

Kesziadás 4 - Szépség (árnyalat)

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots = ?$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots = ?$$

Ötödik: Az (a_n) sorral via sziszemű, sziszemű

(S_n) sor pedig alkotja az összegsor (a_n) :

$$S_1 = a_1, S_2 = a_1 + a_2$$

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

Az n (S_n) számra felírva az előző állítási
L, zépe öre náron belül

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ száma 670 L körül jön el.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = L \text{ ín } a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = L.$$

Az n (S_n) sorának zépe öre náron belül

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

Geometriski serisi

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ar^{k-1} = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^n + \dots$$

Oniçjeli geometriski serisi
Sıfırda olur veya en fazla 2'de

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

$$\text{Eğer } a_n = ar^{n-1}, n \geq 1$$

Yani

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$$

*

$$S_n - rS_n$$

$$(a + ar + \dots + ar^{n-1}) - (a + ar + \dots + ar^{n-1})$$

(Empty)

$$= a + ar + \dots + ar^{n-1} - ar - ar^2 - \dots - ar^{n-1} - ar^n$$

$$= a - ar^n = a(1 - r^n)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n - rS_n = a(1 - r^n)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - r) S_n = a(1 - r^n)$$

$r \neq 1$

$$\Rightarrow S_n = \frac{a(1 - r^n)}{1 - r}$$

$|r| > 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = +\infty$

$|r| < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{a}{1-r}$

$|r| > 1 \Rightarrow r^n \rightarrow \pm \infty$

$|r| < 1 \Rightarrow r^n \rightarrow 0$

~~so~~ Apa n fungsiannya serupa $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ar^{k-1}$

ditulis $a \frac{1}{1-r}$ ñya $|r| < 1$

analogi

$a \cdot |r| > 1$

Apa n fungsiannya

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

\Rightarrow apa n fungsiannya analogi

Rasional (pda)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p} \Rightarrow$$
 apa n fungsiannya

Anaptes Exipes

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k + \dots$$

Neria alpinata:

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

$$\text{Jor exipes} \Leftrightarrow S_n \text{ exipes}$$

Luperomia exipes:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a r^{k-1} = a + a r + a r^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{a r^{k+1}}{a r^k} = r \quad \begin{array}{l} (\text{διαδοχική σειρά}) \\ (\text{exών στάδιο των}) \end{array}$$

→ exipes av $|r| < 1$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a r^{k-1} = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

* $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a r^{k-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a r^k$

Aproximare serie

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p}$ → convergentă

P - serie ($p \geq 2$)

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p}$ → convergentă

Ex Da expresie av o serie auxiliară

$$i) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots$$

Evaluare temperatura serie:

$$\boxed{a=1} \quad \boxed{r=\frac{1}{2}}$$

Evaluare $|r| < 1$, asta înseamnă că auxiliară

$$\text{datorită } \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \quad (\text{datorită } a|3)$$

$$9) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{k+1-k}{k(k+1)} = \frac{k+1}{k(k+1)} - \frac{k}{(k+1)k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{(k+1)k}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{(k+1)k} \right)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

\downarrow

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = 1 \quad (\text{n Epsilon aufgerundet})$$

1) Anordn.

Das ist eine unendliche Reihe der reellen Zahlen
in Beobachtung. Praktisch wichtig für die Konvergenz
A, B d.h. $\frac{1}{k} + \frac{B}{k+1}$

$$\text{i)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{k} = 5 + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{3} + \dots$$

Aqui es una expresión simple, pero análoga.

$$\text{ii)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 3^{2k} \cdot 5^{1-k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \cdot s^{1-k}$$

$$(3^2)^k = (q^2)^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k \cdot \frac{1}{s^{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q \cdot q^{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^{k-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q \left(\frac{q}{s}\right)^{k-1}$$

Expresión de:

$$\boxed{q = 9}$$

$$\boxed{s = \frac{9}{5}}$$

$$r > 1, \text{ para análoga.}$$

Ejercicios:

1) Algunas son análogas.

2) Algunas no son, no es un polo: \Rightarrow

$$\text{dx} \quad \sum_{k=2}^6 \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{k^2}\right) = -\ln 2$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=2}^n \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{k^2}\right) = \ln \frac{3}{4} + \ln \frac{3}{4} + \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{k^2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{k^2 - 1}{k^2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{(k+1)(k-1)}{k^2}\right)$$

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

*amazing 20**

$$\ln\frac{1}{x} = -\ln x \Rightarrow = \ln\left(\frac{k-1}{k}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{k}{k+1}\right)$$

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

$$= \left(\ln\frac{1}{2} - \ln\frac{2}{3} \right) + \left(\ln\frac{2}{3} - \ln\frac{3}{4} \right) + \dots$$

$$\dots + \left(\ln\frac{n-1}{n} - \ln\frac{n}{n+1} \right)$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \ln\frac{1}{2} - \ln\cancel{1}^{\rightarrow 0} \\ &= \ln\frac{1}{2} - 0 \\ &= \ln 2 // \end{aligned}$$

1) Kriteria anداian

Av lim ak $\neq 0$ neseia $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ anداian.

To ameliorasi bila av:

lim ak = 0, Tore ayakna anداian

$$\text{Dx} \quad \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \right)$$

$$\text{Dx} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{2x^2+2x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + 0$$

Aya ayaka n seia anداian.

$$\text{Dx} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln k = +\infty$$

lim $\ln k = +\infty$, # seia anداian

2) Kortimplo opsluitingen (n gelijk equivalent)

Als o. iops $A_x \geq 0$ zijn yn aparte
antwoordas gevonden voor de tips $f(x)$
pijsen yn aparte en diverse antwoedens
 $f(x), x \geq 1$.

Toek n geschr $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$ een totaal oorlaagwa

$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$, alternatieve opsluiting in
analyse.

$$\text{fig. } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\text{Eenv } f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, x \geq 1$$

$$f(x) > 0, \forall x \geq 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} < 0, \forall x \geq 1$$

$\Rightarrow f$ afname.

Eigenas van o. iops tot opsluitingen
equivalent in analyse:

$$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^L \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} [\tan^{-1} x]_1^L$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} (\tan^{-1} L - \tan^{-1} 1)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Alles tot o. oorlaagwa. equivalent, dan moet equivalent.

$$\text{ii) } \int_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$$

Eenw $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$, $\ln x \geq 0 \forall x \geq 2$
da $\ln x > 0, \forall x \in [2, \infty)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \ln x \cdot 2x}{x^4} = \frac{x - 2x\ln x}{x^4}$$

$$= x \frac{(1 - 2\ln x)}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2\ln x}{x^3}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \ln x^2 \geq \ln x^4 \geq 1 \\ \end{array} \right)$$

$f'(x) < 0$, da n f even qdvara.

$$\int_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{x=2}^{L} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

(met rapport.)

$$\boxed{1. u \cdot v - \int v du} = \left[\frac{\ln x}{x} \right]_2^L - \int_2^L \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \ln x \\ du &= \frac{1}{x} dx \\ v &= \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \end{aligned} = \left[-\frac{\ln x}{x} \right]_2^L + \int_2^L \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \int x^{-2} dx \\ \boxed{1. v = -x^{-1}} \quad &= \left[-\frac{\ln x}{x} \right]_2^L + \int_2^L x^{-2} dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{\ln x}{x} - x^{-1} \right]_2^L \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[-\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right]_2^L$$

$$= -\frac{\ln L}{L} + \frac{\ln 2}{2} - \frac{1}{L} + \frac{1}{2}$$

Ara $\int_2^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{\ln L}{L} + \frac{\ln 2}{2} - \frac{1}{L} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln L + \ln 2}{L} - 0 + 1/2$$

DLT $\Rightarrow \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{L} + \frac{\ln 2 + 1}{2}$

$$= \ln 2 + 1$$

Eidetos mės dalyvauja euklideso lėtin
skaičiaus aritmetiko.

2ar

1) Av $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a_x = 0$, vore n 6esja anektive

2) $a_x = f(x)$, f un-apmnit rea (divarsa,
note)

2ar egnitive $\Leftrightarrow \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ egnitive

$$2 \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} dx \\ \int \end{matrix} \frac{2x+s}{x^2+5x+7}$$

Egw

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+s}{x^2+5x+7}, x \geq 1$$

$$f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \geq 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x^2+5x+7) - (2x+s)(2x+s)}{(x^2+5x+7)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3 + 10x^2 + 14 - 4x^2 - 20x - 2s}{(x^2+5x+7)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2x^2 - 10x - 2s}{(x^2+5x+7)^2}$$

Aba f 6ivarsa $\forall x \geq 1$

$$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^L \frac{2x+5}{x^2+5x+7} dx$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(x^2+5x+7)]_1^L$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln(L^2+5L+7) - \ln 3)$$

$$= +\infty.$$

Area \Rightarrow 6terd. anwende.

Intuition

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p}, p \geq 2$$

Geometrie.

Da \Rightarrow Endom. Wiss. NE \Rightarrow **kompl. Abschätzungen**.

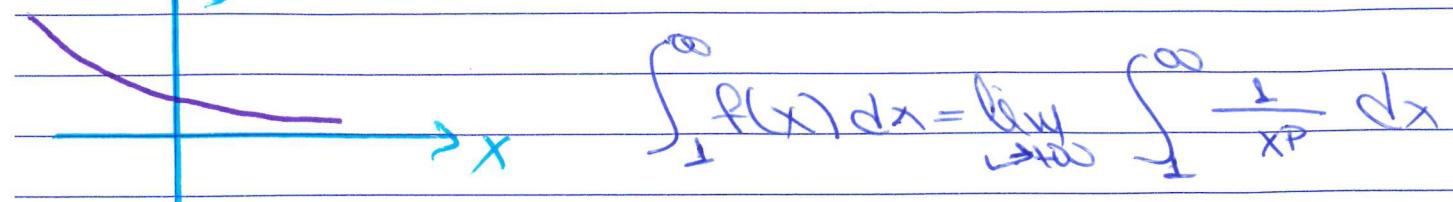
$$\text{End. } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^p}, p \geq 1.$$

$$f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \geq 1$$

$$f \text{ fallend } \forall x \geq 1$$

$$f'(x) = (x^{-p})' = -p^{-p-1} < 0, \forall x \geq 1.$$

(außer bei $p=1$ ist die Funktion monoton wachst.)



$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^{\infty} x^{-p} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{x^{-p+1}}{-p+1} \right]_1^L$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{1-p} (0 - 1) = -\frac{1}{1-p}$$

Definiție n ceea ce urmărește.

Principiu apărind convergenței

Este o u n dacă și $\sum b_k$ este
convergent pe teritoriul de.

$$p = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k}{b_k}$$

Atunci p este numărul ($\exists N, \forall k > N$), care
pentru, este o ceașcă a seriei convergente
în același mod.

Dacă să evidențieze că o serie este convergentă.

i) $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+\ln k}$ (Să se arate că este o
firajă de convergență a seriei așezată
cu ajutorul criteriului).

Dacă în cadrul firajării pe triv apărării se apăsește
 $\frac{1}{2k+\ln k} \leq \frac{1}{2k}$, $a_k = \frac{1}{2k+\ln k}$, $b_k = \frac{1}{2k}$.

$$f = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_k}{b_k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2k+\ln k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2k} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k}{2+k} \stackrel{\text{DETT}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{k}} = \frac{1}{2+0} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

Anăto rîmnică său rea, care n' apără
căpă anotină, n' există pas căpă anotină.

note: Av $q=0$, deci except expresia.

$$\text{ii)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k+3}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+5)}$$

Exprimare pe trv $\frac{1}{x^2}$

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

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^3} = \underline{0 = p} \quad \leftarrow$$

\Rightarrow Deci except expresia (dă rea n' apără
n' există pas căpă anotină n' exprimă)

Exprimare pe trv căpă:

$$\frac{1}{x^2} (p-6\text{căpă}, p \in \mathbb{R}, 6\text{căpă})$$

$$p = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k+3}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+5)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k^3+3k^3}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+5)}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3}} = \underline{1}$$

\Rightarrow Dă căpă $\frac{1}{x^2}$ anotină, apără n' există căpă anotină.

Kritikos nόμος

Eπων μεταβλητή σε έναν πιο σύγχρονο στοιχείο και επών

$$q = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{k+2}}{a_k}$$

1) Επιμένεις:

- 1) Αν $q \geq 1$, ή $q = +\infty$ ανοικτή
- 2) Αν $q < 1$, ή σύριγχη
- 3) Αν $q = 0$, δεν ορίζεται ανοικτή

Dx Η εξίσωση αν οι σεριες αυτήν

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k! 10^k}{3^k}$$

$$a_k = \frac{k! 10^k}{3^k}$$

σημαντικά
παραγωγής Είναι
περιμένω νόμος.
Σύντομα θα
μάθουμε

$$a_{k+2} = \frac{(k+1)! 10^{k+2}}{3^{k+2}}$$

$$q = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{k+2}}{a_k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1)! 10^{k+2}}{3^{k+2}} \cdot \frac{3^k}{k! 10^k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1)! 10^{k+2}}{3^{k+2} \cdot k! 10^k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1) \cdot 10}{3} \\ &\quad \cancel{\frac{10}{3} \cdot \cancel{\frac{10^k}{k!}}} \\ &\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1) \cdot 10}{3} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

OXL unožigavini sruv eksponent.

i) $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{k^3 + 1}$

$$\rho = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{k+1}}{(k+1)^3 + 1} \cdot \frac{2^k}{k^3 + 1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{k+1}(k^3 + 1)}{2^k(k+1)^3 + 1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(k^3 + 1)}{(k+1)^3 + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2k^3}{k^3} = \cancel{2} > 1$$

Tore n ekipa amjivit, ariđe ratiotinio apjavi.
takis $\rho > 1$.

ii) $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k!}{e^{k^2}}$

$$\rho = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(k+1)!}{e^{(k+1)^2}}}{\frac{k!}{e^{k^2}}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1)}{(k+1)!} \cdot e^{k^2 - (k+1)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1)e^{k^2}}{e^{(k+1)^2}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (k+1)e^{k^2 - (k+1)^2}$$

$$*(e^k)^2 + e^{k^2} = e^{(k^2)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (k+1)e^{k^2 - k^2 - 2k - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (k+1) e^{-2k-1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k+1}{e^{2k+1}}$$

Durch $\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2 \cdot e^{2k+1}} = 0 < 1$

$\text{Te}^{\infty} = 0$

Ana zu letzten Zeilen, n endlich voraus.

Verdichten: H Gelehrte sind

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ar^{k-1}$$

ausdrücken von

- $|r| < 1$, ansonsten

- $|r| > 1$; Endlich zu letzten Zeilen

Xenoponotum ja Series Gelehrte, unendliche
für $r \geq 0$. Erweiterung der letzten Zeilen.

Kennzeichnung

Erstes zu n Dar einer Reihe der
Summe dieses war eben:

$$q = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} r^k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (ar)^{k-1}$$

- Für $q < 1$, n endlich voraus

- Für $q > 1$, n endlich ansonsten

- Für $q = 0$, d.h. unendlich ausreichend

~~Dx~~ Kva egenaeste av n gausess eksjess

i)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k$$

$$| \quad a_k = x^k$$

av eithei til
komm. sinnaln
a. iavape tilfjus

$$(a_k)^{1/k} = (x^k)^{1/k} = x \rightarrow (a_k)^{N-k} = a^{N-v}$$

$$p = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (a_k)^{1/k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x = +\infty$$

Ar det no lettene sijas n gausse omregning.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right)^k$$

$$p = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right)^k \right)^{1/k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right)^k$$

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

$$\therefore \text{Eitas } y = \ln \left[\left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right)^k \right] = k \ln \frac{x}{x+1}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k \cdot \ln \frac{x}{x+1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \frac{x}{x+1}}{\frac{1}{k}}$$

$$\text{Dl-H} \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x+1} \left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right)'}{-\frac{1}{k^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1+t}{t} - \frac{1+t-t}{(1+t)^2}}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{t}}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{-t^2}{t(1+t)} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{t}{1+t} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{t}{t} = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

~~Ado~~

$$p = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+t} \right)^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{yt} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

Keminsia eiga

Keminsia eiga

2 oru seispa pe detriko ogo:

$$q = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f_{at}$$

- 1) Av p < 1, n seispa suvaini
- 2) Av p > 1 i p = ∞, anolaiwei
- 3) Av p = 0 δwi exaupē anolējēka

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^k$$

$$p = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{\left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{k} =$$

$$\stackrel{DLH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} = 0 < 1$$

~~Aba~~ n seita eufraire

Evaluieres die Reihe (falls für n reellen)

Evaluieres die Reihe

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot a_k = a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 + \dots$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \cdot a_k = -a_1 + a_2 - a_3 + \dots$$

oder die Reihe aufspalte

Konvergente Evanderierende Reihen

X7

Nicke evanderierende reihe eufaktive dray:

$$\bullet a_1 > a_2 > a_3 > \dots \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$$

~~$$1) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot \frac{1}{k}$$~~

größte Zahl:

Evanderierende abnehmende Reihe

$$a_k = \frac{1}{k} \quad a_1 > a_2 > a_3 \dots$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} = 0, \text{ also } n \text{ Reihe eufaktive}$$

~~$$2) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot e^{-k}$$~~

$$a_k = e^{-k}, \quad a_1 > a_2 > a_3 \dots \quad (\text{xwpis } n \text{ reihen})$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e^{-k} = 0, \text{ also } n \text{ Reihe eufaktive}$$

Dx

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{x+1}}{x(x+1)} \cdot \frac{x+3}{x(x+1)} dx$$

(o napravojogini
uvjetne nje vrijede,
nije o apiq.
Apa. Jedinice nisu 0)

$$dx = \frac{x+3}{x(x+1)}$$

Mjerenja i diskriminacija ne:

$$Dx \quad D_1 = \dots, D_2 = \dots \text{ svaki}$$

$$\frac{D_{x+1}}{dx} = \frac{x+4}{(x)(x+2)} - \frac{x+3}{x(x+1)} = \frac{(x+4+x(x+1))}{(x)(x+3)(x+2)}$$

$$= \frac{x^2+4}{x^2+2x+3x+6}$$

$$= \frac{x^2+4}{x^2+5x+6} < 1$$

$\Rightarrow D_{x+1} < 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+3}{x(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^2} = 0, \text{ tada n}$$

bezpo vrijednosti

oppgave: Nøye øre via et pols $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}$ der
utgjør annan av n ledd $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}$ har utgjør

Løsning: Av n ledd utgjør annan,
ent. av n ledd utgjør resten av n
ledd utgjør.

Av n ledd $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}$ utgjør annan
ent. utgjør annan, resten øre
utgjør resten.

Dek $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{k}$.

Etter hvert øre utgjør også

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{k+1} \cdot \frac{1}{k} \right| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \text{ absolutt}$$

Snitt. n $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \cdot \frac{1}{k}$ utgjør resten.

Kontrola zdroje pro analýzu emigrace

Egwun gedeo ſar ne pn pñtñllais
eñas tue egwu:

$$p = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\alpha x + b|}{|\alpha x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha x + b}{\alpha x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha x}{\alpha x} + \frac{b}{\alpha x} = 1 + 0 = 1$$

i) Av. p^o 1, note n° 2 sur suj^raine
anisina

9) Av $p > 1$ i $p = \infty, \text{note n Sak andare}$

iii) An $\rho=1$, fangigena.

~~Dx~~ Na effigacie on or gepis eyrainan
~~original~~

$$\text{i)} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} 5(-1)^r \cdot \frac{r}{5^r}$$

$$P = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left| (-1)^{r+1} \cdot \frac{(r+1)}{5^{r+1}} \right| =$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{t+1}{S^{t+1}}}{\frac{k}{S^k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S^k(t+1)}{S^{t+1} \cdot k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ct_1}{sx} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{sx} = \frac{1}{s} < 1.$$

N'ésia esigeix anjord.

$$\text{ii)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+2}}{k^{4/3}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{4/3}} \quad P-\text{divergent}$$

$\text{P.E.P.} = 4/3$

Ergo $p > 1$, suggesting aca n sista
suggester andvntd.

$$\text{iii)} \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \ln k}{k}$$

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

• La sjetnaw an n belga sjetnaw pe
leitnaw sjetnaw:

$$\text{Eww } f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}, x \geq 3$$

$$f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \geq 3$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \dots = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \leq 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad [\ln 3 > 1]$$

\Rightarrow n f énaa vdivasa $\forall x \geq 3$.

$$\int_3^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \int_3^L \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-\ln^2 x}{2} \right]_3^L$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-\ln^2 L}{2} - \frac{-\ln^2 3}{2} \right) = \infty$$

Aldar to sjetnaw byne +oo, the sum
sjetnaw byni +oo. (In sjetnaw
 \Rightarrow andvntd. netai sjetnaw)