_{m \ge n}, (x_m)_{m \ge n})$$
 ne notraja $\sum_{n \ge n} x_n$ non $\sum_{n \ge n} x_n$

Obs In general
$$p = 0$$
 row $p = 1$, capui pe care le vom considera în continuare

Fix
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \times_n$$
 so serie de n . reale $(s_n = x_0 + x_1 + ... + x_n + x_n)$

- Next 1) Elementele simbi $(x_m)_m$ se n. termin serie: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$
 - 2) Elementele șirului (sm)m se n. sumele
 - 3) Dora Flim on = L E The out d s.m.

numa seriei
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$$
 si vom mie $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n = d$
nou $\sum_{n \neq 0} x_n$ nou $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n = d$
h) I purem rā seria $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ este convergenta
dorā siml $(s_m)_n$ este convergent
5) I purem rā seria $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ este diregenta

Propositie Dorā seria
$$\sum_{n} x_{n}$$
 este convergentà, atumi lim $x_{n} = 0$

Exemple
$$\int_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Obs Folssind door of imatica "
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$$
" mu putem decide door series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ este comm.

ex 2

Determinati sumele serieler de mai jos si presipati dava sunt som.

$$a) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(m+1)}$$

L)
$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q^m, \quad q \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(0^{\circ} = 1 \quad \text{prin convention})$$

<u> Jol</u> :

$$x_{m} = \frac{1}{m(m+1)} \forall m \in N$$

$$3m = x_1 + x_2 + ... + x_m
= \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + ... + \frac{1}{m(m+1)}
= \frac{2-1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{3-2}{2 \cdot 3} + ... + \frac{(m+1)-m}{m(m+1)}
= \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + ... + \left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m+1}\right)
= 1 - \frac{1}{m+1} \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} s_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n = 1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 1 \quad \text{for any } x_n = 1$$

$$k) \quad x_{m} = 2^{m} \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$s_{m} = x_{0} + x_{1} + \dots + x_{m} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}$$

$$= 1 + 2 + 2^{2} + \dots + 2^{m} \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$s_{m} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}$$

$$= 1 + 2 + 2^{2} + \dots + 2^{m} \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$s_{m} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} x_{k}$$

$$S_{m} = \begin{cases} n+1; & q=1 \\ 1 \cdot \frac{q^{m+1}-1}{2-1}; & q \neq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} n+1; & q=1 \\ \frac{q^{m+1}-1}{2-1}; & q \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

Dara
$$q=1$$
 atunci $\lim_{n\to\infty} s_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} (n+1) = \infty$

Den
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n = +\infty$$
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ este divergentà

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} q^{n+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & \frac{1}{2} \leq -1 \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2} \in (-1, 1) \\ +\infty, & \frac{1}{2} \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Dorà
$$q \le -1$$
 atumi nu existà $\lim_{n\to\infty} s_n$, den $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ nu are sumà $s_n \ge \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ este div

Dará
$$q \in (-1, 1)$$
 atumi $\lim_{n\to\infty} s_n = \frac{-1}{q-1} = \frac{1}{1-q}$

deri $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n = \frac{1}{1-q}$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ este com-

Dorā
$$q>1$$
, otumi $\lim_{n\to\infty} s_n=+\infty$, dei $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n=\infty$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ este divergentà

Obs În oplicații putem folori, fară justificare, comergențele următoarele serii de r. reale:

1)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n$$
 row; dona $q \in (-1,1)$ div ; dona $q \in R \setminus (-1,1)$ (serie geometrica)

2)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^d}$$
 rem, data $d > 1$

dir, data $d \leq 1$

(serie amonică generalizată)

Uls of it down obs. pres. sunt numere reale care un depind de n

Exemple

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{n}{2}}}$$
 NU e revie om onivæ gen (depinde de n)

Propositie Fie $\sum_{m} x_{m} n_{i} \sum_{m} y_{m} dona$ reni de m. reale n_{i} $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{+}$

1) Dora
$$\sum_{n} x_{n} \in \omega_{n}$$
, atumi $\sum_{n} d \cdot x_{n} \in \omega_{n}$
 $\sum_{n} d \cdot x_{n} = d \cdot \sum_{n} x_{n}$

- 2) Dora Z xn e dir, atumi Z 1.xn e din
- 3) Dora Z in i Z yn mut wom., atumi

 $\sum (x_n + y_n) \in \omega m$

 \hat{J}_{n} plus, $\sum_{n} (x_{n} + y_{n}) = \sum_{n} x_{n} + \sum_{n} y_{n}$

4) Daca Exa e com ni Eyn e die

(now invers, $\sum_{n} x_{n} \in dir \quad n_{j} = \sum_{n} y_{n} \in conv.)$ atumi (xn + yn) e din

5) Dora I &m nj I In mut din atumi $\sum_{n} (x_n + y_n)$ posts f: now com. now dir. (trebrie verif. woweng enta folosond alta metoda)

<u>Jurema</u> (Criterial Cauchy et. seni de m reale) Junt schvolente:

1) \(\sum_{n} \times_{n} \) e com-

- 2) \$ \$ \$ 0, \ \frac{1}{2} n_{\epsilon} \ \epsilon \ \text{n.i.} \ \text{tn} \ \text{n.j.} \ \text{tm} \ \epsilon \ \text{n.i.} \ \text{tm} \ \epsilon \ \text{n.i.} \ \text{tm} \ \epsilon \ \text{m.i.} \ \text{tm} \ \epsilon \ \epsilon \ over $| X_{n+1} + X_{n+2} + ... + X_{n+m} | \leq \mathcal{E}$

Criterii de convergență pentru sein un termeni pozitivi

1) <u>Criterial roportului</u>

Fix $\sum_{n \to \infty} x_n$, $x_n > 0$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $a.\hat{a}$. $\exists \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \ell$

- a) Dorā l 21, atumi \(\sum_{m} \times n \) ste vour

 b) Dorā l > 1, atumi \(\sum_{m} \times n \) este din

 c) Dorā l = 1, atumi miteriul nu deride

2) <u>Criteriul radicalului</u>

Fix $\sum_{n} x_n$, $x_n \ge 0$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\exists \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n-t]{x_n} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \ell$

- a) Dorā l 21, atmi $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ este come b) Darā l 31, atmi $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ este din c) Darā l = 1, atmi miterial nu decide

3) Criterial Roobe - Duhamel

Fix $\sum_{n} x_n, x_n > 0$ a.s. $\exists \lim_{n \to \infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1\right) \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \ell$

- a) Dorā l 21, aturci \(\sum_{n} \times_{n} \times_{n}

4) <u>Criterial un densorii</u>

Fix $(x_m)_m \in [0, +\infty)$ un six descrescator

Atuni seriele de nr. reale $\sum_{m} x_m$ si $\sum_{m} 2^m \cdot x_{2^m}$ an arelazi convergență (i.e. sour sunt amble convergențe sour sunt amble div: $\sum_{m} x_m \sim \sum_{m} 2^m \cdot x_{2^m}$)

5) Criterial de comparatie un inegalitati

Fix result $\sum_{n} x_n$ $x_i \geq y_n$ $a.\hat{a}. x_n \geq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $x_i \quad y_n \geq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $x_i \quad \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ $a.\hat{a}. \quad \forall n \geq n_0$ oven $x_n \leq y_n$

- a) Dora Eyn e wow atunci Exn e vour
- b) Dorā \(\sum_n \times_n \ti

6) <u>Criteriul de comparație un limite</u>

Fie mile \(\sum_{n} \times_{n} \sum_{n} \sum_{n} \sum_{n} \sum_{n} \times_{n} \times_{n

- a) Dará le (0, ∞) atunci ∑ ×n ~ ∑ yn (an oreogi wwengentá)

\(\times \times

c) Dorā l=+00 ji ∑yn e dir, atunci

 $\sum_{n} x_n \in din$

Criterii de convergență pt. serii

un termini vorecore

Fie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ o serie de numere reale

(Oles Recipeoca prop. prec. m este ader.

1) Criterile Abel - Dirichlet

I. Fix
$$(x_n)_n \in \mathbb{R}$$
 $x_i = 0$

a) $(x_n)_n$ este descrisation $x_i = 0$

b) $x_i = 0$
 $x_i = 0$

Atumi $x_i = 0$
 $x_i = 0$
 $x_i = 0$

Atumi $x_i = 0$
 $x_i = 0$

Atumi $x_i = 0$
 $x_i = 0$

II. Fix
$$(x_n)_n \in \mathbb{R}$$
 $x_i = (y_n)_n \in \mathbb{R}$ a. \hat{x} .

a) $(x_n)_n$ este noneton x_i marginit

b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} y_n$ este convergenta

Atumi $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n \cdot y_n$ este convergenta

2) Criteriul lui Leibniz

Fie
$$(x_n)_n \in \mathbb{R}$$
 un sir descrescatir a. î.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$. Atuni $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot x_n$ este convergent

Arotati ra

a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \in \omega_n$$

<u>fst</u> :

a) Fix $x_m = \frac{1}{m} \forall m \in N^*$. A vem va $(x_m)_m$ extension

description of
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 0$$

Conform Priterial lui Leibnig regultà cà E an este com

$$L) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |a_m| = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^m}{m} \right| = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m}$$

Aven ca [an este divergenta (serie armonica gueralijata, d=1)

Itudiati unvergenta seriei
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot h \cdot 7 \cdot ... \cdot (3n-2)}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot ... \cdot (3n)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Jol:

$$X_{m} = \frac{1 \cdot h \cdot 7 \cdot ... \cdot (3m-2)}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot ... \cdot 3m} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{m}} \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}^{*}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{x_{n+1} \cdot x_{n+1} \cdot (3n-1)(3n+1)}{y \cdot y_{n} \cdot y_{n} \cdot ... \cdot (3n-1)(3n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n+1}{3n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1$$

Conformul Criteriului raportului avem cà ∑n=1 × n este convergentà