

Kriteriir Konvergenzkriteriini skulu skiljast sum mltar at kanna konvergenu. Vit hava i fleiri forum hugt at eitt nu $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, men vit argumenterau divergenu ut fra integralrokning. Onkursvegna er torfoert at bruka ambooini ur 4.5 til at gera somu niourstouu.

Test Lat rekujurnar $\sum a_n$ og $\sum b_n$ vera givnar. I fyrstu atloou hava vit divergenstestina

4.19

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{engin niourstoua} \\ \text{annat} & \text{divergent.} \end{cases}$$

Ta vit hava storri noou av kendar rekujur, so vil samanberingstestin klara flestu spurvingurnar

4.20

- $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$ (i) Vel $\sum b_n$ storri og konvergent.
(ii) Vel $\sum a_n$ minni og divergent.

Domi $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2n^3-1}$ og vit velja $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$.

$$\frac{n^2}{2n^3-1} = \frac{1}{2n - \frac{1}{n^2}} \geq \frac{1}{2n} \text{ fyri } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. \text{ Rekujun } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \text{ er divergent,}$$

ti $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ er divergent, so ti er $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n^3+1}$ divergent per samanbering.

Domi $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$ og vit velja $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n}$. Klart at $\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} < \frac{1}{3^n}$ fyri $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ og rekujun $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n}$ er konvergent. Per samanbering er $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$ konvergent.

4.24 Um $\frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow L$ ta $n \rightarrow \infty$ vid $L > 0$, so eru rekujurnar $\sum a_n$ og $\sum b_n$ antin baou konvergentar ella divergentar.

Domi Vit royna $\sum \frac{n^2}{n^3+1}$ og $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ aftur.

$$\frac{\frac{n^2}{n^3+1}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{n^2 \cdot n}{n^3+1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n^3}} \rightarrow 1 \text{ ta } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Rekujurnar eru ekivalentar, so av ti at $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ er divergent, so sigur 4.24 at baou eru divergentar.

Rottestin Lat $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}$, so um

- (i) $L < 1$ er rekujun absolut konv. (ii) Um $L > 1$ er rekujun divergent.
(iii) $L = 1$ ingen niourstoua.

Dæmi $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$ hefur $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$, so þer var eingin niðurstöða.

Dæmi $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{5n-3n^3}{7n^3+2} \right)^n$, $\left| \left(\frac{5n-3n^3}{7n^3+2} \right)^n \right|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \left| \frac{\frac{5}{n^2}-3}{7+\frac{2}{n^3}} \right| \rightarrow \frac{3}{7} < 1$ tá $n \rightarrow \infty$.

So rekkjan konvergerar.

Kvotienttest Lat $C = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$, (i) $C < 1$ so er rekkjan absolut konvergent.
(ii) $C > 1$ so er rekkjan divergent.
(iii) $C = 1$ so er eingin niðurstöða.

Dæmi $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{5^n}$, $\left| a_{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{5^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{5^n}{n!} \right| = \frac{n+1}{5} \rightarrow \infty > 1$ tá $n \rightarrow \infty$.

4. Brúka 4.30 at vísa $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!}$ er konvergent.

$a_n = \frac{1}{(2n)!} > 0$ fyrir öll $n \in \mathbb{N}$ og

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{1}{(2(n+1))!}}{\frac{1}{(2n)!}} \right| = \frac{(2n)!}{(2n+2)!} = \frac{(2n) \cdot (2n-1) \cdot (2n-2) \cdots 1}{(2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)(2n-1) \cdots 1} = \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ tá } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Per 4.30(i) er rekkjan konvergent.

Dæmi $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n}$, $a_n = \frac{n^2}{3^n}$

$$\left| \frac{\frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{n^2}{3^n}} \right| = \left| \frac{(n+1)^2 3^n}{3^{n+1} n^2} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \text{ tá } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Integralkriteríð Það er langt frá einfalt at finna ein sum sjálfst hjá konvergentar rekkjur, men vit kunnu vurðera við stórum neytleika. Eitt ambod er integralkriteríð

Setn. 4.33 Lat $f(x): [1, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ vera ein kontinuert axtakandi funktión, so er

(i) $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) \leq \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx + f(1)$ um $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ er konvergent.
Tvs. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)$ er konvergent.

(ii) Um $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ er divergent, so er $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)$ divergent.

Dæmi 4.34 Lat $\alpha > 0$. Rekkjan $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^\alpha} + \frac{1}{3^\alpha} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^\alpha} + \cdots$

Vit brúka integralkriteríð við $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^\alpha}$, $x \in [1, \infty)$. Funktióin er fallandi og kontinuert.

$$\alpha > 1: \int_1^t \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx = \int_1^t x^{-\alpha} dx = \left[\frac{1}{1-\alpha} x^{1-\alpha} \right]_1^t = \frac{1}{\alpha-1} - \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \frac{x}{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \text{ t\u00e1 } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

Integrali\u00f0 er konvergent og vi\u00f0 4.33(i) er $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ konvergent t\u00e1 $\alpha > 1$.

Vit hafa eisini, at $\frac{1}{\alpha-1} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{\alpha-1} + 1$.

$$\alpha = 1: \int_1^t \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln x]_1^t = \ln t \rightarrow \infty \text{ t\u00e1 } t \rightarrow \infty, \text{ s\u00f3 } \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ er divergent!}$$

$$\alpha < 1: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \text{ er n\u00fa divergent per sam\u00e1bering vi\u00f0 } \sum \frac{1}{n}!$$

Korollar 4.35 Vur\u00f0ingun i 4.33 kann flytast \u00fas $x=1$ til $x=N+1$.

Kvotientrekkjur Vit fara at k\u00f3ra variablar l\u00ed\u00f0ir i sp\u00e6l. Fyrsta vit gera er at kanna einfal\u00f0ar geometriskar rekkjur.

Def. 5.1 Ein kvotientrekkja hefur formin $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots$, h\u00e9r $x \in \mathbb{R}$ e\u00f0la \mathbb{C} . Tali\u00f0 x er kvotienturin.

Setn. 5.2 Ein kvotientrekkja $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$ er konvergent um og bert um $|x| < 1$. T\u00e1 $|x| < 1$ er summun $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$.

Rf. V\u00edsa, at

$$S_N = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^N = \frac{1 - x^{N+1}}{1 - x}$$

Teleskop:

$$S_N (1-x) = 1 - x + x - x^2 + x^2 - \dots + x^N - x^{N+1} = 1 - x^{N+1}$$

$$\text{Fyrir } |x| < 1: S_N = \frac{1 - x^{N+1}}{1 - x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - x} \text{ t\u00e1 } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$x = 1: S_N = 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 = N + 1 \rightarrow \infty \text{ t\u00e1 } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$x = -1: S_N = \frac{1 - (-1)^{N+1}}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{1 - (-1)^{N+1}}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 & N \text{ l\u00edka} \\ 0 & N \text{ sl\u00edka} \end{cases}, \text{ divergent. } \square$$

Sumfunkti\u00f3n Vit kalla $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$, $x \in (-1, 1)$, fyrir sumfunkti\u00f3nina hj\u00e1 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$.

$$\text{D\u00e9mi } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2.$$

Korollar 5.5
$$\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n+N} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \cdot x^N = x^N \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x^N}{1-x} \quad \text{für } |x| < 1.$$

Demi
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1.$$

Demi 5.6
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{5}{3^{n+1}} &= \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{5}{3} \frac{1}{3^n} = \frac{5}{3} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \frac{5}{3} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{27}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{5 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 27} = \frac{5}{54}. \end{aligned}$$