Analiza

4. Serii an termeni pozilivi (s.l.p.) $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} X_m \leq n$ se numée $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} X_m \leq n$ <u>bop</u>: Dacă o serie cu termini pozilivi este convergentà (=) simil sumulor partiale este marginit. Dem: the $S_n = X_0 + X_1 + ... + X_m$, $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ $S_{n+1} - S_n = X_{n+1} \ge 0$, $\forall m \in \mathbb{N} = > (S_n)$ six viscator I) Daca (Sm) margini superion => (Sm) consurgent => $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ conv II) Dacā (S_m) nunārginit superion = (S_m) = $\lim_{m\to\infty} S_m = +\infty = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m \operatorname{div}$ Obs: Orice serie en termini pozitivi are suma (finita santa) ie (x_m) un sir descrescalor de numere positive. Suriele

\[
\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \times_m = \frac{1}{2} \times_1 + 2 \times_2 + 4 \cdot \times_4 + ... \text{ au aceeasi ratura.} \] Jum:

tie S = X, + X, + ... + Xn, Tn = x, + 2x, + ... + 2 ... + 2 ... + xm, VmEIN Lentru $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ fixat $\exists k \in \mathbb{N} \ \alpha.i. \ 2^k \le m \le 2^{k+1}-1$ $X_1 + (X_2 + X_3) + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8) + ... + (X_2 + ... + X_2 + ... + X_2 + ... + X_3 + ... + X_4 + ... + X_4 + ... + X_4 + ... + X_4 + ... + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8) + ... + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8) + ... + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8) + ... + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8) + ... + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8) + ... + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8) + ... + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8) + ... + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8) + ... + (X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8) + ... + (X_4 + X_5 + X_8 +$ X, + 2 X2 + 4 X4 + ... + 2 x · X2 x = Tk, apoi) = X1 + ... + Xn > X + ... + Xzk, unde X1 + ... + Xzk = $= X_1 + X_2 + (X_3 + X_4) + (X_5 + X_6 + X_7 + X_8) + ... + (X_2 K - 1_{+1} + ... + X_2 K) \ge$ $> x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 4x_8 + ... + 2^{k-1} \cdot x_2 k =$ $\frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_4 + ... + 2^k \cdot x_{2k}) = \frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot T_k \geqslant \frac{1}{2} \cdot T_k$ Deci 0 = \frac{1}{2} TK \leq Sm \leq Tk (\frac{1}{2}) m \in \text{IN si 2 } \leq m \leq 2 \frac{1}{2} -1, decarea 1/2 Tk, Tk au acuasi natură, iar termini serii Sm sunt cuprinsi între termini celorlate donă serii, de unde rezulta (Sn) margini <=> (Tk) margini Ex: Natura seriei armenice generalizata = 1 mp, per Caz paricular p=1: = 1 , surie diurgente (II)

T2° (continual comparation sub-forms de limits)

Dacã I lim
$$\frac{x_n}{y_n} = l \in [0, +\infty]$$
 abunci

i) Dacã $l = 0$ si $\sum y_n$ est convergents => $\sum x_n$ convergents

ii) Dacã $l = \infty$ si $\sum y_n$ est divergents => $\sum x_n$ divergents

Denn:

1° Tue $S_n = X_0 + X_1 + ... + X_n$, $T_n = y_0 + y_1 + ... + y_n$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Din $X_n \in y_n$, $\forall n > n_0 = \sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} x_k \leq \sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} y_k => \sum_{n-1}^{\infty} \leq T_n - T_{n-1}$

II Dacã (T_n) margint superior => (T_n) manargint superior (ii)

2° i) $l < +\infty => \forall l > 0$, $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ o. \vec{a} . $\forall n_0 > n_0 : || \vec{x}_n - l| - l - l - l x_n < (l + l) y_n \tag{\frac{x_n}{y_n}} = \frac{1}{2} < + \lim \frac{x_n}{y_n} < \lim \frac{x_n}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2} \tag{\frac{x_n}{y_n}} = \frac{1}{2} < + \lim \frac{x_n}{y_n} < \lim \frac{x_n}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2} < + \lim \frac{x_n}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2} < + \lim \frac{x_n}{x_n} < \lim \frac$

Presupernem prin absurd
$$\bar{a} \stackrel{>}{=} \stackrel{\times}{\times}_{m}$$
 iste convergentà $\stackrel{?}{=} \stackrel{?}{\to}$
 $\stackrel{>}{=} \stackrel{\sim}{\sum}_{n=0}^{\infty} \times_{m}$ este convergentà , contradictie cu ipoliza =>

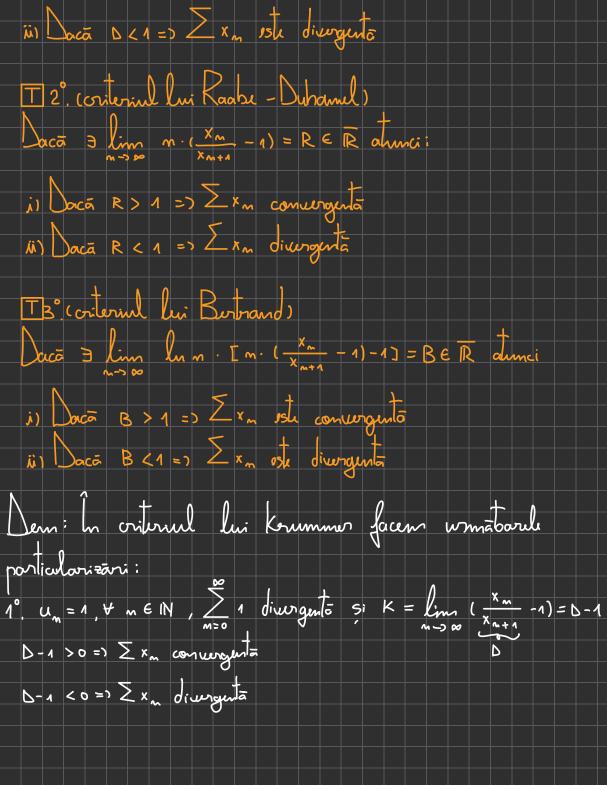
=> $\stackrel{>}{=} \stackrel{>}{\sum}_{n=0}^{\infty} \times_{m}$ este divergenta

Ons: Cu notalile din teorema anterioria, daca $\ni \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{x_{m}}{y_{m}}$

= $l \in (0, +\infty)$ atunci service $\underset{n=0}{\overset{\sim}{=}} \times_{m} \stackrel{?}{\to} \stackrel{?}$

T (vibrial lui Kummor) tie (xm) m & m Si (Un) m & m dout sirwi en termeni strict pozilivi avand urmoorde propriétati: 1º 2 un est divergento Au loc afirmofile: i) Daca K>0 => Exn este convergenta ii) Daca K<0 => Exm este divergenta Din 2° => YE, Zno EIN a.s. Yn>no $K-E < U_m \cdot \frac{\chi_m}{\chi_{m+1}} - U_{m+1} < K+E$ i) Alegen $\mathcal{E} = \frac{K}{2} > 0 = 0$ $U_m \cdot \frac{X_m}{X_{m+1}} - U_{m+1} > \frac{K}{2} / X_{m+1} + M_0$ $= U_{m} \cdot X_{m} - U_{m+1} \cdot X_{m+1} > \frac{K}{2} \cdot X_{m+1} , \forall m \ge m_0$ $= (U_{m_0} \times X_{m_0} - U_{m+1} \cdot X_{m+1}) + (U_{m_0+1} \times X_{m+1} - U_{m+1} \times X_{m+1}) + ... + \langle X_{m+1} \times X_{m+1} \times X_{m+1} \rangle$ $= (X_{m_0} \times X_{m_0} - U_{m+1} \cdot X_{m+1}) + (X_{m+1} \times X_{m+1} \times X_{m+1}) + ... + \langle X_{m+1} \times X_{m+1} \times X_{m+1} \times X_{m+1} \rangle$

+... + x st margini superion => $\sum_{n=mo+1}^{\infty} x_n$ convergenta => $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n$ (onvergenta ii) Alegen $E = -K < 0 = > U_n \cdot \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - U_{n+1} < 0, \forall n > n_0 = > 0$ => Um - xm < Um+1 · xm+1 | \forall m > mo => Umo · xmo < Umo+1 · xmo+1 < . < $\langle U_m \cdot x_m \rangle = \langle U_m \cdot x_m \rangle + \langle V_m \cdot x_m \rangle + \langle V_m \rangle = \langle V_m \cdot x_m \rangle + \langle V_m \rangle = \langle V_m \cdot x_m \rangle + \langle V_m \rangle = \langle V_m \cdot x_m \rangle + \langle V_m \rangle = \langle V_m \cdot x_m \rangle + \langle V_m \rangle = \langle V_m \cdot x_m \rangle + \langle V_m \cdot x_$ = $\times_{n} \geq U_{no} \cdot \times_{no} \cdot \frac{1}{U_{n}}, \forall n \geq no$ Din = 0 1 divergentà = 1 ≥ (Umo· xmo) · 1 divergentà = 1) ∑ ×m diwayenta. <u>Lop</u> (consecintele criterialui lui kummer) lie (x,) un sir au turmini strict pozilivi. Au loc: I 1º (vriterial raportului al lui d'Alembert) Daca 3 lim xm = DER almoi i) Daca D>1 => 2 xm ste convergenta



2. $v_n = n$, \forall $n \in \mathbb{N}$; $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ divergenta si $k = \lim_{n \to \infty} (n \cdot \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - (n+1)) =$ $=\lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}}-1\right)-1=R-1$ R - 1 > 0 = 2×10^{-1} convergenta 3° un = n·ln n, $\forall n \geq 2$; $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ divergentā (seminars!) $K = \left[(m \cdot l_{m}) \cdot \frac{x_{m}}{x_{m+1}} - (m+1) \cdot l_{m} (m+1) \right] =$ $=\lim_{n\to\infty} \left\{ \ln n \cdot \left[n \cdot \left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \right) - 1 \right] + (n+1) \cdot \left(\ln n - \ln(n+1) \right) \right\} =$ $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left\{ \ln n \cdot \left[n \cdot \left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \right) - 1 \right] + (n+1) \cdot \left(\ln n - \ln(n+1) \right) \right\} =$ $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left\{ \ln n \cdot \left[n \cdot \left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \right) - 1 \right] + (n+1) \cdot \left(\ln n - \ln(n+1) \right) \right\} =$ Thribrial radical al lui Canchy in (x_m) un sin cu termini strict pozilivi si cu proprietalea $c\bar{a} \; \exists \; \lim_{m \to \infty} \sqrt{x_m} = c \in \mathbb{R}$ i) Daca C<1 => \(\sum_{x_n} \) este convergenta ii) Daca c >1 => \(\times x_n \) este divorgento

₩ € >0 , ∃ mo ∈ IN a.2. ∀m≥no: C-E < Nxm < C+E i) lie E = 1-c > 0, notion L = C+E = C + 1-c = C+1 < 1 => 0 < L < 1 si "\x < L , \tau_n => \x < L" , \tau_n > no Din \(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \) \(\sigma^n \) convergentà (pt \(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \) \(\sigma^n \) este o serie geometricà $(u \downarrow 1) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x_m$ convergenta ii) $\mu \in \frac{C-1}{2} > 0$, notant $L = C - E = C - \frac{C-1}{2} = \frac{C+1}{2} > 1$ =) \(\sum \) x \(\text{\text{divergents}} \) 1) Criterale enuntate un decid natura seriei in correl D=1, R=1, B=1, respectiv c=1 2) Dacā $\exists \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{x_m}{x_{m+1}} = D = \lim_{m\to\infty} \sqrt[m]{x_m} = \frac{1}{b}$ (la seminar) Ex: Stabiliti natura serici = a(a+1) · ...(a+m) , a>0 $X_{n} = \frac{n!}{\alpha(\alpha+1) \cdot \ldots \cdot (\alpha+n)} \cdot \frac{X_{n-1}}{X_{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{\alpha(\alpha+1) \cdot \ldots \cdot (\alpha+n)}$ a(a+1) ... · la+m+1) (ntall

$$=\frac{\alpha+m+1}{m+1}$$

$$0 = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{\alpha+m+1}{m+1} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{x(\frac{\alpha}{m}+1+\frac{1}{m})}{x(1+\frac{1}{m})} = 1 \text{ (m. decide)}$$

$$R = \lim_{m \to \infty} n \cdot (\frac{\alpha+m+1}{m+1} - 1) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{n \cdot \alpha}{m+1} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{x \cdot \alpha}{x(1+\frac{1}{m})}$$

$$\operatorname{Daca} \quad \alpha > 1 = 2 \text{ serie convergento}$$

$$\operatorname{Daca} \quad \alpha < 1 = 2 \text{ serie divergento}$$

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