Rady
<u>w</u>
[[ak]
K=7
Natus podminks konvergence
12K 1 -> 0
Leibniz 1: alternnie, (x, 1 -70)
Leibniz 1: alternnje, ak ->0 (lak) k=1 herostorii rada konvergnje
J 1/6×1
Leibniz Z: $a_k = (-1)^{k-1} b_k b_k \ge 0$) rad kongranie
Leibniz Z: $a_k = (-1)^{k-1} b_k, b_k \ge 0$ } risds konverguje $b_k^{k->\infty} -> 0, (b_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$ nerostonci
K Sk Jk=1 1 Merosioner
Leibniz 1: (-1)k-1 rodo alternaje
$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{\sqrt{k}}$ • Koda alternoje • Monotonie:
Monotonie:
$\alpha_{k} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{\sqrt{k}}$ $= \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{\sqrt{k}}$
=> (lax l) je klesající (i nevostoncí)
$ a_{k} = \frac{1}{V_{k}} \frac{k-\infty}{\sqrt{k}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \frac{k-\infty}{\sqrt{k}} = \frac{1}{$

Le	ibniz	. 2:													
8		, k													
2	(-1 k2_) ^k 4k + 5	_												
 k ≥1		74.50													
ok	= (-	1) ^k . [bk												
b _K :	= <u> </u>	7	<u> </u>	0 YK											
	K-760														
b _K		5 L		4			1								
lin	bk	_ lı	m k	2-4ks	= =	Jun 6-210	k2 (1-	4 +5	.)	-> C					
k→100		ų-	700				•	K K	•)						
=> i	rada l	conver	guje												
2	(-1)	k-7	v	23 vist	osti na	. J.	⊊R								
\(\alpha_{=1}\)	(-1) 				720						~				
a,	= (-1	٦4-1			bk	-> Ø	(proto	ie k°	\ \- 7€	ø)		 E)	iz Z Rad	.	
					pro d	>0;6	L kd	rostouc	1.		. (kome	ignje	
ν_{k}	$=\frac{1}{k^0}$	Ĺ			teas	$(b_k)_k^{\prime\prime}$	v =1	$\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)_{k}^{\infty}$	je n	Klesa	jici				
					d <u>C</u> (_		.00			J				
					by n	ejde l	c 0 =	196 _ => 12	da ne	konve	guje				
									,						

lutegrální kri-	térium				
		m) pak	∞ 5 a _k	konverguje	
6(k)= ak , f n	ierosionei ro	01011	K=K ₁	<i>y</i>	
$(=)$ $\int_{k_1}^{\infty} f(t) dt$	konvergnje				
ρ:					
00 1					
$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = 1$	t 元 t 元				
	Monotonie:	1	_ 3		
$\partial_{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$	$f'(t) = (t^{-1})$			(2.20)	
f(+) = 1		pouné => fje			
V	$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{Vf} dt =$	=] =] 2]	$ \oint = \int \frac{f^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\eta_{j_2}} $	= 00	
	Integral nek				
	Integral new	ouverguja - ,	Vadaun	vergaje (an	a dosolathe
$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(-1\right)^{k-1}$	Konverguje neab	1. +40			
K=1 VK		7014110			

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

$$a_k = 20 \Rightarrow |a_k| = a_k$$

$$b(t) = \frac{1}{t \cdot k n + 1}$$

$$b'(t) = -1(\ln t + 1 + \frac{1}{t}) = -\ln + 1$$

$$(t \cdot k n + 1)^2 = (t \cdot k n + 1)^2 \ge 0 \quad \text{pro } \ln t \ge -1$$

$$h_{\delta}(2; 0) = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t \cdot k n + 1} dt = \int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t \cdot k n + 1} = \left[\ln |a_{k+1}|\right]_{2}^{\infty} = 00 \cdot \ln (\ln 2) = 00$$

$$\ln t = 0^{-1} \cdot \left(\ln t + \ln n + \frac{1}{t \cdot k n + 1}\right) = \frac{1}{t \cdot k n + 1} = \frac{1}{t$$

$\frac{p_{r}}{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{2^{k}}}$	$\frac{Podi(love: \frac{ a_{k+1} }{ a_{k} })}{ a_{k+1} } = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left \frac{\frac{k+1}{2k+1}}{ a_{k+1} } - \frac{k}{2k} \right = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left \frac{1}{2} \frac{k+1}{k} \right = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left \frac{1}{2} \frac{k+1}{k} \right = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{k} \right$
$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^k}{k^q}$	Podílové lim $\left \frac{3u+7}{3u}\right = \lim_{k\to\infty} \left \frac{(-3)^{k+1}}{(u+1)^3}, \frac{u}{(-3)^k}\right = \lim_{k\to\infty} \left \left(-3\right)^{k}, \frac{1}{(u+1)^3}, \frac{1}{(-3)^k}\right = \lim_{k\to\infty} \left \left(-3\right)^{k}, \frac{1}{(u+1)^3}, \frac{1}{(-3)^k}\right = \lim_{k\to\infty} \left \left(-3\right)^{k}, \frac{1}{(u+1)^3}, \frac{1}{(-3)^k}\right = \lim_{k\to\infty} \left \left(-3\right)^{k}, \frac{1}{(u+1)^3}, \frac{1}{(u$
$\begin{cases} 2^{k} \\ k! \\ k=1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a_{k+1} \\ a_{k} \end{cases}$	$\left \frac{2^{k+7}}{(k+1)!} \cdot \frac{k!}{2^k} \right = \frac{2}{k+1} \xrightarrow{k \to \infty} 0 < 1 = \frac{\tilde{v}_2 d_2}{konverguje}$ (ABS.)

