LİMİT KARŞILAŞTIRMA TESTİ

TEOREM Limit Karşılaştırma Testi dışardan i Hal. Her $n \ge N$ (N bir tamsayı) için $a_n > 0$ ve $b_n > 0$ olduğunu varsayın.

- 1. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = c > 0$ ise, $\sum a_n$ ve $\sum b_n$ 'nin ikisi birden yakınsak veya ıraksaktır. $\sum b_n$ yakınsaklık dırımı \Rightarrow $\sum a_n$ yakınsaklık durum \Rightarrow
- 2. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0$ ise ve $\sum b_n$ yakınsak ise, $\sum a_n$ 'de yakınsaktır.
- 3. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \underline{\infty}$ ise ve $\sum b_n$ ıraksak ise, $\sum a_n$ 'de ıraksaktır.

karylastracqimit seri

Karsilastirma Testi :

Örnekler

(a)
$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{9} + \frac{7}{16} + \frac{9}{25} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{(n+1)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2+2n+1}$$
 by $\frac{n}{n^2}$

- (b) $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{15} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n 1} > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} <$
- (c) $\frac{1+2\ln 2}{9} + \frac{1+3\ln 3}{14} + \frac{1+4\ln 4}{21} + \dots = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1+n\ln n}{(n^2+5)^n}$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_n}{b_n}=c\xrightarrow{c>0}$ $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_n}{b_n}=c\xrightarrow{c=0}$ $$\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{2n+1}{n^2+2n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{1}$$

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

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

Neden normal karşılaştırmayı kullanamadığımızı gözlemleyelim.

a)
$$\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{2n+1}{n^2+2n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{1} = \frac{2n^2+n}{n^2+2n+1}$$

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \frac{\text{harmonik}}{\text{scri}}$$
iraksak

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \underbrace{\frac{2n^2 + n}{n^2 + 2n + 1}} =$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}b_n=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}\rightarrow \underset{\text{iraksak}}{\text{harmonik}} \qquad \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\frac{a_n}{b_n}=\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\frac{2n^2+n}{n^2+2n+1}=2>0 \Rightarrow \text{ \mathbb{Z} a_n , \mathbb{Z} b_n ile again yakunsaklik / iraksaklik oteki de iraksak$$

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

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{b_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^n - 1}$$
$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 - (1/2^n)}$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{2^{n} - 1} \qquad b_{n} = \frac{1}{2^{n}}$$

$$\frac{a_{n}}{b_{n}} = \frac{1}{2^{n} - 1} \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n}}{b_{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^{n}}{2^{n} - 1} \to \frac{2^{n} / 2^{n}}{(2^{n} - 1) / 2^{n}} = \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{1}{2^{n}})} \to 1$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 - (1/2^n)}$$

$$= 1 > 0$$

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

c)
$$a_n = \frac{1 + n \ln n}{n^2 + 5}$$

c)
$$q_n = \frac{1 + n \ln n}{n^2 + 5}$$
 $\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{1 + n \ln n}{n^2 + 5} \cdot \frac{n}{4} = \frac{n + n^2 \ln n}{n^2 + 5}$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \underset{\text{sec},}{\text{harmonik}} \lim_{n \to \infty}$$
iraksak

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n + n^2 \ln n}{n^2 + 5}$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{1+n \ln n}{n^{2}+5} \qquad \frac{a_{n}}{\ln n} = \frac{1+n \ln n}{n^{2}+5} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} = \frac{n+n^{2} \ln n}{n^{2}+5}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_{n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{harmonik}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n}}{b_{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+n^{2} \ln n}{n^{2}+5} \qquad \text{iraksak}$$

$$= \infty \qquad \text{iraksak}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2 \cdot \ln n + n}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{iraksak}} \frac{2 \cdot \ln n + n}{n^{2} \ln n} \xrightarrow{\text{iraksak}} \frac{1}{2} = \infty$$

Örnekler.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^{3/2}} \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{\mathsf{N}^{3/2}}$$

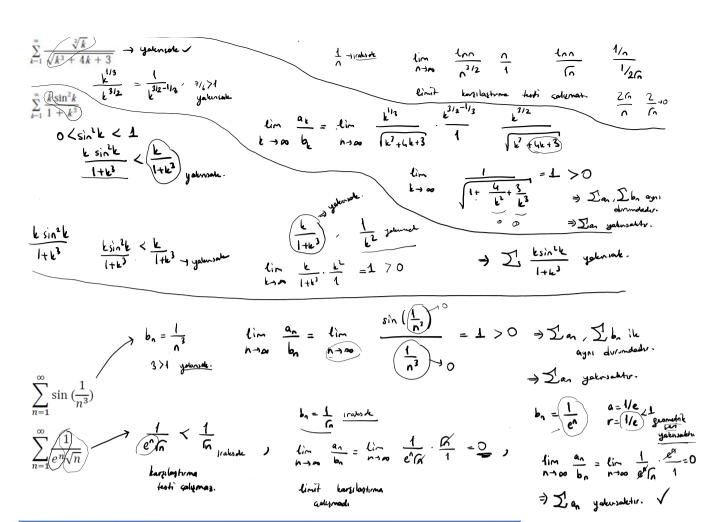
$$\frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \rightarrow p > 1$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ell_n}{\epsilon_n}$$

$$\frac{\ell_{nn}}{\alpha^{3\ell_2}}\cdot\frac{\alpha^{3\ell}}{1}=\infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^{3/2}} > \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} $

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^{3/2}}$$



#11.5 ALTERNE SERİLER

Alterne harmonik seri denilen (1) serisi, birazdan göreceğimiz gibi, yakınsaktır. r = -1/2 oranıyla bir geometrik seri olan (2) serisi -2/[1+(1/2)] = -4/3'e yakınsar. (3) serisi ıraksaktır çünkü; n terim sıfıra yaklaşmaz.

$$W_{n} = \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{positif } \checkmark$$

$$\text{atalan } \checkmark$$

$$w_{n} \to 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} u_n = u_1 - u_2 + u_3 - u_4 + \cdots$$

serisi aşağıdaki üç koşulu da sağlanırsa yakınsar:

1.
$$u_n$$
'lerin hepsi pozitiftir.
2. Her $n \ge N$ için $u_n \ge u_{n+1}$ 'dir. (N bir tamsayı). $u_n = a \ge a$ $a \ge a$ a

Örnek 1.

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$

Örnek 2.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3n}{4n-1} \qquad \qquad u_n = \frac{3n}{4n-1} \qquad \qquad \text{powhit} \checkmark$$

$$u_n = \frac{3n}{4n-4}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} M_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n}{4n-1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3}{4-\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{3}{4} \neq 0$$
3. sart sağlanmıyor... \Rightarrow Altone sen testi calışmaz.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=\lim_{n\to\infty}\overbrace{\frac{(-1)^n3n}{4n-1}}$$
limiti yok.. Iraksaklık testi gereği ıraksaktır..

Örnek 3.

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2}{n^3+1} \qquad positif \checkmark$$

$$\underset{u_n \to 0}{\text{araba mi?}} \checkmark \qquad \Rightarrow younde \checkmark$$

2. koşulu test etmeliyiz;

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2(2-x^3)}{(x^3+1)^2} < 0$$
azalan

Tüm şartları sağlar..yakınsak..