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# Sequences & Series

ជំរឿង

នាយក

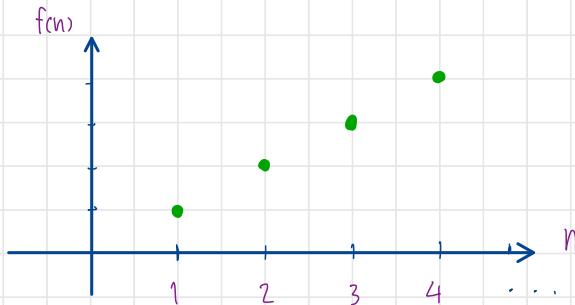
ទានករណ

## Sequences តើជាដំឡើង ?

Sequences គឺជា function ដូច Domain នឹង  $I^+$  និង Range នឹង  $R$

សម្រាប់ចុចិត្តនឹង  $f$  ហើយ  $a_n = n$  និង  $n = \text{Domain}$  និង  $a_n = \text{Range}$

ដូចខាងក្រោម  $a_n = f(n) \rightarrow f(n) = n$  ដើម្បីចុចិត្តនឹងការងារ



\* ចុចិត្តនឹងការងារ - លាក់ ឬ ឈុត្តិភាព ឬ ចំណាំ

## ប្រភេទទីនៅ Sequences

ប្រភេទទីនៅ 2 នេះគឺ

① finite Sequences ជាដំឡើងតំបន់

Ex.  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, \dots, -1, -2, -3$

② infinite Sequences ជាដំឡើងទំនើន

Ex.  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, \dots, -1, -2, -3, \dots$

## N15 Check ລົດບັນ

check ວ່າ  $a_n$  ດີວິເນີນ ລູ່ທີ່ ແລ້ວ ສົ່ວໂກ

ກຳນົດໄຫວ້  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  ເຊິ່ງໃນ  $n$  ໃຫຍිලຸ  $\infty$  ມາເປັນ

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$$

L

L = 1 ຄ່າ ເຖິງລົດບັນຈຸ່າທີ່

L ≠ 1 ຄ່າ ເພີ້ມຂອງຕັ້ງຈຸ່າທີ່

Ex.

$$① \{a_n\} = \left\{ \frac{4-7n^b}{n^b+3} \right\}$$

Sol<sup>n</sup>

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4-7n^b}{n^b+3}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^b \left( \frac{4}{n^b} - 7 \right)}{n^b \left( 1 + \frac{3}{n^b} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{0-7}{1+0} = -7 \text{ ມາດັ່ງ 1 ຄ່າ}$$

Ans  $\left\{ \frac{4-7n^b}{n^b+3} \right\}$  ເຖິງລົດບັນຈຸ່າທີ່ ສູ່ -7

$$② \left\{ \frac{n^2-2n+1}{n-1} \right\}$$

Sol<sup>n</sup>

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2-2n+1}{n-1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)(n-1)}{n-1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n-1) = \infty \text{ ມາດັ່ງນັກງວ່າ 1 ຄ່າ}$$

Ans  $\left\{ \frac{n^2-2n+1}{n-1} \right\}$  ເປົ້າໄດ້ບັນຫຼຸດ

សំណើអនុគមន៍ចូលរួម = ចំណាំ

(5)  $\left\{ \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2} \right\}$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2} = ???$

$0 \leq \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2} = 0$

$\frac{\sin^2 n}{n^2} \text{ មិនត្រូវបានស្ថិត } 0 \quad \#$

(6)  $\left\{ \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \right\}$   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$  \* ផលវិទ្យាកំកង់ 2  
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \frac{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}$  \* Conjugate

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) - n}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1 - n}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$

$= \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$  និងដឹង  
 $\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \text{ មិនត្រូវបានស្ថិត } 0 \quad \#$

$$13) \left\{ \frac{2^{1000} + 2^{n-1} + 3^{n-2}}{2^n + 3^n + 5} \right\}$$

จงนิย  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{1000} + 2^{n-1} + 3^{n-2}}{2^n + 3^n + 5}$

กำหนด  $f(x) = \frac{2^{1000} + 2^{x-1} + 3^{x-2}}{2^x + 3^x + 5}$  ให้  $x \in [1, \infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{1000} + 2^{x-1} + 3^{x-2}}{2^x + 3^x + 5} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^{1000}}{3^x} + \frac{2^x}{2} + \frac{3^x}{3^2}}{\frac{2^x}{3^x} + 1 + \frac{5}{3^x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^x \left( \frac{2^{1000}}{3^x} + \frac{2^x}{2(3^x)} + \frac{3^x}{3^2(3^x)} \right)}{3^x \left( \frac{2^x}{3^x} + 1 + \frac{5}{3^x} \right)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^{1000}}{3^x} + \frac{2^x}{2(3^x)} + \frac{1}{9}}{\frac{2^x}{3^x} + 1 + \frac{5}{3^x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{0 + 0 + \frac{1}{9}}{0 + 1 + 0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{1000} + 2^{n-1} + 3^{n-2}}{2^n + 3^n + 5} = \frac{1}{9} \quad (\text{ตามที่ได้})$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\ln n}{n^2} \right\}$$

\* វិចិត្តអង្គរំលោ

សេរី

ដូច្នេះ  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$  នៅពី  $f(x) = a_n, x \in [1, \infty)$  \* ព័ត៌មានលម្អិត  $f(x)$  កំណត់ឡើង

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \text{បៀវកេវ L'hospital} \quad \text{គឺការគិតផ្ទា នៅក្នុងស៊ុខ}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \quad \text{នាក់ទី ១ ក់}$$

Aus

$$\left\{ \frac{\ln n}{n^2} \right\} \text{ ថ្មីត្រូវជាលើលើ ហៅ ឬ } 0$$

## លាក់បញ្ហាណិប្បា

monotone sequences

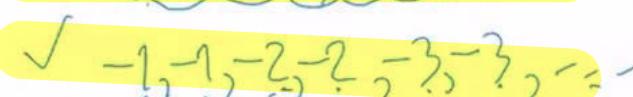
ភាពក្នុងខ្សោយ  $\Rightarrow \{a_n\} = @_1, @_2, @_3, @_4, \dots, @_n, @_n+1, @_n+2, \dots$

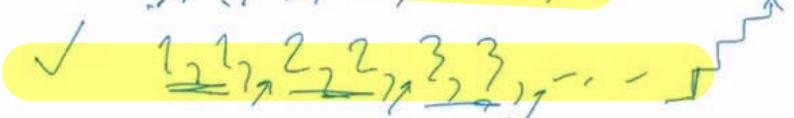
✗ 1, -1, 2, -2, 3, -3, ...

✗ 1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1, ...

✓ 

✓ 

✓ 

✓ 

ถ้าลำดับ  $a_n$  ต่างไป  $\Rightarrow \{a_n\} = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}, \dots)$

① ถ้า  $a_n$  ต่างไป  $\Rightarrow a_n < a_{n+1}$

② ถ้า  $a_n$  ต่างไป  $\Rightarrow a_n > a_{n+1}$

③ ถ้า  $a_n$  ต่างไป  $\Rightarrow a_n > a_{n+1}$   
(ดูที่ + เลข)

④ ถ้า  $a_n$  ต่างไป  $\Rightarrow a_n < a_{n+1}$   
(ดูที่ + เลข)

## การทดสอบว่าลำดับ $a_n$ เป็น - ลด หรือ

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a_{n+1} - a_n = L$$

- +  $a_{n+1} > a_n$  เป็นลำดับเพิ่ม
- $a_{n+1} < a_n$  เป็นลำดับลด
- 0  $a_{n+1} = a_n$  เป็นลำดับคงที่

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = L$$

- > 1  $a_{n+1} > a_n$  เป็นลำดับเพิ่ม
- < 1  $a_{n+1} < a_n$  เป็นลำดับลด
- = 1  $a_{n+1} = a_n$  เป็นลำดับคงที่

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a_n = f(n) = f(x) = L$$

- +  $a_{n+1} > a_n$  เป็นลำดับเพิ่ม
- $a_{n+1} < a_n$  เป็นลำดับลด
- 0  $a_{n+1} = a_n$  เป็นลำดับคงที่

Ex.

①  $\left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots$  ;  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}$

$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n - (n+1)}{n(n+1)} = \frac{-1}{n(n+1)}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} - a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{n(n+1)} = 0$   $\Rightarrow$  1. 조건

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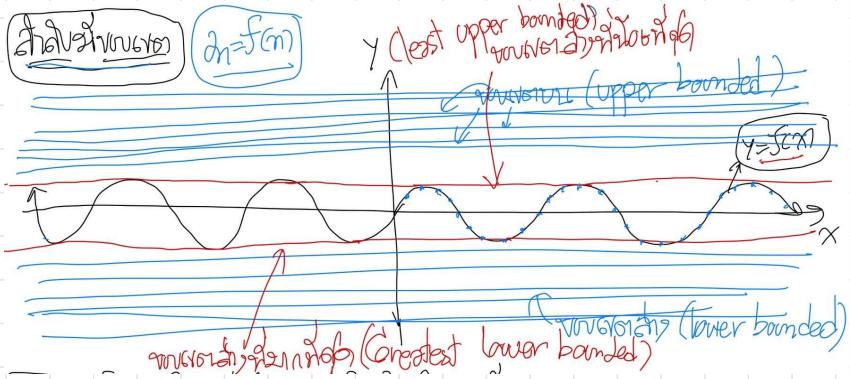
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$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{1} = \frac{n}{n+1} < 1 \Rightarrow$$
 1. 조건

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0 \Rightarrow$$
 1. 조건  
 $x \in [1, \infty)$

# ລົດນິ້ນຂອບເນຕ



ຈົດປະກົດ

\* ດັວ  $\{a_n\}$  ເປົ້າລົດນິ້ນຫຼືໄທ ແລ້ວ  $\{a_n\}$  ເປົ້າລົດນິ້ນຂອບເນຕ

\* ດັວ  $\{a_n\}$  ເປົ້າລົດນິ້ນກາງເຕີຍ ແລ້ວ  $\{a_n\}$  ເປົ້າລົດນິ້ນຫຼືໄທ

## Continuous function for sequences

ก.น.ว.  $\Rightarrow$  Continuous function for sequences)  $\{x_n\}$ ,  $x_n = \underline{f(n)}$

◀  $\{x_n\} \rightarrow$  မ.ဆ. f. မျှမျှပြန်လည်ပေးသူ  $x \in [1, \infty)$

မ.ဆ.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n)$  အား  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos(?)$   
 $\leftarrow$   $\text{func. } \lim$

လုပ်နည်ဗုံး ဂုဏ် f ဖို့တစ်ခါးများ  $\ln, \sin, \cos, e$

စောမျက်တိ f ပေးမှုဘဲပေးမှု  $\lim$  ဖော်ပြုတာကောင်းလဲ

Ex.

Sol:

$$\left\{ \ln \left( \frac{4n+1}{3n+2} \right) \right\}$$

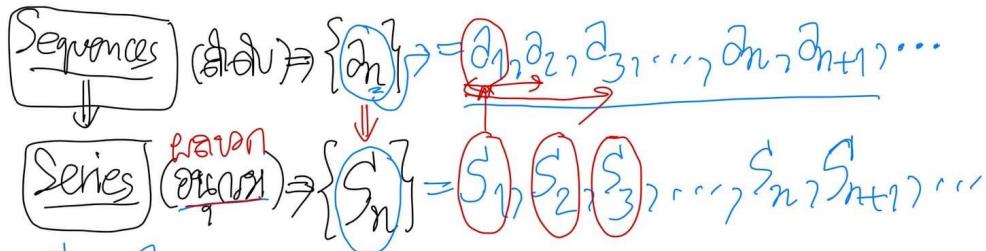
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{4n+1}{3n+2} \right) &= \ln \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{4n+1}{3n+2} \right) \\ &= \ln \frac{4}{3} \text{ မေတ္တာ} \end{aligned}$$

Ans

$$\left\{ \ln \left( \frac{4n+1}{3n+2} \right) \right\} \quad \left\langle \text{မျှမျှလုပ်လဲ} \right\rangle \ln \frac{4}{3}$$

## Series លទ្ធផល

គឺ អនុគមន៍នៃ Sequences ចាប់ដំបូង



$$s_1 = a_1$$

$$s_2 = a_1 + a_2$$

$$s_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3$$

⋮

$$s_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$$

$$s_\infty = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n \longrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k ??$$

# ԱՆԴՐՈՎՈՎԻ ԼԵԿԿԱ: ԹԻԳՐԱ

Series (Ընդույք)

(Պահ)

Թ. ՏԵՇՈՎՈՎ

Թ. ՀՈՎՈՎՈՎ

(Պահ)

Թ. ՀՈՎՈՎՈՎ

(Պահ հիմք  $P=1$ )

Եվրոպական ԱՆԴՐՈՎՈՎԻ ԸՆԴՈՒՅՔ

$S_n$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

Հիմք՝  $\sum$  կը պարզաբանեմ անձնանուն  $a_n$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N \text{I} \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \dots + \text{լուրջ} (|P|=2) \text{ թ. պահ}$$

$$1+2+3+4+\dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \Rightarrow \text{թ. պահ}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots \quad \begin{cases} |r| < 1 \Rightarrow \text{թ. պահ} \\ |r| \geq 1 \Rightarrow \text{թ. պահ} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^P} = \frac{1}{1^P} + \frac{1}{2^P} + \frac{1}{3^P} + \dots \quad \begin{cases} |P| > 1 \Rightarrow \text{թ. պահ} \\ |P| \leq 1 \Rightarrow \text{թ. պահ} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots \Rightarrow \text{թ. պահ}$$

\*  $|r|, |P|$  կը սահմանայ բայց  $P$

EX.

$\boxed{\text{Ex}}$  જોએકુની અનુદ્વાની સીરીઝ હોય તો કેવી રીતે જોડી શકી હોય?  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n = (-1) + 1 + (-1) + 1 + (-1) + 1 + \dots$

જે સીરીઝ હોય તો  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  નથી

$S_1 = -1, S_2 = 0, S_3 = -1, S_4 = 0, \dots$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  નથી

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$  બિનારી જોડી નથી

②  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) + \dots$

જે સીરીઝ  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_n$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) &= \ln a - \ln b \\ (\ln(ab)) &= \ln a + \ln b \\ (\ln 1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + \dots + \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right) \\ &= (\ln 1 - \ln 2) + (\ln 2 - \ln 3) + (\ln 3 - \ln 4) + \dots + (\ln n - \ln(n+1)) \\ &= \ln 1 - \ln(n+1) \Rightarrow S_n = -\ln(n+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-\ln(n+1)) = -\infty$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)$$

Ex.

ການພິບກະສາການກວດເຫຼົ່າ - ລຸ່ມອາງໝາຍ ອານຸກະບວ

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

ກັບ  $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n$

$$= \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$\therefore S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \left( \frac{0}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1 \quad (\text{ຈຳກັດໄດ້})$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \quad \text{ແມ່ນ ອານຸກະບວ ລູ່ທີ່}$

$$4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+3)} \right)$$

วิธีการ  $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n$

$$= \frac{1}{(2)(4)} + \frac{1}{(3)(5)} + \frac{1}{(4)(6)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+3)}$$

ตัดส่วนต่างๆ

จึงนิยามค่าคงที่  $\frac{1}{(n+1)(n+3)} = \frac{A}{(n+1)} + \frac{B}{(n+3)}$

$$= \frac{A(n+3) + B(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+3)}$$

$$\therefore 1 = A(n+3) + B(n+1)$$

กรณี  $n=-1$  ;  $1 = -2B$   
 $B = -\frac{1}{2}$

กรณี  $n=1$  ;  $1 = 2A$   
 $A = \frac{1}{2}$

ตั้งที่นี่  $a_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+3)} = \frac{1}{2(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2(n+3)}$

$$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + \dots + a_{n-1} + a_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2(n+2)} + \frac{1}{2(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2(n+3)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2(n+2)} - \frac{1}{2(n+3)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2(n+2)} - \frac{1}{2(n+3)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} - 0 - 0$$

$$= \frac{6+4}{24}$$

$$= \frac{10}{24} \text{ (นำหารด้วย 2)}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+3)} \right) \text{ ผลลัพธ์ทางคณิตศาสตร์}$$

## ԴՐԱՄԱԿԱՆ ԲՈՎԱԿԱՆ ԵՎ ԳՐԱԿԱՆ ԵՎ ԸՆԴՀԱՆՈՒՐ ՀԱՅՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

$$\frac{1}{(n+2)(n+4)} = \frac{A}{n+2} + \frac{B}{n+4}$$
$$= \frac{A(n+4) + B(n+2)}{(n+2)(n+4)}$$
$$\therefore 1 = A(n+4) + B(n+2)$$
$$\text{If } n = -2 \Rightarrow 1 = 2A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$\text{If } n = -4 \Rightarrow 1 = -2B \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$5 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right)$$

ຈຳກຳ

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} &= \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{n(n+1) + Bn}{n(n+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = A(n+1) + Bn$$

ອີກ  $n = 0$  ;  $1 = A$

ອີກ  $n = -1$  ;  $1 = -B$

$$B = -1$$

$$\therefore \partial_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \partial_1 + \partial_2 + \partial_3 + \dots + \partial_n \\ &= \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

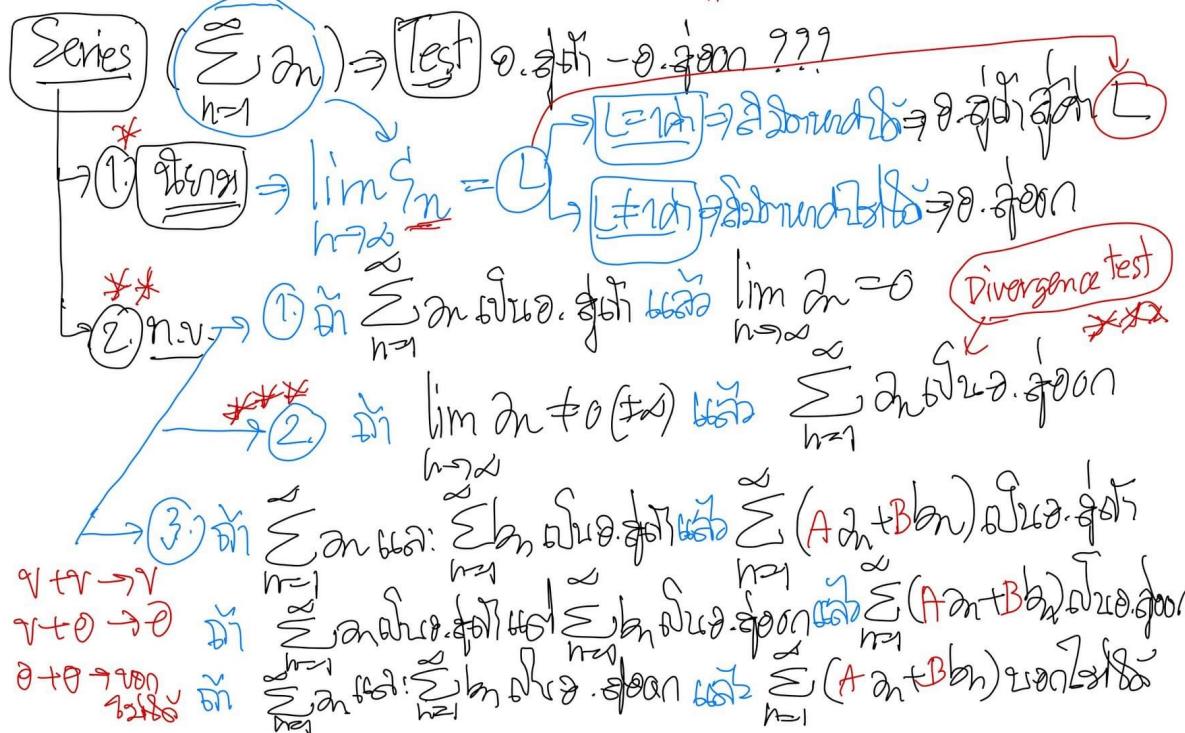
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

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

$$= 1 - 0$$

$$= 1 \quad (\text{ຢາກຕໍ່ໄວ})$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right) \text{ ເປັນອົງກຽມລູ່ເທິງ}$$



## ឧបរា

1. ឯកលាង  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  តួនាទំកុំព្យូទ័រ នៅក្នុងវាត់ហែ / មិនកុំព្យូទ័រ នៅក្នុងវាត់ហែ

2. Divergence test នៅ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$  នៅ  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ប៉ុន្មាន នៅក្នុងវាត់ហែ

3. ប្រើប្រាស់ 2 នៃខាងក្រោម នៅឯកសារបញ្ជាក់

លំ

I

II

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→  
→  
→

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លំ

## Ex. Divergence test

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+30}$$

Sol<sup>n</sup>  $a_n = \frac{2n+1}{n+30}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+30} = 2 \neq 0$$

Aus

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+30}$$

ไม่-converges

## Ex. 11 ปจ 2 ฝรั่งเศส

ผลลัพธ์ของค่าคงที่

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3^n - 1}{6^{n+1}} \right)$$

Sol<sup>n</sup>

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3^n - 1}{6^{n+1}} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{6^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{6^{n+1}}$$

ใช้สูตรอนุกรมเรขาคณิต  $\sum r^n$

(I)  $a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{6^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{6^n \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{6^n} = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2} < 1$

คืออนุกรมเรขาคณิต

∴ (I) จวบ

การอนุมูลอย่าง  $\sum a_r^n = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots$   $|r| < 1 \Rightarrow 0.5 < 1$

(II)  $b_n = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{6^{n+1}} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{6^n \cdot 6} = -\frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{6^n} = -\frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^n \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{6} < 1$

คืออนุกรมเรขาคณิต

∴ (II) จวบ

∴ (I) + (II)  $\rightarrow |V_i| + |V_i| \rightarrow |V_i|$

Aus

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3^n - 1}{6^{n+1}} \right)$$

จวบอนุกรมที่  $|V_i|$

# 5 Test

\* វិធាន់កំប្រឈមចរណ៍  
ex.  $1+2+3+\dots$ .

- ① Comparison test
  - ② Limit comparison test
- ) តើសង្គម  $b_n$  ទៅអាជីវការ  $a_n$  នៅពេលសរុប
- 

## ① Comparison test

តើសង្គម  $b_n$  នៅ

\* តើសង្គម  $b_n$  សមឈគឺសិនឹងវិធាន់  $a_n$

$$a_n < b_n \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ តើសង្គម អាជីវការ } \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ តើសង្គម អាជីវការ}$$

$$a_n > b_n \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ តើសង្គម អាជីវការ } \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ តើសង្គម អាជីវការ}$$


---

Ex.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 3n + 2}$$

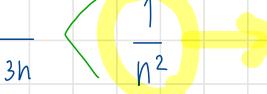
\* ដើម្បីវាកាត់នូវចំណែកលេខកំណើត តើសង្គម

$S_0$

① តើសង្គម  $b_n$  សមឈគឺ

$$\frac{1}{n^2 + 3n + 2} < \frac{1}{n^2 + 3n} < \frac{1}{n^2}$$

ដូច  $b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$   $\rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  តើសង្គម អាជីវការ



$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \frac{1}{1^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \dots$

$|p| > 1 \Rightarrow \text{converges}$

ដូចដែល  $p = 2 > 1$  តើសង្គម អាជីវការ

Aus

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 3n + 2}$$

តើសង្គម អាជីវការ

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\sin n^2|}{2^n}$$

$\Sigma$   $\left| \sin n^2 \right|$

$b_n$

ຕຽບນີ້ມາວິທີ  $\sin n$  ດັກຈະເກົ່າ  
 $-1 \leq \sin n \leq 1 \quad \forall n$

$$0 \leq \sin^2 n \leq 1$$

ເຊື່ອຈາກ 5 test ອີກສ່ວນອາຄຸມຂາຍ  
 ສິນເກົ່າ 1

$$\text{ດັ່ງ } b_n = \frac{1}{2^n} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ ມີຄວ.ດຳກັນ}$$

$$\text{ກີ່ } |H| = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \text{ ທ.ສິນເກົ່າ}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\sin n^2|}{2^n} \text{ ມີຄວ.ສິນເກົ່າ } \#$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$\Sigma$   $\frac{1}{n!}$

$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \dots$

$n$

$\frac{1}{n!}$

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

$\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot 2^{-1}} = \frac{1}{2^n}$

ຕຽບນີ້ ດັກໃຈ ໄທນະ  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$   
 ລວມຈຸດ  $2^{n-1}$  ຖະຫຼາມ  $\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$   
 $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \dots$  ແລ້ວຈຸດ  $\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$  \*

$$\text{ດັ່ງ } b_n = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\text{ມີຄວ.ດຳກັນ } |H| = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow \text{ທ.ສິນເກົ່າ}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{2^n} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \text{ ມີຄວ.ສິນເກົ່າ } \#$

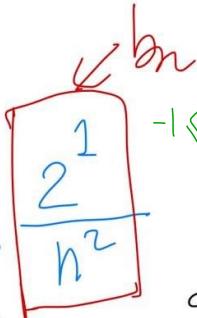
$\infty \cdot 1 + 1 + \dots$

## ຈົດຈະການກວບ

$$-1 \leq \sin n \leq 1$$

⑦)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin n}{n^2 + 3n + 1}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin n}{n^2 + 3n + 1}$



$$-1 \leq \sin n \leq 1$$

$$\frac{2}{n^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\text{ຈົດ } b_n = \frac{2}{n^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

ມີເງື່ອຫຼັກ  $|P| = 2 > 1 \Rightarrow 0.$  ສົດຖະກິດ

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin n}{n^2 + 3n + 1}$  ມີເງື່ອຫຼັກ #

⑧)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \cos n}{n^3}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \cos n}{n^3}$



$$\frac{1 + \cos n}{n^3}$$

$$\text{ຈົດ } b_n = \frac{2}{n^3} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^3} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$$

ມີເງື່ອຫຼັກ  $|P| = 3 > 1 \Rightarrow 0.$  ສົດຖະກິດ

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + \cos n}{n^3}$  ມີເງື່ອຫຼັກ #

## ② Limit comparison test

ចំនួន  $b_n$  ត្រូវ ដឹងបាន

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = L$$

សរុប  $L$

$$\begin{cases} L & L \neq 0 \\ L = 0 & \text{ឬ } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \rightarrow \text{ចុះក្រុមចុះក្រុម} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ មែន ចុះក្រុម ឬ } \\ L = \infty & \text{ឬ } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \rightarrow \text{ចុះក្រុមចុះក្រុម} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ មែន ចុះក្រុម ឬ } \\ L = \infty & \text{ឬ } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \rightarrow \text{ចុះក្រុមចុះក្រុម} \text{ ឬ } \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ មែន ចុះក្រុម ឬ } \end{cases}$$

Ex.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - 4n + 1}$$

Sol:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

ឬ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{n^2 - 4n + 1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 - 4n + 1} = 1 \neq 0$

check  $b_n$  ឱ្យ ចុះក្រុម

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ មែន ចុះក្រុម ឬ }$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots$$

លើសត្រូវ  $p = 2 > 1$  ចុះក្រុម ចុះក្រុម

Ans

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - 4n + 1}$$

### ③ Ratio test

### ④ Root test

గ්‍රැන්ඩ්  $a_{n+1}$  නිස්තරවා

කිරීම් ⇒ Check  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ප්‍රිය. ඇත් - ඔ. මෙහෙයුව ???

③ Ratio test තොරතු

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right) = L$$

- L
  - ①  $L < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ප්‍රිය. ඇත්
  - ②  $L > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ප්‍රිය. ඇත්
  - ③  $L = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ස්ථුපිත්වා

④ Root test තොරතු

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = L$$

- L
  - ①  $L < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ප්‍රිය. ඇත්
  - ②  $L > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ප්‍රිය. ඇත්
  - ③  $L = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ස්ථුපිත්වා

Ex.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!}$$

\* Ratio test

\*  $a_n$  គឺ ងាយកំណត់ នៅលើ + 1 ដ៏ស្ថាSol'n

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a_n = \frac{n^n}{n!}$$

$$\text{ចំណាំ } a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

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

$$\text{នៅលើ } a_{n+1} = a_n \cdot c_1^{n+1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)^n (n+1)}{(n+1) n!}}{\frac{n^n}{n!}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^n (n+1)}{(n+1) n!} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$\text{ចំណាំ } n \text{ នៅលើ} \\ \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n = \left( \frac{n(1+\frac{1}{n})}{n} \right)^n = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$\longrightarrow \text{ចំណាំ take lim នៅក្បាល } 1^\infty \text{ ទំនួរបុរី L'hospital}$$

$$\text{ឱ្យ } y = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x ; x \in [1, \infty)$$

$$\ln y = \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = x \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{\ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} \quad \text{ចំណាំ take lim នៅក្បាល} \xrightarrow{\text{L'hospital}} \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{diff បាន diff ផ្សារ}$$

$$\text{ឱ្យ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \cdot \frac{x^2}{1}$$

$$\ln \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e^1 = e ; e \approx 2.718... > 1$$

∴ ចំណាំ

Trick

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{c}{n} \right)^n = e^c$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e^1$$

Aus

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!}$$

ឯកសារណាមូលដ្ឋាន

Ex 9 26

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

Root test

Eg)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^{n^2}}$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^{n^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^n$$

$$= e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2} < 1$$

;  $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^{n^2} \text{ is absolutely convergent}$

- ③.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n}$  Ratio Test  
 ④.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+3)!}{3! n! 3^n}$   
 ⑤.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n! - 5}$   
 ⑥.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5 \ln n}{(n+1)! + 5}$   
 ⑦.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{5^n - 1}$   
 ⑧.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln(n+1))^n}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n^2 &\rightarrow (n+1)^2 \\
 2^n &\rightarrow 2^{(n+1)} \\
 2^n &= 2 \cdot 2^{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

# \* Root test

Ex.

$$2.4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^{n^2}$$

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^{n^2}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^n \\ &= -1 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

ก็จะต้องดูว่า ว่า

Ans

เลือกใช้วิธีทดสอบ Root test

$$\text{ก็ } f(n) = \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^n \text{ ให้ } f(x) = \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)^x$$

$$\text{ก็ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)^x = 1^\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ก็ } y &= \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)^x \\ \ln y &= \ln \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)^x \rightarrow x \ln \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right) = \infty \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ can L'hospital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)} \cdot \frac{(x+2)-(x+1)}{(x+2)^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x+1}}{-x^2 - 3x - 2} = -1$$

④ Root test บทบาท

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = L$$

①  $L < 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_n$  ปิดซ่อน

②  $L > 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_n$  ไม่ปิดซ่อน

③  $(L=1) \Rightarrow \sum a_n$  สรุปผล

# 5. Integral test - ກົດໄຈ ອິທີກໍາໄຕຕາມເຮົດວຽກ

ເງື່ອນໄຫວ

$$\text{I} \quad \text{ຖີ່ } a_n = f(n) \Rightarrow f(n) = f(x)$$

II  $f: [1, \infty)$  ຄື່ສະ domainທັງໝົດ  $1 \rightarrow \infty$  ແລກ check ຈີເປີ່ນ function ຂອບຂອງ

ໃຫຍກໄຈ diff ຈະບໍ່ໄວ້  $f'(x) < 0$  ແລກ  $f(x)$  ປິບ function ໂດຍ

$$\text{III} \quad \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ກີ່ສະ} \\ \downarrow \end{array} \quad \text{ກີ່ສະ Improper Integral} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ຫຼັງດີກົດ} \\ \text{ຫຼັງດີກົດ} \end{array}$$

\* ຂອງ Integrate ແລ້ວໄຫວເກົ່າ = ລົ້ມທີ່  
ໄຫວເກົ່າ = ລົ້ມອອກ

$$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b f(x) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ເພີ້ມເຖິງນັກນາກ integrate ໃນ } \infty \text{ ຖໍ່ໄດ້} \\ \text{ຈຶ່ງໃຫຍ່ } \lim \text{ ມາດຕະຖານ} \end{array}$$

Ex.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-n^2}$

Sol | I  $\text{ຖີ່ } f(n) = n e^{-n^2}$  ແລກ  $f(x) = x e^{-x^2}$

II ຢັງ  $f'(x)$  check ວ່າເປັນ  $f$  ຂດ ແລ້ວໄຫວເກົ່າ

$$f'(x) = x(e^{-x^2} \cdot -2x) + e^{-x^2} (1) = -2x^2 e^{-x^2} + e^{-x^2} = e^{-x^2} (-2x^2 + 1)$$

ຜິການເນີນ  $e^{-x^2} (-2x^2 + 1)$

$$\therefore e^{-x^2} \rightarrow -x^2 \text{ ສຳເນົາ } + \text{ໄວ້ຈະອະນຸກໍາຕາມກຳລົງຂວາງໄດ້ກຳ } + \quad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \text{+} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \text{-} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \text{+} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \text{-} \end{array}$$

$(-2x^2 + 1)$  ສຳເນົາເປັນ -

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ  $f'(x) = e^{-x^2} (-2x^2 + 1)$  ສຳເນົາເປັນ -  $< 0$  ຈຶ່ງເປັນ  $f$  ລົດ



III

# Integrate

$$\text{q1n} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-n^2}$$

$$\text{q1n } f(n) = n e^{-n^2} \quad \text{iff} \quad f(x) = x e^{-x^2} ; \quad x \in [1, \infty) \quad \text{ก็จะได้ว่า} \quad \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ ก็เป็น}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$$

\* กรณี มากกว่า 1

$$\sum_{n=?}^{\infty} \text{ ถ้า } n=2$$

$$\int_2^{\infty} \text{ ก็จะได้ว่า} \quad \int_2^{\infty}$$

$$\text{Sol'n} \quad \int_1^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_b^1 x e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\int_1^b x e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ e^{-x^2} \right]_1^b$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ e^{-b^2} - e^{-1^2} \right]$$

$$\int_1^b x e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{e^{b^2}} - \frac{1}{e} \right)$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b x e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{e^{b^2}} - \frac{1}{e} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{e^{\infty}} - \frac{1}{e} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left( 0 - \frac{1}{e} \right) = \frac{1}{2e} \quad \text{ผลลัพธ์}$$

Aus

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-n^2} \quad \text{ก็จะได้ว่า} \quad \text{ก็เป็น}$$

## Integrate By-part

$$\text{q1n } u = -x^2 \quad \text{ให้ } du = -2x dx \quad \int_1^b x e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\text{จึงได้ } du = -2x dx$$

$$\int_1^b x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{-2} \int_1^b -2x e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\text{q1n } u = -x^2 \quad du = -2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2} \int_1^b -2x e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2} \int_1^b e^u du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ e^u \right]_1^b$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ e^{-x^2} \right]_1^b \quad ; \quad u = -x^2$$

# ກົງກວນ Integrate By-part

$$2.3 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2}$$

ເລືອກໃຊ້ວິທີດສອບ Integral test

Soln

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \min f(n) = \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2} \quad \text{ດັ່ງນັ້ນ } f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{ຈຶ່ງ } f \text{ ກວດ } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x) < 0 \\ &f'(x) = -\frac{2(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(x(\ln x)^2)^2} < 0 \quad \text{ຈຶ່ງ } f \text{ ກວດ } \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int_2^{\infty} f(x) dx \quad \text{ເຊີ້ມຕົວ}$$

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Let } u = \ln x \\ &du = \frac{1}{x} dx \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{u^2} du \rightarrow \left[ -\frac{1}{u} \right] \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{\ln x} \right]_2^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{\ln b} - \left( -\frac{1}{\ln 2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Ans

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2}$$

ເປົ້າວ່າມີຄວາມດູແນງລົງທຶນ

# Alternating Series

គឺ លក្ខណៈនៃវា

Ex.

$$-2 + 4 + (-6) + 8 + (-10) + \dots$$

នៅតូច

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n \quad * \text{ និង } (-1)^n \text{ និង } (-1)^{n+1}$$

Cheak នីរតុល្យ, សម្រាក

①  $|a_n|$  នឹងត្រួវជាន់  $a_n$  នៅ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$

②  $|a_n| \geq |a_{n+1}|$  ដើម្បី ត្រួវបានអាជីវកម្ម  
និង  $\frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_n}$

③ ត្រូវបានត្រួវកំណត់ និង ត្រួវបានត្រួវកំណត់ និង ត្រួវបានត្រួវកំណត់

\* ត្រូវបានត្រួវកំណត់ និង ត្រួវបានត្រួវកំណត់

Ex.

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

S<sub>n</sub> |<sup>h</sup>

(I) check  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \right|$  \* ก็จะก่อให้สับเปลี่ยน + ลักษณะ

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

(II) check ว่า เป็นลักษณะแบบไหน

$$\text{ถ้า } f(n) = f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad \text{เป็น กบ เมื่อ } x > 0$$

∴ เจ้าลักษณะแบบ ต่อ ไม่เป็น

(I)

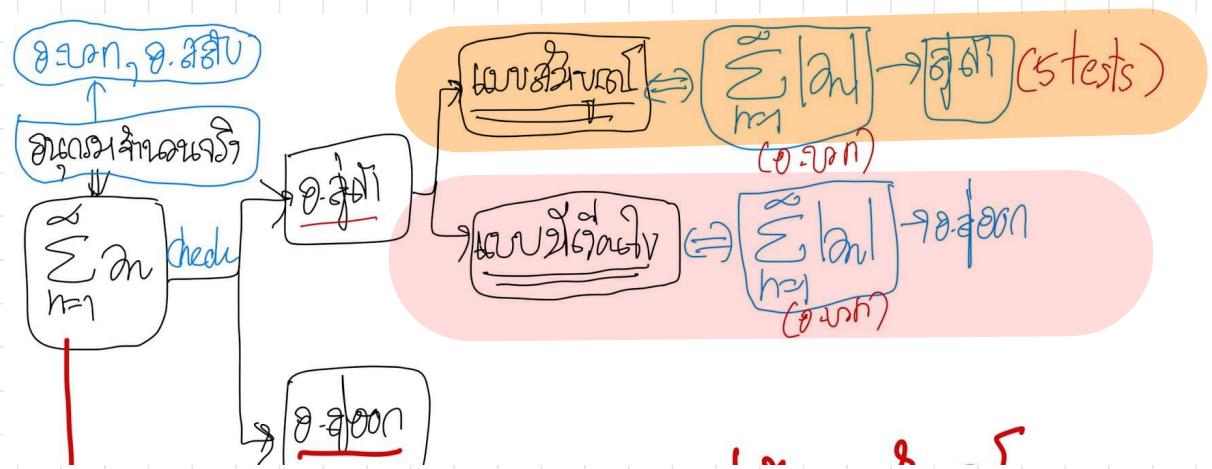
|| ดัง (II) เป็นบกจ  $\rightarrow$  เป็นอบุกนลท

Aus

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \quad \text{เป็นอบุกนลท}$$


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# នីរបាងប្រកបណ្ឌុំ ជំនួយទាំង



25 U \*

9

1. ຕັ້ງ ເປົ່ນ ອະນຸຍາມ ບາກ ແລ້ວ ເປົ່ນ ອະນຸຍາມ ພົບ | ທີ່ ອະນຸຍາມເນັ້ນ ຈະ ລູ່ | ທີ່ ແພ ສັນຍາດີ
  2. ຕັ້ງ ເປົ່ນ ອະນຸຍາມ ສະລັບ ແລ້ວ ເປົ່ນ ອະນຸຍາມ ພົບ | ທີ່

But check if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$  is absolutely convergent.

ଦୀର୍ଘ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଉଚ୍ଚକରମାନେଟ୍ ରେଲ୍ ଟାର୍ଗେଟ୍ ଲିମିଟ୍ ଫିଲ୍ଡ୍ ଏରିଜ୍

ଦୀର୍ଘ କୁଳିତ ଉନ୍ନାମନ୍ତରେ ଜୀବିତ ପାଇଁ ମାତ୍ରାଙ୍କିତ

Ex. បៀវិបុប្បន្នសំបុរាណ?

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$$

តើវាមួយចំណាំសំបុរាណ

Sol:

① cheat limit  $|a_n| \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$  ✓

② cheat តាមលក្ខណៈអាជីវកម្ម  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ ,  $f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3} < 0$  ដែលត្រូវបានលើក ✓

① និង ② បញ្ជាផ្ទាល់ តាមលក្ខណៈអាជីវកម្ម ត្រូវបានលើក

Cheat នូវតឹកបុរាណ  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

ជាអារកម្ម  $\frac{1}{n^2}$  តើវាមួយចំណាំសំបុរាណ ហើយ  $p = 2 > 1$  ពីនឹងត្រូវបានលើក

Ans

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$$

តើវាមួយចំណាំសំបុរាណ?

Ex. ເທິ || ປະນີ | ຈົວນຶ່ງ

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \quad * \text{ ທີ່ມາຈະກົດລົບ }$$

S<sub>n</sub><sup>h</sup> I check  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \quad * \text{ ດອດໄລຍະເວລັບໄກວ່າ } \sqrt{n+1} > \sqrt{n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \quad * \text{ Conjugate} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{n+1} - \cancel{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

II check ຂົດປົບໃຫ້ຜົນ

$$\text{ຖ້ວ } f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}(x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{ສິນຕ } 2\sqrt{x+1} > 2\sqrt{x} \text{ ອີງນ } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \text{ ດັ່ງນີ້ } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} < 0$$

$\therefore$  ໃນລົດຕົວນາ ✓

I ໄລ: II ເປົ້າອອກ || ສອງ ວິທີ ອົບຄົມລົງ

MO →

Cheat 算法

$$\text{法 1} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$$

for limit comparison test

$$\text{方法 2} \quad \text{Conjugate Rule} \quad \text{if } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{方法 2} \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{方法 2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \quad \sqrt{n+1} = \sqrt{n(1+\frac{1}{n})} = \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{n}}}{\cancel{\sqrt{n}} \left( \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + 1 \right)}$$

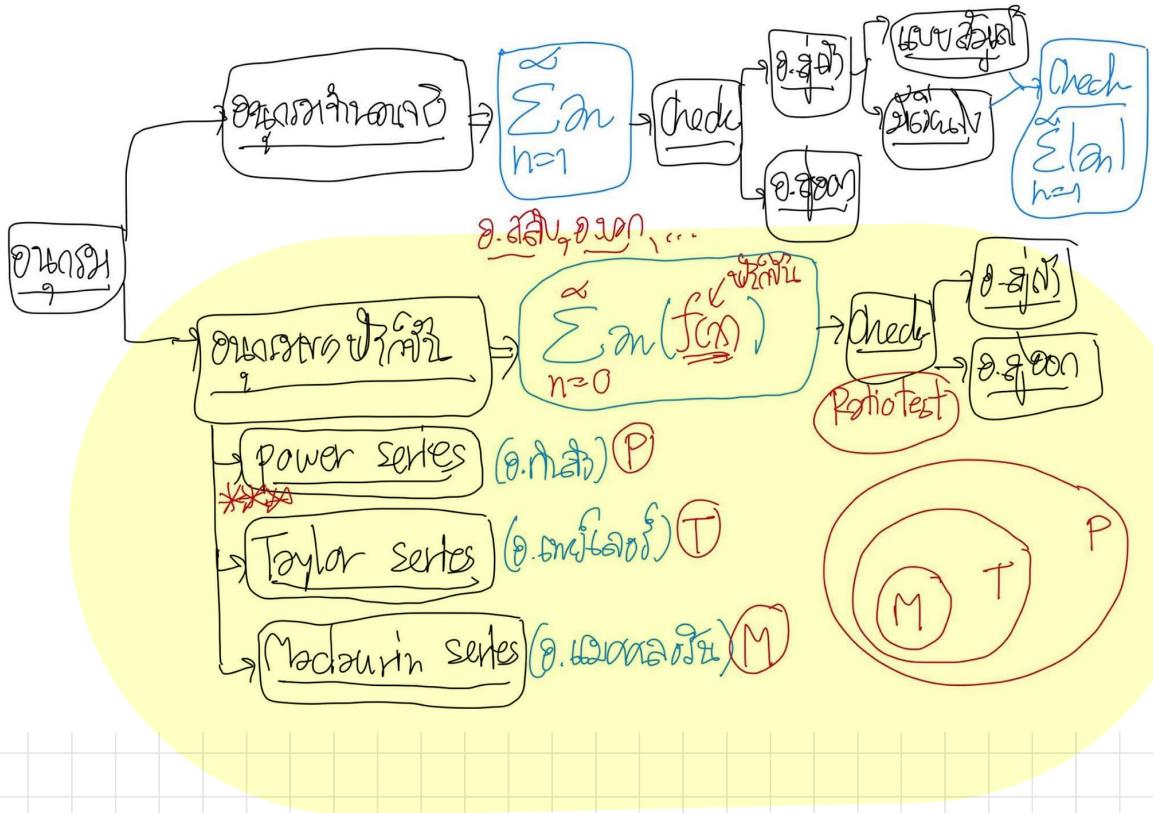
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

$$\text{cheat } b_n, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \text{方法 2 的 } p = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \quad \text{发散}$$

$$\text{Ans} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \quad \text{交错级数绝对收敛}$$

# Preview



# ឧបករណ៍ Function

## 1. Power series

លេខការ  $\rightarrow$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n$$

ឯកសារនៃវិស័យ  
តាមលេខ

គោលកំណត់ និង វិធានុទម្លៃគារការស្តីពីខ្លួនឯង

## 2 Taylor series

លេខការ  $\rightarrow$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

$f^{(n)}(a)$  គឺ ឯកសារចំណាំលក្ខ

Ex.

$$f^4(2)$$

2 គោលកំណត់លក្ខនៃ  $f'(x)$

4 គីវិមានស្រីរការ គិត

## 3. Maclaurin series $a = 0$

លេខការ  $\rightarrow$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} (x-0)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

# 1. Power series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n = a_0(x-a)^0 + a_1(x-a)^1 + a_2(x-a)^2 + \dots + a_n(x-a)^n + \dots$$

$$= a_0 + a_1(x-a) + a_2(x-a)^2 + \dots + a_n(x-a)^n + \dots$$

or

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}(x-3)^n; \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}(x+1)^n; \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n!} x^n$$

(Check)  $\Rightarrow 0.8777 - 0.8777$  if Ratio test:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = L$

- ①  $L < 1 \Rightarrow$  收斂
- ②  $L > 1 \Rightarrow$  散發
- ③  $L = 1 \Rightarrow$  要進一步檢討

Ex.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n \rightarrow a_n$$

Sol

$$\text{then } a_n = \frac{1}{n!} x^n \quad \text{and} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$$

ratio test

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x \cdot x}{(n+1)n!} \cdot \frac{n!}{x^n} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x}{n+1} \right|$$

ก็จะดูว่ามีค่าเท่าไรจะได้รากที่ n, x คือ เมื่อ n 越來越大

$$= |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$= |x| \cdot 0 = 0 < 1 \quad \text{ดังนั้น} \quad \text{converges}$$

Ans

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n \quad \text{เป็น} \quad \text{function} \quad \text{of} \quad x$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n+1)2^n} \cdot * \text{ గిం } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n \quad \text{ప్రాథమిక } a_1 = 0 \quad \text{అనుమతి గా }$$

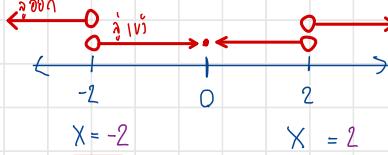
Soln  $a_n = \frac{x^n}{(n+1)2^n}$   $a_{n+1} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+2)2^{n+1}}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x \cdot x^n}{(n+2) \cdot 2^n \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{(n+1) \cdot 2^n}{x^n} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x(n+1)}{2(n+2)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{|x|}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)}{(n+2)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$= \frac{|x|}{2} \cdot 1 < 1 = |x| < 2 \rightarrow -2 < x < 2$$



ప్రారంభించి  $x=2$  లు కి

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{(n+1)2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} a_n \quad \text{limit comparison test } b_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \neq 0$$

check  $b_n$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{లు వ్యాపారికి } \rightarrow \text{ ఉచ్చమైన ప్రాథమిక }$$

Q1



$$\text{ដឹងរក } n \xrightarrow{x = -2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (-2)^n = (-2)^n = (-1)^n \cdot 2^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-2^n}{(n+1)2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2^n}{(n+1)2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} * \text{អំពីចាត់ទុក}$$

I check  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 \quad \checkmark$

II  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} = -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} < 0 \quad \checkmark$

សម្រាប់

Aus  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n+1)2^n}$  និមួយនូវនឹងបង្កើតឡើង  $x \in [-2, 2]$

$$4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{nx^n}{5^n}$$

ສິ່ງທີ່  $a_n = \frac{nx^n}{5^n}$ ,  $a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)x^{n+1}}{5^{n+1}}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)x^{n+1}}{5^{n+1}} \left( \frac{5^n}{nx^n} \right) \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)(x^n)(x)5^n}{5(nx^n)} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x(n+1)}{5^n} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x| \left| \frac{n+1}{5^n} \right|$$

$$= |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{5^n} \right|$$

$$= |x| \left( \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{|x|}{5} < 1$$

ກວມເຄີຍ  $\frac{|x|}{5} < 1 \Rightarrow -5 < x < 5$



ກວມເຄີຍ  $x = -5, 5$  ດັບຕະຫຼາດ

$$\therefore x = -5 \text{ ກວມເຄີຍ}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(-5)^n}{5^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n n 5^n$$

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

I  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty$

$\therefore x = -5$  ກວມເຄີຍ  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(-5)^n}{5^n}$  ເປົ້າມອານຸກອນລູ້ອານ

$$\therefore x = 5 \text{ ກວມເຄີຍ}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(5)^n}{5^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty \neq 0 \therefore \text{ຂໍ້ມູນ}$$

$\therefore x = 5$  ກວມເຄີຍ  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(5)^n}{5^n}$  ເປົ້າມອານຸກອນລູ້ອານ

$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{nx^n}{5^n}$  ອຳນວຍກວດສັບຖຸ ຖ້າ  $x \in (-5, 5)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x-2)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}}$$

(Ex) ចាប់វិនិច្ឆ័យទៅកាន់សំបាត់ ដែលការណើតមួយរាយ និង

$$S_0 \text{ ឱ្យ } a_n = \frac{(-1)^n (x-2)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} \quad \text{និង} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-2)^{n-1+1}}{2^{n-1+1}} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-2)^n}{2^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n \cdot (-1) \cdot (x-2)^n}{2^n} \cdot \frac{2^n \cdot (x-2)}{2 \cdot (-1)^n \cdot (x-2)^n} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{-1 \cdot (x-2)}{2} \right|$$

$$= \frac{|x-2|}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \longrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1$$

$$= \frac{|x-2|}{2} < 1 \longrightarrow |x-2| < 2 \quad | -2 < x-2 < 2$$

$$0 < x < 4$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{ភីរុញ} \quad x &= 0 \quad \text{ឱ្យ} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-2)^{n-1} = (-2)^0 = 1 \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (0-2)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (2)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{2n-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1) \rightarrow -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{array}{l} n=1 \rightarrow -1 \\ n=2 \rightarrow -1 \\ n=3 \rightarrow -1 \\ \vdots \end{array}$

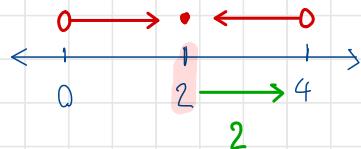
$$\text{ដំណឹង} \quad x = 4 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (4-2)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -1 \quad \text{ដំណឹងក្នុងតារាង}$$

I check  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1 \neq 0 \therefore$  គឺជា

Ans  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x-2)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}}$  នៅលើកណាង តើបាន  $x \in (0, 4)$  នៃចំនួន 2

ចំនួនបានក្នុងតារាង



## 2 Taylor series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

Ex.  $f(x) = e^{2x}$  bei  $x=1$

$S_0$

(I)

$\sum a_n$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= e^{2x} \Rightarrow f(1) = e^2 \\ f'(x) &= 2 \cdot e^{2x} \Rightarrow f'(1) = 2 \cdot e^2 \\ f''(x) &= 2^2 \cdot e^{2x} \Rightarrow f''(1) = 2^2 \cdot e^2 \\ &\vdots \\ f^n(x) &= 2^n \cdot e^{2x} \Rightarrow f^n(1) = 2^n \cdot e^2 \end{aligned}$$

(II)

Rechenweg

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (x-1)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (x-1)^n &= \frac{f(1)}{0!} (x-1)^0 + \frac{f'(1)}{1!} (x-1)^1 + \dots + \frac{f^n(1)}{n!} (x-1)^n \\ &= \frac{e^2}{0!} (x-1)^0 + \frac{2 \cdot e^2}{1!} (x-1)^1 + \dots + \frac{2^n \cdot e^2}{n!} (x-1)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \cdot e^2}{n!} (x-1)^n \end{aligned}$$

(II)

untersuchen wir hier nach Konvergenz

$$a_n = \frac{2 \cdot e^2 \cdot (x-1)^n}{n!}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{2 \cdot e^2 \cdot (x-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\text{mit } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{n}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot e^2 \cdot (x-1)^n \cdot (x-1)}{(n+1) \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{n!}{\frac{n}{2} \cdot e^2 \cdot (x-1)^n} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2(x-1)}{n+1} \right|$$

$$= 2|x-1| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$= 2|x-1| \cdot 0 = 0 < 1$$

Aus

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot e^2 \cdot (x-1)^n}{n!}$$

definiert auf  $(-\infty, \infty)$

### 3. Maclaurin series $a = 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

①

②

Ex) ଏହାରେ ଫଂକ୍ଷନ କିମ୍ବା କୌଣସି କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା  $f(x) = e^{2x}$  କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

Sol<sup>n</sup>

①

$\sum a_n$

$$f(x) = e^{2x} \Rightarrow f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot e^{2x} \Rightarrow f'(0) = 2 \cdot 1$$

$$f''(x) = 2^2 \cdot e^{2x} \Rightarrow f''(0) = 2^2 \cdot 1$$

:

$$f^n(x) = 2^n \cdot e^{2x} \Rightarrow f^n(0) = 2^n \cdot 1$$

$$\text{Ans} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ans} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n &= \frac{f(0)}{0!} (x)^0 + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} (x)^1 + \dots + \frac{f^n(0)}{n!} (x)^n + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{0!} (x)^0 + \frac{2}{1!} (x)^1 + \dots + \frac{2^n}{n!} (x)^n + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^n}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

II

លាក់សំវិទ នៃ សំគាល់ នៃ សម្រាប់

$$q_u a = \frac{2^n X^n}{n!} \quad \text{នៃ} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{2^{n+1} X^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^n \cdot 2 \cdot X \cdot X}{(n+1) \cdot n!} \cdot \frac{n!}{2^n \cdot X^n} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2X}{n+1} \right| \\ &= |2X| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \\ &= |2X| \cdot 0 = 0 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

Ans

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n X^n}{n!} \quad \text{ត្រូវបានអនុវត្តនៅ } (-\infty, \infty)$$

ອາຈະມີກວດປ



ชื่อ-นามสกุล \_\_\_\_\_

รหัสนักศึกษา \_\_\_\_\_

ภาควิชา \_\_\_\_\_

## Homework ครั้งที่ 2 MTH112 ประจำภาคการศึกษา 2/2562

1. จงพิจารณาลำดับในแต่ละข้อ แล้วตอบคำถามต่อไปนี้

ลำดับ $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{6}{27}, \frac{24}{81}, \frac{120}{243}$	เป็นลำดับทางเดียวหรือไม่ ถ้าเป็นลำดับทางเดียว เป็น ลำดับทางเดียวชนิดใด	เป็นลำดับลู่เข้าหรือลู่ออก ถ้าเป็นลำดับลู่เข้าลู่เข้าสู่ค่า ใด	เป็นลำดับมีขอบเขตหรือไม่
$\left\{ \frac{n!}{3^n} \right\}$	- เป็นลำดับทางเดียว - เป็นลำดับบวก เนื่องจาก $n!$	ลู่เข้าบวก 无穷	ไม่มีขอบเขต
$\left\{ \frac{1}{(n+1)n} \right\}$	- เป็นลำดับทางเดียว - เป็นลำดับบวก	ลู่เข้าบวก 0	ล่างดับมีขอบเขต
$\left\{ \cos\left(\frac{3n\pi}{6n+\pi}\right) \right\}$	- เป็นลำดับทางเดียว - เป็นลำดับบวก	ลู่เข้าบวก 0	ล่างดับมีขอบเขต

2

2. จงแสดงการทดสอบการลู่เข้าของอนุกรมต่อไปนี้ พร้อมทั้งระบุวิธีการทดสอบอนุกรมที่ใช้ด้วย

$$2.1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{3^n (n!)^2} \quad \text{เลือกใช้วิธีทดสอบ} \quad \text{Ratio test}$$

Sol'n กท  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{3^n (n!)^2} \quad \therefore a_n = \frac{(2n)!}{3^n (n!)^2} \quad \text{ดังนี้} \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{(2(n+1))!}{3^{n+1} ((n+1)!)^2}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(2n+2)!}{3^{n+1} ((n+1)!)^2} \cdot \frac{3^n (n!)^2}{(2n)!} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(2n+2) \cdot (2n+1) \cdot (2n)!}{3 \cdot 3 \cdot (n+1)^2 \cdot (n!)^2} \cdot \frac{3^n (n!)^2}{(2n)!} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)}{3(n+1)^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{4n^2 + 6n + 2}{3n^2 + 6n + 3} \right) = \frac{4}{3} > 1 \Rightarrow 0, \text{ ลิมิต }$$

Ans

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{3^n (n!)^2} \quad \text{ลิมิต } 0$$

$$2.2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2\cos^2 n}{n^2}$$

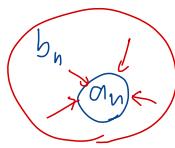
เลือกใช้วิธีทดสอบ Comparison test

Soln

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2\cos^2 n}{n^2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1+2\cos^2 n}{n^2} < \frac{1+2}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{3}{n^2} = b_n$$



$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n^2} = 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$$

เป็นอนุกรม P ที่  $|P| > 1$ :  $b_n$  เป็นอนุกรมที่  $|P|$

$$\text{จึงได้ } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2\cos^2 n}{n^2} \text{ เป็นอนุกรมที่ } |P|$$

Ans

$$2.3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2}$$

เลือกใช้วิธีทดสอบ Integral test

Soln

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ ถ้า } f(n) = \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2} \text{ ถ้า } f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} \quad \textcircled{2} \text{ ถ้า } f \text{ ต่อ } f'(x) < 0$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2 \cdot (\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(x(\ln x)^2)^2} < 0 \quad \text{ถ้า } f \text{ ต่อ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \int_2^{\infty} f(x) dx &\text{ เราต้อง} \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{u^2} du &\rightarrow \left[ -\frac{1}{u} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{\ln x} \right]_2^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{\ln b} - (-\frac{1}{\ln 2}) \right) = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

Ans

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2} \text{ เป็นอนุกรมที่ } |P|$$

$$2.4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^n$$

เลือกใช้วิธีทดสอบ Root test

Soln

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^n \\ &= -1 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ถ้า } f(n) = \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^n \text{ ถ้า } f(x) = \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)^x$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)^x = 1^\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ถ้า } y &= \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)^x \\ \ln y &= \ln \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)^x \rightarrow x \ln \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right) = \infty \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ can L'hospital}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\left( \frac{x+1}{x+2} \right)} \cdot \frac{(x+2)-(x+1)}{(x+2)^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x}{x+2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+2)^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^2}{x+2}}{-x^2-3x-2} = -1$$

Ans

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^n \text{ เป็นอนุกรมที่ } |P|$$

3. จงตรวจสอบอนุกรม  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}$  ว่าคู่เข้าหรือคู่ออก ถ้าคู่เข้าแล้วอนุกรมนี้คู่เข้าแบบสัมบูรณ์หรือคู่เข้าแบบมีเงื่อนไข

$S_0|^n$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} \quad \text{เป็นอนุกรมชั้น}$$

① check  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

② check  $|a_n| \geq |a_{n+1}|$  ที่ 4 ว. ก. พ. พ.

$$\text{ก. 1 } a_n \quad \text{ก. 2 } a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2}}$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}) - (\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2})}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2})(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1})}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+2}}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2})(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1})} \quad \text{ที่ 4 จ. พ. } \checkmark \quad \text{ที่ 4 จ. ก. ก. 1}$$

ดังนั้น  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}$  เป็นอนุกรมชั้น

Check ที่ 1 กรณีที่ 1

$$\text{ก. 1 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}$$

$$\text{ก. 2 Comparison test } a_n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} < \frac{1}{b_n \sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{ก. 3 } b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{เป็นอนุกรม P} \\ \text{ถ้า } |P| \leq 1 \text{ เป็นตัวอัตรา} \end{array}$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$  เป็นอนุกรมชั้น

Ans

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}$$

เป็นอนุกรมชั้น ที่ 1 แบบนี้เรียกว่า

4. จงหาช่วงการลู่เข้าของ  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^n [x - \frac{1}{2}]^n}{\ln n}$

Soln

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \left[x - \frac{1}{2}\right]^n}{\ln n}$$

กู Power Series

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{2^{n+1} \left[x - \frac{1}{2}\right]^{n+1}}{\ln(n+1)}$$

$$\text{Check } \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{n+1} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{\ln(n+1)} \cdot \frac{\ln n}{2^n \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^n} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| 2 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\ln n}{\ln(n+1)} \right|$$

$$= \left| 2x - 1 \right| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{\ln(n+1)}$$

$$= \left| 2x - 1 \right| \cdot 1$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\ln n}{\ln(n+1)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\ln(x+1)}$$

เนื่องจากเป็นอ. จว. กู  $|2x - 1| < 1$

$$-1 < 2x - 1 < 1 \\ 0 < 2x < 2 \\ 0 < x < 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{\ln(x+1)} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \quad \text{can L'hospital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x+1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+1}{x} = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \left[-\frac{1}{2}\right]^n}{\ln n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{-1^n}{\ln n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{\ln n}$$

กู คุณครูน่าจะบัน test ด้วย  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \quad ①$

check กับ กู น่าจะพึ่ง

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x} \rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} < 0 \quad \text{กู ก. ก. ②}$$

$\stackrel{?}{=} x = 0$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}\right]^n}{\ln n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1^n}{\ln n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n}$$

test ด้วย กู Comparison test

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ln n} > \frac{1}{n} = b_n$$

$$b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ คือ o. Harmonic}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \text{ กู ด. จว.}$$

กู ด. จว. น

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \left[x - \frac{1}{2}\right]^n}{\ln n} \quad \text{กู คุณครูน่าจะบัน} \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

Aus

5. จงหาอนุกรมแมคคลอรินของ  $\sin^2 x$  และช่วงการถูกเข้าของอนุกรมกำหนดให้

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots \text{ และ } \cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!}$$

Sol'n

$$\text{จดสูง } \cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A$$

$$\text{ถ้า } f(x) = \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$2\sin^2 A = 1 - \cos 2A$$

$$\sin^2 A = \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2}$$

$$\text{พิสูจน์ } \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$\text{ที่ก็ อนุรุณนนน } \cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot (x)^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\text{||ลักษณะ } \cos 2x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot (2)^{2n} \cdot (x)^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\text{---} \quad \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2^{2n-1} \cdot x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\text{ดังนั้น อนุรุณนนนนน } \sin^2 x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2^{2n-1} \cdot x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

Cheat ป้องกัน

$$\text{ก็เนื่องจาก } a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2^{2n-1} \cdot x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad \text{ถ้า } a_{n+1} = \frac{(-1)^{n+2} \cdot 2^{2n+1} \cdot x^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!}$$

$$\text{แล้ว } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\cancel{(-1)^n} \cdot \cancel{(-1)} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{x^{2n}} \cdot \cancel{x^2}}{\cancel{(2n+2)} \cancel{(2n+1)} \cancel{(2n)!}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(-1)^n} \cdot \cancel{(-1)} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{x^{2n}}}{} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{-4x^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} \right| = |-4x^2| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 + 6n + 2} = |-4x^2| \cdot 0$$

$$= 0 < 1 \quad \therefore \text{converges}$$

Aus

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2^{2n-1} \cdot x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad \text{ที่ } \text{อนุรุณนน } \text{ เมื่อ } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$