

Seinast Typur af konvergens: Integralir yfir interval, har antin funktiónin ekki er definuð eða intervallit er óendaligt.

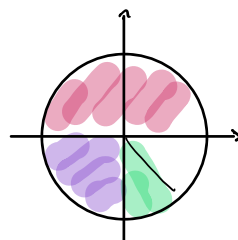
Fylgjur  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}: |s - x_n| \leq \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq N.$

Rekkjur  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}: |s - s_N| \leq \varepsilon \quad \forall N \geq N_0.$

Eru hesi ikki konvergent so sigst, at integralid/fylgjan/rekkjan er divergent. Hugtakið óendaligt fær paradox í spæl, sí ept. Zeno's paradoxer um rásu.

Dæmi 4.18 (ii)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n$ ,  $x_n = (\frac{1}{2})^n$

$$s_N = \sum_{n=1}^N (\frac{1}{2})^n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^N}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} s_1 &= \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \\ s_2 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} \\ s_3 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = 1 - \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned} \right\} s_N = 1 - \frac{1}{2^N} \rightarrow 1 \text{ tã } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n$  er konvergent við grensunu  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n = 1.$

Induks:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n = 2$

(iii)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ ,  $x_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} s_N &= \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{N+1}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{N+1} \rightarrow 1 \text{ tã } N \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

(iv)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$ ,  $x_n = (-1)^n$

$$s_N = -1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - \dots - 1 + 1 = \begin{cases} -1 & N = 2k+1 \\ 0 & N = 2k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

$s_N$  hefur enga grensu tã  $N \rightarrow \infty$ , so rekkjan er divergent.

Hent at vita Um  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  er konvergent, so er  $\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n+N} \quad \forall N \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (L. 4.16)$

Um  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  eisini er konvergent, so er  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\alpha a_n + \beta b_n) = \alpha \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n + \beta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}. \quad (L. 4.17).$

## Konvergens kriteri

Vit hafa óhuga í at vita hvat skal til fyrir at rekkjur konvergera. Tað er ikki so einfalt, men ein stór nógð av kriterium er, sum vit brúka til at avgera, um ein rekkja er konvergent ella divergent.

Def. 4.15 Tað er upplagt at vita, um definitionin gevur konvergent fyrst, so  $S_N \rightarrow S$  tá  $N \rightarrow \infty$ .

Tá hetta ikki er nóg einfalt, so fara vit til ambodini.

Setn. 4.19  
(n'te led)

Um  $a_n \not\rightarrow 0$  tá  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , so er  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  divergent.

Pf. Set fyrir, at  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  er konvergent við summin  $S$ . So vil  $S_N = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_N \rightarrow S$  tá  $N \rightarrow \infty$ .

Men so er sama galdandi fyrir  $S_{N-1}$

$$S_{N-1} = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{N-1} \rightarrow S \quad \text{tá } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

Munurin er tíska

$$a_N = S_N - S_{N-1} \rightarrow S - S = 0 \quad \text{tá } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

□

Ekvivalent kunnu vit siga, at um  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  er konvergent, so vil  $a_n \rightarrow 0$  tá  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

Vit siggja nú púra greitt hví  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$  og  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k$  eru divergent ( $k > 0$ ).

Setn. 4.20  
(Samantving)

Set fyrir, at  $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$  fyrir øll  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

(i) Um  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  er konvergent, so er  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  konvergent.

(ii) Um  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  er divergent, so er  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  divergent.

Pf.

$0 \leq A_N \leq B_N$ , men  $B_N \rightarrow B$  tá  $N \rightarrow \infty$ , so  $A_N$  er ein vaksandi men avmarkað fylgja. Fylgjan  $A_N$  konvergerar tíska imóti supremum hjá talfylgjun.

Um  $A_N \rightarrow \infty$ , so vil  $A_N \leq B_N \rightarrow \infty$  tá  $N \rightarrow \infty$ , og so er  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  divergent. ▮

Dæmi 4.21

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad \text{við} \quad a_n = \begin{cases} n^4 & \text{tá } n = 1, \dots, 1000 \\ \frac{2}{2^n + 1} & \text{tá } n > 1000. \end{cases}$$

$$4.22 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}, \quad \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)n}$$

Def. 4.23 Tvær rekkjur  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  og  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  við  $a_n, b_n \geq 0$  eru ekvivalentar, um hvar finst  $C > 0$ , so at  $\frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow C$  tá  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

Setn. 4.24 Set fyrri, at tvær rekkjur  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  og  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  eru ekvivalentar. So eru rekkjurnar báðar konvergentar ella divergentar báðar tvær.

Pf.  $\frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow C \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow 1$  tá  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . So finst  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ , so at  $1 - \varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{C} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \leq 1 + \varepsilon$  fyri öll  $n \geq N$ .

So er  $C b_n (1 - \varepsilon) \leq a_n \leq (1 + \varepsilon) C b_n \quad \forall n \geq N$ .

Per 4.20 er  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  konvergent um  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  er konvergent. Her brúkest 4.17 eisini. Er  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  divergent, so er  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  divergent.

Dømi  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$  og  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ , so er

$$\frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{1}\right)^2 \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{tá } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Rekkjurnar eru altso ekvivalentar per def. 4.23. Rekkjan  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$  er konvergent, so per 4.24 er  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  konvergent.

Def. 4.26 abs. Ein rekkja  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  sigst at vera absolut konvergent, um rekkjan  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$  er konvergent.

Setn. 4.27 Um  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  er absolut konvergent, so er  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  konvergent, og  $\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ .

Def. 4.28 Treytað konvergens.

Dømi Rekkjan  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$  er konvergent, men ikki absolut konvergent.

Dømi 4.29  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n)}{2^n}$ ,  $a_n = \frac{\sin(n)}{2^n}$  so  $|a_n| = \left| \frac{\sin(n)}{2^n} \right| = \frac{|\sin(n)|}{2^n} \leq \frac{1}{2^n} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ .

Rekkjan er per 4.20 absolut konvergent, tí vit samanbera við  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$ .

Setn. 4.30 Kvotient Set fyrir, at  $a_n \neq 0$  fyrir all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , og at har finst  $C \geq 0$ , so at

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \rightarrow C \text{ tã } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

- (i) Um  $C < 1$ , so er  $\sum a_n$  absolut konvergent.  
 (ii) Um  $C > 1$ , so er  $\sum a_n$  divergent.

Kvotientkriterið hefur enga niðurstöðu, um  $C = 1$ .

Dæmi 4.31  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ ,  $a_n = \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$  so vit hafa

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)^\alpha}}{\frac{1}{n^\alpha}} \right| = \left| \frac{n^\alpha}{(n+1)^\alpha} \right| = \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^\alpha = \left( \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \right)^\alpha \rightarrow 1 \text{ tã } n \rightarrow \infty. \text{ Engin niðurstöða.}$$

Dæmi 4.32  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n}$ ,  $a_n = \frac{n^2}{2^n}$

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{\frac{(n+1)^2}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{n^2}{2^n}} = \frac{(n+1)^2 2^n}{n^2 2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{ tã } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Kvotientkriterið visir at rökjun er absolut konvergent.