и с положителни тленове Dep. 1 Cumbon et Buda (1) U1+U2+U3+···+Un+··· unu kparko (2) \Reg \(\mathbb{U}\)X KBJETO UK (KEN) CO ZUCNA, CE HAPUTA JESKPARH PED Cymata $Sn = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$ Ce napura $n - \tau a$ napymanna ($\tau a \in \tau u_2 + u_3$) cyma Ce napura $n - \tau a$ napymanna ($\tau a \in \tau u_2 + u_3$) na peda (1). Ce Hapura peduya of napymanhure comme da peda (1) Peduyara S1, S2, S3, ..., Sn, ... na peda (1) Dep.2 Pedar (1) ce napura exoday (konbep-THERM), korato e exodriga pedinjara $[Sn]_{n=1}^{\infty}$ Tuchoro $S = \lim_{n \to \infty} Sn$ ce napura cyma na peda (1) u ce nume $S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k$

редът (1) се нарига разходащ [дивергентен, 2 когото е разходаща редицата $3Sn_{n=1}$.

Тр. 1 Необходимо человие редът (1) да е схо-Jary e |Sn/=M. Th.2 Heodxodumo ycrobne pedar (1) da e cxodans e limun = 0 Th.3 H.D.y. pedar (1) da e cxoday e 3a + E70, 3N(E), rakoba re uzom n > N(E) Toralea |Sn+p-Sn/LE 32 4 pEN Th.4 Heka ca dadenu pedobere \(\frac{\mathcal{Z}}{\mathcal{K}} UK, UKZO \\ \mathcal{UK} \) \(\frac{\mathcal{Z}}{\mathcal{K}} UK, UKZO \\ \mathcal{Z} \) \(\frac{\mathcal{Z}}{\mathcal{Z}} UK, UKZO \\ \mathcal{Z} \) \(\frac{\mathcal{Z}}{\mathcal{Z 0 = Un = On. Toraba 1) ako ≥ vk e cxoday, To ≥ uk czujo e сходячу (миноранта на Еди) 21 ako \(\frac{1}{k=1} \) UK \(\text{pasxodary} \), \(\text{To} \(\frac{1}{k=1} \) UK \(\text{Couyo} \) \(\text{e} \) разходящ (маторанта на Епк)

Cn.1 Heka lim un = l +0, vn +0, rozaba 3

pedobere Zuk u Zuk umar ednakob

Xapakrep

Xapakrep C1.2 Heka lim Un = 0, vn =0, Tozaba 1) ako zerk e cx. => zerk e cx. 2) ako zerk e pazx. => zerk e pazx. C1.3 Heka lim Un = 0, In =0, Torala 1) ako ≥ ux e cx. => ≥ Cx e cx. 2) ako \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\text{V}_{K=1} \) \(\text{V}_{K=1} \) \(\text{Pa3X} \). D Da се изследва относно сходимост реда $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ Peu Da Jonychem, re pedar e cxoday. Тогава редицата от парупалните му суми S1, S2, S3, ---, Sn, ... е сходяща. Непната подредица

S2, S4, S6, ..., S2n, ...

Трябва също да бъде сходяща и да клони 4 към същата граница, поради което разликат. 4 Szn-Sn трябва да клони към нула. Това оболе не е варно, запусто $S_{2n} - S_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n}$ $3\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$ Полугихме противорегие. Следователно peder \$\frac{1}{n=1} \frac{1}{n} \text{ e pa3xodany.} Д Да се изследва относно сходимост реда $(1) \qquad \qquad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^{n-1}$ Pew $S_n = 1 + q_1 + q_1^2 + \cdots + q_n^{n-1} = \frac{1 - q_n^n}{1 - q_n^n}$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1-q^n}{1-q^n} = \frac{1}{1-q^n} = \frac{1}{1-q^n} = \frac{1}{1-q^n}$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1-q^n}{1-q^n} = \frac{1}{1-q^n} = \frac{1}{1-q^n} = \frac{1}{1-q^n}$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1-q^n}{1-q^n} = \frac{1}{1-q^n} = \frac{1}{1-q^n} = \frac{1}{1-q^n}$ 1) 19,121 $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1-q_1^n}{1-q_1} = \infty = > (1)$ e pa 3x. 2/19/71

3)
$$q = 1$$
 $S_n = \frac{n}{k-1} = n$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} n = \infty$
 $\Rightarrow (1) \in \text{paskodauy}$
 $\Rightarrow (1)$

4 Да се изследва относно сходимост ра 6 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\kappa}} (\kappa \in R)$ Pew 1 K = 1 => n × = n => 1 = 1 Той като £ 1 е разх., го £ 1 е разх. 2) $K \ge 2 \Rightarrow n^{\kappa} \ge n^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^{\kappa}} \le \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{n(n-1)} (n \ge 2)$ Tou karo $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ e cx., ro $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\kappa}}$ e cx. 5) Da ce uscredba ornocho exodumoct $\frac{2}{5}$ Sin $\frac{1}{12}$ Peu on = 1/2, un = sin 1/2 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_n}{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sin\frac{1}{n^2}}{1} = 1$ Τοῦ κατο = 1 η e cx., το = sin π e cx.

разходимост на редове с поломи-Критерии за сходимося и I Критерий на Дапамбер. ∑ Uκ, Uκ>0 1) ako Un+1 = 9, 21, +nzno => = Ux ecx. 2) ako Unti z1, 4nzno => \(\frac{2}{K=1}\)UK e pa3X. Tpabus Ako lim Un un pedat e pasxodary.

e cxodary, a nou lot pedat e pasxodary. Il Kpurepuñ na Komu €UK, UK70 K=1 1) ako Vun =9, 1, 4n zno => == Uk e Cx. 2) ako Vun 21, Ynzno => == un e pasx There are lim Tin=l, to upu le1 pedar e cxodanya non los pedat e pasxodany.

Т Крикерий на Расте-Дюамел ZUK, UK70 Ako lim norm -1)=l, To nou l>1 peder e exodery, a nou l<1 peder e pasxodary. V Unverparen Kpurepuit na Komu Heka f(x1, x z1, y Fobretlops ba scrobusta 1) f(x) e nempek ochava 3) f(x) e monoronno namanabanya.
Toraba peror =1 f(m) u unverpana sf(x) dx са едновременно сходящи или разходящи

Да се изследвая за сходимося редовет 9 (1) 2 n 2n $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2 2^n}{2^{n+1} n^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ => редах е сх. по кр. на Дапамбер 2 2 n! $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_{m+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{1}{e}$ => pedat e CX. no kp. na Danambep $3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3^n t g \frac{1}{2^n}$ Pew $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3^{n+1} t g \frac{11}{2^{n+1}}}{3^n t g \frac{11}{2^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{t g \frac{11}{2^{n+1}}}{2^{n+1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{t g \frac{11}{2^{n+1}$ = 3 > 1 => pe dar e pasx. no kp. na Danam sep

Pew
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}{|n|^{2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{|n|^{2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{|$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \frac{(un-1)}{(un+1)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{6n^2+5n}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{3}{2} > 1$$

$$= > \text{ped} = \text{Product} = \frac{3}{(2n+1)!!}$$

$$= \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \frac{(un-1)}{(2n+1)!!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} n \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+2)!!} \frac{(2n+3)!!}{(2n+2)!!} - 1 = \lim_{n\to\infty} n \frac{n}{(2n+1)!!} \frac{1}{(2n+2)!!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} n \frac{2n+3}{2n+2} - 1 = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{2n+2} = \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

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

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{d}} dx = \infty \Rightarrow \text{ped at e paskodry} 12$ 1) 05251 $\int_{X^{2}}^{2} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda - 1} \Rightarrow \text{pedat e } cxoday$ $9 = \frac{\ln n}{n(\ln n + 1)}$ Peru f(x) = \frac{\enx}{x(\enx+1)}, x z 1 $\int_{1}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + 1} dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + 1} d\ln x = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x} d\ln x$ $=\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{d\ln x}{1+\ln x} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{azctg} \ln x \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ => pedor e cxodary