

ធនធានអាជីវកម្ម

- កម្រិត

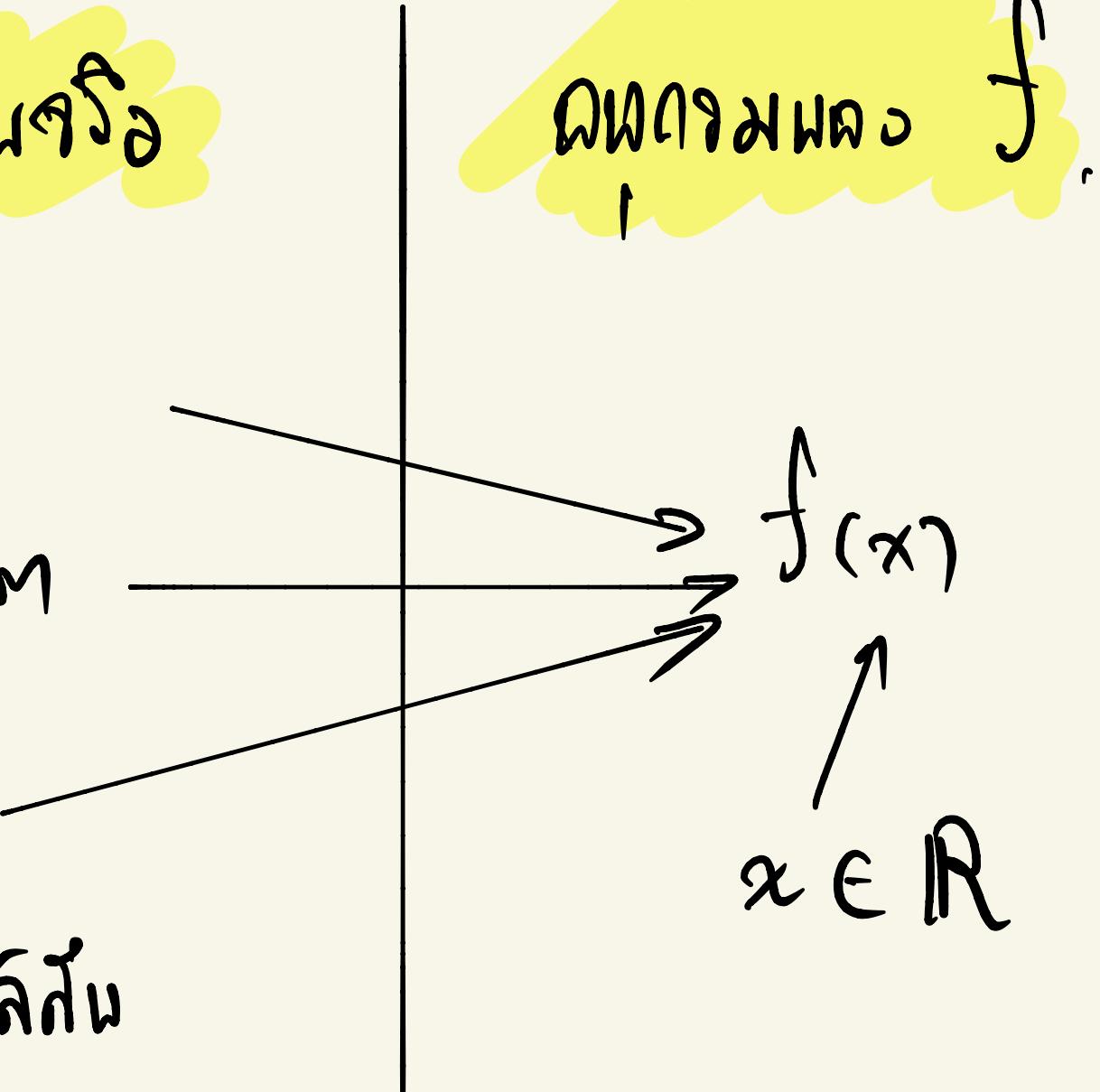
- លេខរូប

- P

\* - ធនធានទូរសព្ទ

ធនធានអនុគមនា

$f(x)$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$



① លាមុខនៃគម្រោងសរុប

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n + \dots$$

d    d    d    d    d

$$\begin{array}{r} 1+1+1+1+\dots \\ -1-2-3-4-5-\dots \end{array}$$

និមួយ  
 និមួយ  
 ឱ

\*  $a_n = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$0+0+0+0+\dots = 0 \quad (\text{តុចា})$$

②

## ພົນດວນ ເງັກຄົມ

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + \dots + a_n + \dots$$

$\times r$      $\times r$      $\times r$      $\times r$      $\times r$

ມີຄໍາ  $r$  ຈິງ

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = r$$

ເຖິງຕົວ

ເປັນ

$$\frac{a_4}{a_2} = r^2$$

ຄະດີຕາ 2 ຕົ້ນ

Bx

$$-1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} + \dots$$

$$\tau = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Fx

$$a_3 = 1, \quad a_5 = 9 \quad \text{aom } a_1$$

$$\frac{a_5}{a_3} = \tau^2 = 9 \rightarrow \tau = 3 \vee \tau = -3$$

①  $\tau = 3$

$$\frac{a_3}{a_1} = 9; \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{9}$$

②  $\tau = -3$

$$\frac{a_3}{a_1} = 9; \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + \dots + a_n + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S_{\infty} = \frac{a_1}{1 - r}$$

เงื่อนไข  $|r| < 1$

Ex  $a_1 = -1$

$$-1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} + \dots$$

$r = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{-1}{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{-1}{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{2}{3} \quad (\text{จำนวน})$$

๓

ধৰণ

P

$P > 1$ ,  $P \leq 1$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1^P} + \frac{1}{2^P} + \frac{1}{3^P} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^P} + \dots$$

কানুন

প্রয়োগস্থি

$P \geq 1$  ; ধৰণ

$P < 1$  ; ধৰণ

প্রয়োগ

$\frac{1}{n}$  ;  $P = 1$  ; Harmonic  
(প্রয়োগ)

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{25} + \dots \quad \text{ជាងាយ } p$$

$\downarrow$        $\downarrow$        $\downarrow$        $\downarrow$   
 $\frac{1}{1^2}$      $\frac{1}{2^2}$      $\frac{1}{3^2}$      $\frac{1}{4^2}$     ...     $\rightarrow p = 2 > 1$  (ជាប់)

---

Ex

$$1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} + \dots \quad \text{ជានីមិត្តភាព.}$$

$\downarrow$        $\downarrow$        $\downarrow$        $\downarrow$   
 $\frac{1}{1^{0.5}}$      $\frac{1}{2^{0.5}}$      $\frac{1}{3^{0.5}}$      $\frac{1}{4^{0.5}}$     ...     $\rightarrow p = 0.5 = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore p = \frac{1}{2} < 1$     ធម្មនៃ  $\sqrt{n}$  មិនមែនជាសកម្មភាព.  
 $\therefore$  ឈើមអូរានសកម្ម.

# ក្នុងក្រឡាតាំងដែលមែនជាបន្ទាន់

$$0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 + \dots \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \dots \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 0$$

ផ្លូវ

និង

$$\text{លើកនករដោយ} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

ពាណិជ្ជកម្មនិងការស្ថិតិការ

$$p \rightarrow q \quad \text{និង} \quad \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{លើកនករណ៍}}$$

Ex

គុណធម៌រាយការណ៍សម្រាប់  
 $a_n = \frac{n^2 + 5n + 2}{n - 3}$  រាយការណ៍.

ការការពារនៃលទ្ធផលរាយការណ៍ដូចខាងក្រោម

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2 + 5n + 2}{n - 3} \right) = \infty \neq 0$$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$  ការពារនៃលទ្ធផលរាយការណ៍នេះ ឬ  $a_n$  ជាន់រាយការណ៍.

$\therefore$  រាយការណ៍សម្រាប់  
 $a_n = \frac{n^2 + 5n + 2}{n - 3}$  រាយការណ៍.

Ex រាយការណាត់ការណូនខាងក្រោម  
រូបលក (លេខ)

ស្ថិតិក្រុមក្នុងការកើតឡើង

$n \rightarrow \infty$ ;  $\infty - \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+2})(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+2})}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+2}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - (n+2)^{-2}}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+2}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

∴ ដូច្នែនីមួយៗនៅពេលការកើតឡើង

Ex

សរុបមានកំណត់

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

តារាងនៃលក្ខណៈ។

គណន៍ត្រូវបានការពារឡើង



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + \ln(n+3)}{n^2 + 5n}$$

តិចអនុវត្តន៍  
 $x \in [1, \infty)$  និង  $f: [1, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$

និង  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + \ln(x+3)}{x^2 + 5x}$  នៅទី

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + \ln(x+3)}{x^2 + 5x} = \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + \frac{1}{x+3}}{2x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{(x+3)^2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 - 0}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \neq 0$$

ເນື່ອພົມຕາມ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \neq 0$  ແລະ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$  ລະຫວ່າງ

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

ກົດເປັດ.

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + \ln(n+3)}{n^2 + 5n}$$

ກົດເປັດ.

## ການຈັດປິບພົມຄົງຄຸນດອນ

ຖ້ວນ  $k, m \in \mathbb{R}$  ແລ້ວ

$$\textcircled{1} \quad k(\sqrt[n]{a}) \pm m(\sqrt[n]{b}) = \sqrt[n]{a \pm b}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad k(\sqrt[n]{a}) \pm m(\sqrt[m]{b}) = \sqrt[nm]{a^m \pm b^n}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad k(\sqrt[n]{a}) \pm m(\sqrt[m]{b}) = \sqrt[n]{a^m \pm b^n}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + \ln(n+3)}{n^2 + 5n} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 5n} = 1 \neq 0$$

$\therefore$  ດັບກົງຄົມໄຟພົມຄົງຄຸນດອນ

Ex

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

សំណើនូវការណា. (ត្រូវដក)

តាម (p = 1 < 1)

ការពាក្យ

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad ||N:$$

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

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

ស្ថិត  
Compare.

ផែលគាត់

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

រួមចុងការកំណែ

នឹង

នឹង

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

រួមចុងការកំណែ

តែងតុន

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

នឹងជាអាចក (ត្រូវដក)

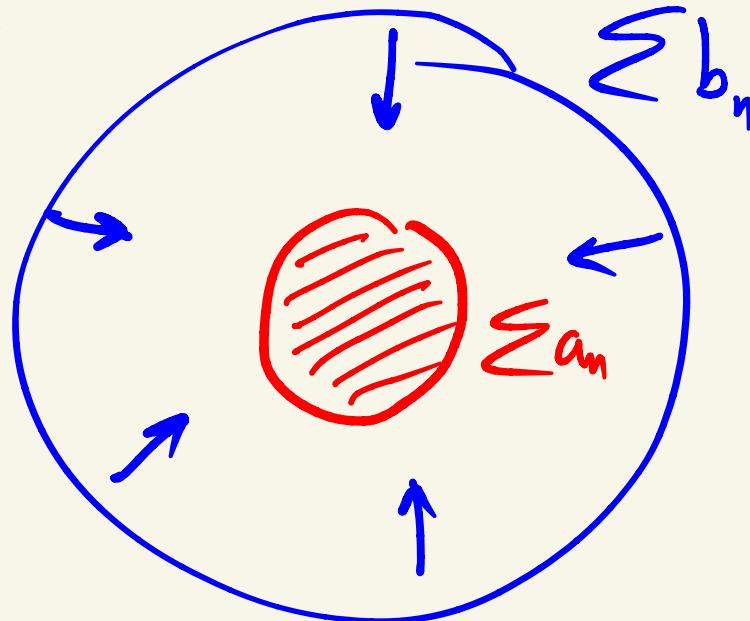
$\therefore$  (sum) តាម.

# Test 5 test

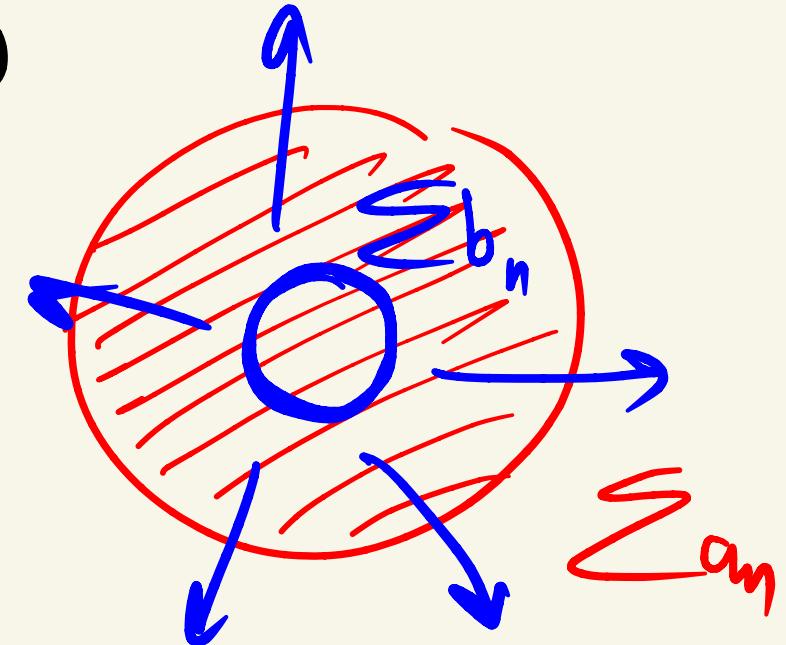
- \*① Comparison test  $\approx$
- ④ root test
- ② Limit comparison test \*⑤ integral test  
( $\ln -$ )
- \*③ Ratio test  $\approx$

# ① Comparison test

①



②



$$\text{If } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ then:}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  is convergent,

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is divergent,

Ex

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{7^n + 8} \xrightarrow{(\text{คูณ})} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^n$$

ก็ตามนี้  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{7^n + 8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ก็พอๆ กัน

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{7^n + 8} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{7^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^n$$

เพื่อพิสูจน์  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^n$  ต่อ  $= \frac{2}{7}$  ดู  $|r| = \left|\frac{2}{7}\right| < 1$

จึงเป็นอนุกรมที่ver  
ก็พอๆ กัน  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{7^n + 8}$

ก็พอๆ กัน Comparison to

Ex

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + (-1)^n \cdot n}{n^4 + \sin^2 n} \stackrel{(\text{分子})}{\Rightarrow} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

ก็ประมาณนี้

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

ประมาณ

ก็ประมาณนี้

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

$$\text{III. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$$P = 2 > 1 \quad \text{ดังนั้น}$$

$$P = 3 > 1 \quad \text{ดังนั้น}$$

$$\text{III. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \quad \text{ดังนั้น III. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \quad \text{ก็ประมาณนี้}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \quad \text{ดังนั้น}$$

ก็ประมาณนี้ Comparison test

Ex

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

(กูมวง)

วิเคราะห์:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{n+2} &\rightarrow \sqrt{n} \downarrow \\ n - 2^{-n} &\rightarrow n \downarrow \end{aligned}$$

}  $\downarrow$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+2}}{n - 2^{-n}} > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\cancel{n} \sqrt{n}}$$

ดูว่า  $\cancel{n}$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{กูมวง})$$

② Limit comparison test

$$\text{ก} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad \text{ก} n: \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \quad \text{ก} a_n, b_n > 0$$

$$\text{ก} n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{ก} n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = c$$

ก  $c$  ก ,  $c > 0$  ก ค่า ค่า ค่า

ก ก ก

Ex

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 - 3n + 2}{n^4 - 3n} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad (\text{นี่เป็น}) \quad b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

ก้ามต่อไป  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  ใช้เปรียบเทียบ

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2 - 3n + 2}{1}}{\frac{n^4 - 3n}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4 - 3n^3 + 2n^2}{n^4 - 3n}$$

ก้ามต่อไป  $= 1$   
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{และ} \quad p = 2 > 1 \quad \text{ดังนั้น} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \quad \text{converges}$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ตาม Limit comparison test

Ex

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n + \cos n} \quad (\text{qifin})$$

$\uparrow, \downarrow$

$[-1, 1]$

$$\rightarrow b_n = \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ សមត្ថភាព}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{\cos n} \quad \text{qifin}$$

វិនិច្ឆ័យ

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

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

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

វិនិច្ឆ័យ  $\cos n \quad n = \text{រួមទាំង} \quad -1 \leq \cos n \leq 1$

$$-1 \leq \cos n \leq 1$$

မြတ်သော  $2^n$  ကိုမရှိမျှ အဲ  $2^n > 0$

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

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

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

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos n}{2^n} = 0$$

③ Ratio test ( $a_n$  ជាមុនអាជីវកម្មចរណ៍)

កំណត់តម្លៃនេះ

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ ត្រូវ } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = c$$

បន្ថែមទៅ  
តាមរយៈការសរុប

①  $c < 1 \rightarrow$  លាស់

②  $c > 1 \rightarrow$  អូរូបត្រូវគិត

③  $c = 1 \rightarrow$  ~~ត្រូវពិនិត្យ~~ (Test ~~នៅ~~)

Ex

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

\$\rightarrow a\_n ; a\_{n+1} = \frac{(2(n+1))!}{3^{n+1}}

សរុបនេះ ត្រូវធ្វើ Ratio test

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

$$(2n+2)(2n+1)$$

$$\frac{(2n+2)!}{3^{n+1}}$$

$$3^{n+1} = 3 \cdot 3^n$$

$$\frac{(2n)!}{3^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)}{3} = \infty > 1 (\text{ជាកំណត់})$$

\$\therefore \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{3^n}\$

សរុបនេះ ជាកំណត់.

Ex

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10^n}{4^{2n+1} (n+1)} ; a_{n+1} = \frac{10^{n+1}}{4^{2n+3} (n+2)}$$

$a_n$

ทฤษฎี Ratio test กรณีที่

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{10^{n+1}}{4^{2n+3} (n+2)} \right) \cdot \frac{10^n}{4^{2n+1} (n+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{10}{16(n+2)} \right) \left( \frac{n+1}{1} \right) = \frac{10}{16} < 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10^n}{4^{2n+1} (n+1)} \quad \text{ค่า} \frac{10}{16} < 1$$

Ex

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n - 2}{\cos^2 n + \underline{n!}} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad (\text{กูน})$$

[0, 1]

ก็มาอีก  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n!} > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$

ดูตาม  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  ตาม Ratio test ก็ได้.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{3^n}{n!}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n+1} = 0 < 1$$

ดังนั้น  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  คุณภาพ ก็ต้อง  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ตาม Comparison test

Ex  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^n}$  ( $\text{รูปแบบ } a^n$   $a = n+1$ )

พิจารณา  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n}_{\text{Cal I}} = e \neq 0$  ( $e$  คือ)

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

กรณีที่ 1

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

④

## Root test ( ກຳລົງຕົກນ ນ )

ກິ່າພວກ  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  ທີ່ມີຄວາມ  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = c$

①  $c < 1 \rightarrow$  ດັນການດູເນື້ອ

②  $c > 1 \rightarrow$  ດັນການດູຮັດກ

③  $c = 1 \rightarrow$  ~~ດູນໄຫວ້ອ~~ ( Test ~~ດູນ~~ )

Ex

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n+2}{n+3} \right)^{n^2} \xrightarrow{\text{(คิด)} a_n = \left( \frac{n+2}{n+3} \right)^{n^2}}$$

ກົດມາດຫຼັງນີ້ວິສ  
Root test

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

ເລີດພົນໄຟ:

$$\boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{a}{n} \right)^{bn} = e^{ab}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+2}{n+3} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1 + \frac{2}{n}}{1 + \frac{3}{n}} \right)^n \\
 &= \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{n} \right)^n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{n} \right)^n} = \frac{e^2}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e} < 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex

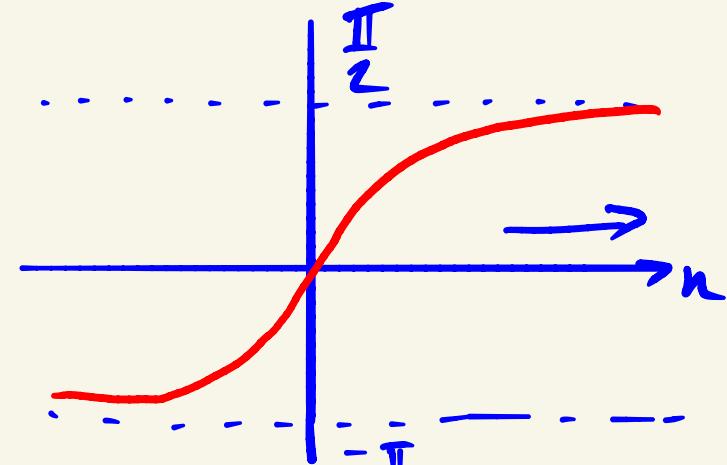
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\tan^{-1} n)^n$$

គិតតាម Root test  $\alpha = \sqrt[n]{1}$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ (\tan^{-1} n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1} n^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\pi}{2} > 1$$

គិតតាម Root test

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



គិតតាម Root test

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\tan^{-1} n)^n$  មិនចុចក្រុងកំណត់

Trick !

$\ln n, n^k; k > 0 \quad \gamma = 1$

---

$a^n \quad \gamma = a$

---

$n^n, n! \quad \gamma \rightarrow \infty$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^n \cdot n^2 \cdot \ln n}{2^n \cdot 3^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^n \cdot n^2 \cdot \ln n}{2^n \cdot 3^n} \xrightarrow{\text{root } +} \frac{(3)(1)(1)}{(2)(3)} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$\lim$

๕

# Integral test ( $\ln n$ ) (ສຸກຫົວ)

ກຳນົດ

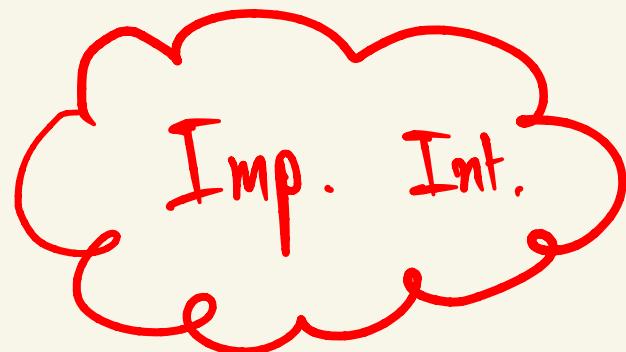
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

ທີ່ຈະກາ

$$a_n \mapsto f(x)$$

ກຳນົດ  $x \in [1, \infty)$  ໂນ:  $f: [1, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$

ໄຫວ້  $f(x)$  ກົດຕົວເລີນ  $a_n$  ເປັນດີເລີນແພມຄວາມ ທີ່ຈະກາ



$$\int_{a(1)}^{\infty} f(x) dx = C \quad (\text{ມີຄໍາໄຕ})$$

ໄກ້

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

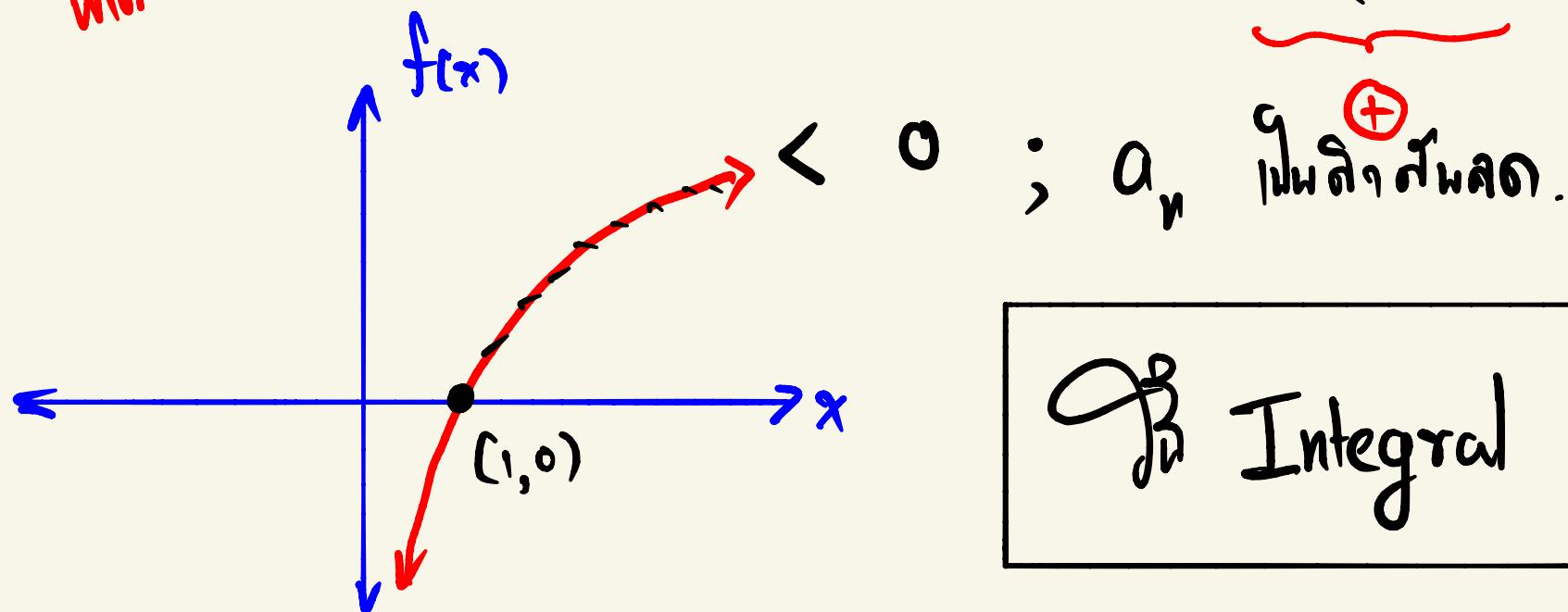
ຈະມີຄໍາໄຕ.

$$\frac{df}{dx} < 0$$

$$E_x = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2} \Rightarrow x \in [e, \infty), f: [e, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$

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

พิจารณา.



Integral test

ກົມມືນ

$$\int_2^\infty \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx \longrightarrow \int \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx$$

ໃມ່  $u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx &= \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + C \\ &= -(\ln x)^{-1} + C \end{aligned}$$

ມອບດ.

ຕົວຢ່ານ

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

\*

① ตีท่อฯ  $b_n$  (งบฯ)

② จัด ① ให้คำนวณ

\*

③ การดูแล

④ เอกหัติการ ท

⑤ เอกเอกสาร ที่ ๑ Cal I final , In n

คุณิตวิเคราะห์

$$\left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n |a_n| \right)$$

คุณิตวิเคราะห์

ตรวจสอบ

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad |a_{n+1}| < |a_n|$$

$$\begin{cases} |a_{n+1}| - |a_n| < 0 \\ \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| < 1 \\ f'(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

คู่ปรับ || แผนภูมิที่มีเส้นสัม�ชากลับ

ที่มา

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

ผล : ลักษณะ

อัน : แผนภูมิที่มีเส้นสัมประสิทธิ์

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left( \sqrt{n^2+1} - n \right)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| (-1)^{n+1} \left( \sqrt{n^2+1} - n \right) \right|$$

(∞ - ∞)

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

$$\therefore \sqrt{n^2+1} - n > 0$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^2+1) - (n^2)}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n} = 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \checkmark$$

② តាមទីនេះ  $x \in [1, \infty)$  នៃ:  $f: [1, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$

$$\text{អែក } f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x}\sqrt{x^2+1}} - 1 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - 1 \\ &= \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Theta$

$\Theta$  នៅលើចំណាំ  $x - \sqrt{x^2+1}$  ដូចខាងក្រោម

$\Theta$  នៅលើចំណាំ  $\sqrt{x^2+1}$  ដូចខាងក្រោម

$$\therefore |a_{n+1}| < |a_n| \quad \text{ជូន}$$

$\therefore$  គុណភាពនេះអាចបង្កើតឡើង

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sqrt{n^2+1} - n \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1} + n}$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{\dots}}_{\oplus}$

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

| ការគិតរូបរាង Harmonic

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

$$p = 1 \leq 1$$

| ការគិតរូបរាង

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

| ការគិតរូបរាង Comparison test

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

| ការគិតរូបរាង

Ex  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{\ln n}{n} \right)$  ⑤ Integral test (u-sub)

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

Now  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \stackrel{(L)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$  由定理

② გროვთ  $x \in [3, \infty)$  სას:  $f: [1, \infty)$  თუნ:

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} ; f'(x) = \frac{x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' - \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$1 = \ln e < \ln 3 \leq \ln x$$

$$1 < \ln x$$

$$1 - \ln x < 0$$

$\therefore f'(x) < 0 ; |a_{n+1}| < |a_n|$  შემოვა

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

გროვთ დაგენერირება

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} \xrightarrow{\quad} x \in [3, \infty), f : [3, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} < 0 ; \text{ ฟังก์ชันลด}$$

พิจารณา

$$\int_3^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \quad \text{โดย} \quad \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + C$$

$$\therefore \int_3^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 \right]_3^R = \infty \quad (\text{จาก})$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{\ln n}{n} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ก็พอดีหักลบกันหมด} \\ \text{ก็เหลือแต่คู่เดียว แผนมาใช้แบบ} \end{array}$$

Taylor's + Mac series.

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

$$a=0$$

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

Taylor's

Mac.

Ex

ក្រឡាមុន Taylor នៃ  $f(x) = \ln x$  ពេល  $x = 1$   
 វិនាទកំណត់នីត្រកូដ (Ratio test)

$$f^{(0)}(x) = \ln x ; f^{(0)}(1) = 0$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = \frac{1}{x} ; f^{(1)}(1) = 1$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} ; f^{(2)}(1) = -1$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} ; f^{(3)}(1) = 2$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{6}{x^4} ; f^{(4)}(1) = -6$$

⋮

⋮

$$(-1)^{n+1} n!$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (x-1)^n \\
 &= 0 + (x-1) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot n!}{n!} (x-1)^n \\
 &= (x-1) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (x-1)^n \\
 &= (x-1)^1 - (x-1)^2 + (x-1)^3 - (x-1)^4 + \dots \\
 &\approx \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (x-1)^n
 \end{aligned}$$

# ពិរាងការិសន់ចាប់ផ្តើម

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

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

$< 1$

$$|x-1| < 1 ; -1 < x-1 < 1$$

$$0 < x < 2$$

↑  
នូវ ០

↑  
នូវ ២

กรณี  $x = 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cancel{(-1)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{2n+1}$$
$$= -1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - \dots \text{(นับไม่ถ้วน)}$$

กรณี  $x = 2$

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

∴ กรณี  $x$  เป็นจำนวนจริง  $x \in (0, 2)$   $\neq$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

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

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$