4 Gaice: Senear IR multhoon

4.1 Senedi. Serveen Novembli.

Izan bedi {an} regida. Helbuna bene gai guztiah battea da. (fosible al da?)

Batutalizati Falta direndi
$$S_1 = \alpha_1 \qquad R_1 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \cdots$$

$$S_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \qquad R_2 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \cdots$$

$$S_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \qquad R_3 = \alpha_4 + \cdots$$

Batura ozaa earthelio (3n) zegracren eimitea uculunetu benatuo dugu:

lim
$$S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

Hor injurity bodigai withen bodinets da.

1) Depinition

[an] c IR segicia bot emants, here goi gustien botuletañ (autaet...+an+...) senea denteo eta $\leq a_n$ idateto dugu.

 \rightarrow an: seneonen gai orduorra da.

 \Rightarrow Sn: $a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n$ betwee continued de.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \infty \\ \leq \alpha_n + \leq \alpha_n \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$$
below series

-> Rn: an+++ an+2+... n hondere de. $\underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Z}}$ an senearen bottura da eta honela liabulatuo dugu.

Ohama! sensen anatous bi dira:

an gai ardionic esegutur, senearen noera esegutrea. * seneou batura pinitua bodu, waluveattea.

2) Adibidea

[A]
$$segica$$
, $\sum_{n} \Lambda = 1 + 1 + 1 + \dots = ?$
[A] $segica$, $\sum_{n} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots = ?$
[$\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$] $segica$, $\sum_{n} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots = ?$
[$\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$] $segica$, $\sum_{n} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots = ?$
[$\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$] $segica$, $\sum_{n} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots = ?$

3) Depinition

 $\frac{\mathcal{E}}{n}$ seriea vonbergentea, clibergentea edo oszilattailea da batura partibles [3n] section unbergente, dibergente edo ostilancilles deven, homenet human.

Honeli escin nahi au:

- · Seneci Wonbergentea denean, batura pinitua duella.
- · Seriea clibergentea clenean, batura injunitua cluella.
- · Senea cozilanteille, clenean, et cluela bahuranti.

4) Adibidea

Jene geometrilloci

an=a. Fint goi orduoria duen senecin sene geometrilo dentro, ato eta resk izaniu. V bazioa sene geometriboanen arranova da.

Earn = at ar + are+...

N batura particula how do: $SN = Clar + \cdots + Clar^{N-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{C(N-r^{-1})}{N-r} & r \neq 1 \end{cases}$ No. 1=1 orain, lim sh habbulatula dugu r-ren arabera:

- (1) r < -1 chances, $A \lim_{n \to \infty} r^n \to A \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n \to E ar^{n+1}$ estillationless do.
- (2) r=-1 denon, $7 \stackrel{\text{lim}}{n \to \infty} \Rightarrow 7 \stackrel{\text{lim}}{n \to \infty} \text{ Sn} \Rightarrow 2000 \text{ ostilateallea da.}$
- (3) $[\Gamma] < \Lambda$ denean, $\lim_{n \to \infty} r^n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \frac{\alpha}{\Lambda r} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\sum_{n \to \infty} \alpha r^{n-1}}_{n}$ Uonbergentea da eta batura $\frac{\alpha}{2}ar^{M} = \frac{\alpha}{1-r}$ da.
- (4) r=1 denean, lim $S_1 = \lim_{N\to\infty} N\alpha = \infty \Rightarrow \underset{N}{\underset{\sim}{=}} \alpha(1)^{N-1}$ dibergented da.
- (5) 1< Γ denean, $\lim_{n\to\infty} r^n = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \infty \Rightarrow \underset{n}{\succeq} \alpha r^{n+1}$ dibergented do.

astillationilea 1 aibergentea uchbergentea

5) Actibidea (2) Actibiolehociu)

$$\underset{n}{\underbrace{2^{n-1}}}$$
, $\alpha=1$, $r=\frac{1}{2}$ wonbergented eta $\underset{n=1}{\underbrace{2^{n-1}}}=\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}=2$

$$\leq (-1)^{n-1}$$
, $\alpha=1$, $\alpha=1$ as the character dense et du southerin

$$\leq \Lambda$$
, $\alpha = 1$, $\ell = 1$ cubergentea, $\leq \Lambda = \infty$

6) Teorema: Cauchy-ren interidea seneetoralo.

 $\underset{n}{\mathcal{E}}$ an senea honbergentea, ballain eta soilitu ballain hau betetzen balla:

7) Uprolation (orderion) $| 5q - 5p | = | 4p_{M} + 4p_{M$

£ an serve wonbergonte bada, lim an = 0 trango da.

(erabilera: lim an $\neq 0$ bada $\Rightarrow \neq a_n$ etin da vonbergentea iran)

8) horovarioa

 $\frac{1}{n}$ Can wonbergented do bookin eta soukiu bookin $\frac{1}{n+n}$ $R_n = 0$ bookin.

a) Acubiclea (2) Adubiceusa)

 $\xi \wedge eta$ $\ell m \wedge 1 = \wedge \neq 0 \Rightarrow \xi \wedge et da$ wonbergentea.

 $\underset{n}{\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}} (-1)^{n-1} = \underset{n}{\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}} \underset{n}{\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}} (-1)^{n-1} \Rightarrow \underset{n}{\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}} (-1)^{n-1} = \underset{n}{\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}} \underset{n}{\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}} (-1)^{n-1} \Rightarrow \underset{n}{\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}} (-1)^{n-1} = \underset{n}{\stackrel{\sim}{\rightarrow}} (-1)$

 $\frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{N}$ serve normanities de le clu Cauchyren bolldintes betetten (6) Teorema) betat et de wondergentes; volla one $\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{N} = 0$ de $\underbrace{\text{UONTUT!}}$

4.2 Gai positibalo sereal

4.2.1 Depinition etc. Propretateau

10) Adibideci

£ an senea gai positibavo senea da ∀n≥no an>o bada.

111) Propietatecu

- (1) Bodura posteration [3n] segida hertalli garaturia da.
- (2) E an series honbergentes edo clibergentes as, inat et astilistailles.
- (3) Elliante-legga: F.an Jeneoren italera eta batura et aira aldatten ondot andow gaten taldeen ardet bere batura yartten badugu.
- 14) Banatte-legea: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ benearen italera et da aldatten bere gai guzttalu $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ha_n = \lambda \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \lambda a_n$ da.
- (5) Trinuatte-legec: & an seneou bere goven eautein bemordenatio another all thorax etc. batura another gabe.

4.2.2 honoarcziotko irizpide orduniak

13) Depinizion

- a) & bn senea & an senearen maiorantea da 4n > no an 6 bn bada.
- b) ξ by select ξ an selected introduced old $\forall n \ge n_0$ by ξ and ξ and ξ

14) Tearema: vanparatiotlo irispiae advara (K10)

- 1. ξ an seneal sene majorante wonbergente bat onarthen bodu, ξ an seneal ere wonbergente itango da.
- 2. $\underset{n}{\text{E}}$ an seried serie minorante dibergente bat anarmen bodu, $\underset{n}{\text{E}}$ an seried ere dibergentea iranop da.

15) Apriliarioa

Serie harmonico orduorica

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}$$
, $\alpha > 0$, goi orduotra duen seriea serie harmonillo orduotra da $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{2^{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{3^{\alpha}} + \cdots$

- (1) N=1 denean, $\frac{N}{N}$ serve normanition on, bodolings et della lianbergentea (9). Adibidea) gai positiboa denez, cubergentea da.
- (2) $0 < \alpha < 1$ deneto, $n^{\alpha} < n^{\alpha} = n$ bettero da eta hortik. $\frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}$ atercho da. Horta, $\frac{1}{n}$ $\frac{1}{n}$ senea $\frac{1}{n}$ $\frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}$ senea eta hortiko ordiorraren serte minorantea eta chibergentea da.

Ondorioz, $\leq \frac{1}{n}$ are albergented da, 10-2 arabera.

(3)
$$K > 1$$
 denoted, $K = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{$

$$1<\alpha \Rightarrow 0<\alpha-1 \Rightarrow 2^{\circ}<2^{\alpha-1} \Rightarrow 1<2^{\alpha-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{\alpha-1}}<1$$

ondorios, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n}$ seried $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)^{n-1}$ serie majorante han bergenten oncrtsen duenes, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n}$ ere handargenten da, k(0-1). Crabera.



16) Wordanoa

Izon bitet & an exa & bn seriedu

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1 \neq 0$ boda, ξ an eta ξ by denedu illaera bora dute.

 $\ell=1$ densely, $\{a_n\} \cap \{b_n\}$ isango dira, bercz, segido balliduides degothien sensolu itasea beselectu dira.

17) Adubidea

 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{n^2-n+1} & \text{seriedion itseric cleterminations dign} \\ \left\{ \frac{1}{n^2-n+1} \right\} \mathcal{N} \left\{ \frac{\Lambda}{n^2} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n^2-n+1} & \text{otc.} \\ \frac{1}{n^2-n+1} & \text{otc.} \end{cases}$

 $\leq \frac{\Lambda}{N^{N}}$ serie normanillo ordustro cla eta N=2>1 denet, lion bergentea trongo cla eta, berat, $\leq \frac{\Lambda}{N^{2}-N+1}$ ere lion bergentea trongo da.

4.2.3 KlOren application

18) teorema: Couchyren edo erroen inzepidea

£ an series emaniu, 100 Van = l bocks,

RC1 bada, an wonbergentea da.

e >1 boda, an dibergentea da.

0=1 denean, ecleantectulo vasua vango da.

19) Teorema: D'Alembert-en edo tatiduren 1712 pictea

E an serve emany, lim ant = 1 bada,

l < 1 bada, an wonbergontea ac.

1>1 bada, an dibergentea da.

1=1 denean, Edontiallo vasua itango da.

20) teorema: Roabe-ren irizpidea

 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n(1-\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}) = \ell \mod n$$

171 denech, senea worbergentea da.

1<1 denech, senea dibergionnea da.

l=1 denean, talantallo vasua.

21) Adibidea

After details $\leq \frac{a^{ln}n}{b^n}$ between itsera, a,b>0 itsnill.

Couchy-ren inspiden exchiens,

$$a_n = \frac{a_n n}{b_n} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a_n n}{b_n}} = \frac{a_n n}{b} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n^n}{b} = \frac{1}{b}$$

 $\frac{\Lambda}{b}$ < Λ edo b > Λ clenean, $\frac{\Delta}{h}$ $\frac{\Delta^{hn}}{h}$ cubergentea da. $\Lambda < \frac{\Lambda}{b}$ edo b < Λ denean, $\frac{\Delta^{hn}}{h}$ cibergentea da.

D'Alembort-en intendea enabilit

b=1 deneon, = aln senea duqu

$$\alpha_n = \alpha^{\Omega_n n} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} = \frac{\alpha^{\Omega_n (n+1)}}{\alpha^{\Omega_n n}} = \alpha^{\Omega_n (n+1)} = \alpha^{\Omega_n (n+1)} = \alpha^{\Omega_n (n+1)}$$

 $lim \frac{Cl_{n+1}}{N\to\infty} = lim \frac{cn(\frac{n+1}{N})}{Cl_{N}} = 1$, falantia lease de.

Roabe-ren virtoides erabilit

$$\frac{dm}{n\to\infty} n(1-\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n(1-a^{2n(\frac{n+1}{n})}) \cdot \lim_{n\to\infty} -n(2n \cdot a^{2n(\frac{n+1}{n})}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} -n \cdot \ln(\frac{n+1}{n}) \cdot \ln a_n$$

$$N \stackrel{\text{Qim}}{n \rightarrow \infty} - n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln \alpha = - \ln \alpha = \ln \frac{\Delta}{\alpha}$$

 $en \frac{1}{a} > 1$ edo $a < \frac{1}{e}$ clenear, ξ a^{enn} lumbergertes de

en a <1 edo a> & doneon, & alon albergentea da.

In $\frac{\Lambda}{\alpha} = \lambda$ and $\alpha = \frac{1}{e}$ denean, recontration de.

Baira, $\alpha = \frac{1}{6}$ densen, $\xi \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{6n} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{\Delta}{6^{6n}} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{\Delta}{n}$ sense dugu (sense harmonitoa), diberpontea dena.

4.2.4 Serbean batura nurbilduci

seneen bother hurbildua hallweather bi emaitzaton oinamtula gara:

②" 8) hardono":
$$\underset{n}{\neq}$$
 an harbergentea $\underset{n}{\iff}$ $\underset{n}{\text{lim}}$ $R_n = 0$ (YESO = 3 no EIN / Yn > n_0 (Rn | $< \epsilon$)

Honeton anamitus la problema moto ebattallo clitugo;

- 1. It enogena da, nots, Sh enagena da, Rh bornatu behar dugo.
- 2. Il eterograda, baira Ru erograda, li voluntati behar digi.

(4. Anuela ombo gamueau)

23) Adibialea

 $\sum_{n} \frac{300}{n^n}$ sense emanily, R_3 bornature dugs.

1. Evidoren 11770/1802 (Couchy)

A Gai positibale serve dener, emaren iritaidea erabil devaluego.

$$a_n = \frac{300}{n^n} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{300}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{300}} ; \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{300}{n}} = 0 < 1, \text{ worb.}$$

(B) North horbetten as 1/300 philters?

th "\300 >0 boraz, 2 voscan garde.

© "Tan valuedo behar dugu

N = 3 denez, $Na_{11} = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{a_{3}} = \frac{3}{3} \frac{3}{300} = 2^{1}23 > 1$, beraz 2(b) ucasan gaude. $j = 4 \frac{1}{300} = 1 \frac{3}{3} = 2^{1}23 > 1$, beraz 2(b) ucasan gaude. $j = 4 \frac{3}{3} = 2 \frac{3}{3} = 2 \frac{3}{3} > 1$, beraz 2(b) ucasan gaude. $j = 4 \frac{3}{3} = 2 \frac{3}{3} = 2 \frac{3}{3} > 1$, beraz 2(b) ucasan gaude. $j = 4 \frac{3}{3} = 2 \frac{3}{3} = 2 \frac{3}{3} = 2 \frac{3}{3} > 1$, beraz 2(b) ucasan gaude. $j = 4 \frac{3}{3} = 2 \frac{3}{3} = 2 \frac{3}{3} = 2 \frac{3}{3} > 1$, beraz 2(b) ucasan gaude.

$$R_3 \le a_4 + a_5 + \frac{(5a_5)^6}{1 - 5a_5} = \frac{300}{4^4} + \frac{300}{6^5} + \frac{0.62^6}{1 - 0.62} = 1.428$$
 -up errorea galaton! $R_1 = \frac{300}{1 - 0.62} = \frac{300}{1 - 0.62}$

2. tatiouraren intendea (D'Alembert)

196.P.S. clarez, zatichoren ivizzidea erobili dezaluego

$$a_{n} = \frac{300}{N^{n}} \Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}} = \frac{300}{(N+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{n^{n}}{(N+1)^{n+1}} = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n} \frac{1}{n+1}$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$ <1 denet Lonbergentea mango da

- B) $\forall n \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} > 0$, berow, 2. however garde.
- © and horman behar degre

N=3 denet, $\frac{\alpha_{NM}}{\alpha_N} = \frac{\alpha_N}{\alpha_N} = \frac{3^3}{4^n} = 0^n \times 1$, sent $Z(\alpha)$ weaver gaude.

$$R_3 < \frac{C_3 C_{14}}{C_3 - C_{14}} = \frac{300}{30} \cdot \frac{300}{4^{11}} = 1^{1} 31 - \text{up enoreal}$$

4.3 sene alternation

25) Degnitica

17 bedi {an} segicia, non 4n>no an>0 boita:

 $\underset{n}{\stackrel{>}{\sim}} (-1)^{n-1}$ an seneon alternatua deritto.

E (-1) n-1 = a1 - a2 + a3- a4 + a5 - ...

aneuron forch bositisati eta vetatipari ana $\pm v$ ourina $\pm (-1)^{n-1}a^n$

26) Tecrema: Leibruz en intendeca

Isan bedi $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1}$ an serie ceternatua $\{a_n\}$ monotiono beheralioria bada eta $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$ bada, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1}$ an seriea wondergentea itango da.

27) Adibideci

 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$ some catenatica itanda $a_n = \frac{1}{h} > 0$ monotono behenduoria da eta $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ da. Leibruz-en irizzidearen arabera $\frac{1}{h} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$ sonea vonbergentea da.

chara: $\frac{1}{n \to \infty}$ an ± 0 ballite, $\frac{1}{n \to \infty}$ (-1) $\frac{1}{n}$ et ettatelle existible, berat etin da vonbergentea itan.

· Euclecien political

E (-1)^{N-1} an serie aeternaturatio | Rivi < akt

SERIEAL

1) Geometillocal

$$a_n = a \cdot r^{n-4}$$

houpergente / dipergente

® mouborations mitbide ownough

3) some harmonillo orduotra

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} | \alpha > 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \quad \alpha > 0$$
 cubergente α

4) Serie aeternatiali

@ Leibroz-en 11128idea

Senedu_ naeraren arabera

1) nouperdeutegr;

→ Geometriuoclu (-1< (<1)

$$\leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$
; $\leq \left(\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)^{n-1}$

-> Sene harmonillo orduorra (x>1)

Sene harmonius distribution (
$$\frac{1}{n^2-n+1}$$
) $\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{n^2-n+1}\right\}$ $\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{n^2}\right\}$

-> Bestelawoou:

$$\xi(x^{1/n}-1)^3, x>1$$

2) Dibergenteau:

→ Geometriwou (131)

$$\leq 1$$
; $\leq \frac{2}{2^{n-1}}$

 \rightarrow serie narmonilo orduna ($0 < \alpha \le 1$)

-> Bestelauooli:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\Lambda}{m-1} - \frac{1}{m+1} \end{cases}$$
; $\begin{cases} \frac{2}{n-1} \end{cases}$