Nachbesprechung Serie 3

Mittwoch, 15. Februar 2017

3.2. Induktive Folge

(a) Sei $(a_n)_n$ die Folge induktiv definiert durch:

$$a_1 = \sqrt{2},$$

$$a_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 + a_n} \quad \text{für } n \ge 2.$$

- (i) Beweisen Sie, dass $(a_n)_n$ von oben durch 2 beschränkt ist.
- (ii) Berechnen Sie, falls existent, den Grenzwert von $(a_n)_n$.
- (b) Sei $(a_n)_n$ die Folge induktiv definiert durch:

$$a_1=1,$$

$$a_{n+1}=\frac{a_n}{a_n+1}\quad \text{für } n\geq 1.$$

Beweisen Sie, dass $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$.

Tipp: Induktive Folge untersucht man mit Induktion.

a)

Bou: (Induttion)

I.H. Si new bel. and an < ?.

Schitt (n 1-3 n +1)

$$a_{n+n} = \sqrt{2 + a_n} \leq \sqrt{2 + 2} = 2 \square$$

(ii) Bdh: Vn: an ≤ ansa Bew: (Induktion)

Anter (n=1) an = 12 < 12+12 = a,

I.H : Sei nell bel, and ann & an

Schrift (nmonn)

$$a_{nm} = \sqrt{2 + a_n} \ge \sqrt{2 + a_{n-n}} = a_n E$$

= lim a = a existint

6)

Bew (Indution)

[. H Sin n EN bel und a 20

Schrift (n+2n+1)

Es gilt:
$$a_n+1 \geqslant a_n \geqslant 0 \Leftrightarrow a_{nm} = \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \geqslant 0$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\boxed{2} & q_{\Lambda} = \Lambda \\
\hline
Q_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \\
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Q_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}
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$$\begin{array}{lll}
\boxed{3} & \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \\
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Q_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}
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Arber
$$(n=1)$$
 $a_n = 1 \ge \frac{1}{2} = a_2 \sqrt{2}$

$$a_{1} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

 $q \le q_{n-1} \iff \frac{1}{q} \le \frac{1}{q_n} \iff 1 + \frac{1}{q_{n-1}} \le 1 + \frac{1}{q_n}$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{q}{q+1} \iff q' + q = q \iff q' = C \implies q = 0 \square$$

3.3. Reihen in \mathbb{R} mit reellem Parameter Für welche $x \in \mathbb{R}$ sind die folgenden Reihen konvergent? Für welche $x \in \mathbb{R}$ sind absolut konvergent? Benutzen Sie die Kriterien aus der Vorlesung.

(a)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n!},$$

(b)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{1 + n^2 x^2},$$

$$(\mathbf{c}) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+|x|^n},$$

(d)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^{2n}}$$

(e)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^x}{n^n}.$$

a) Falls
$$|x| \ge 1$$
 $\Longrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} |x^n!| = \lim_{n \to \infty} |x|^{n!} = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| = 1 \\ \infty & |x| > c \end{cases} \ne C$.
 $\Longrightarrow \sum_{n \to \infty} |x^n!| = \lim_{n \to \infty} |x^n!| = \lim_{n \to \infty} |x|^{n!} = \frac{1}{\infty} |x| > c$

$$f_{all_s} |x| < A \implies |x^{n!}| \le |x|^n = b_n \quad \text{and} \quad \sum b_n \quad b_{anv.} \quad (yean. Raine)$$

$$\implies \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x^{ni}| \quad b_{anv.} \quad abs. \quad (Majoranta-1Crit).$$

$$q_n = \frac{O(n^2)}{O(n^2)} \implies \lim_{n \ge 1, x \ne 0} \lim_{n \ge 1, x \ne 0} |x| = 0$$

$$|a_n| = \left|\frac{(-A)^n \sqrt{n}}{A + n^2 x^2}\right| \le \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2 x^2} = \frac{A}{n^{\frac{2}{2}} x^2} = \frac{A}{x^2} \cdot \frac{A}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} = b_n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n = q_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\frac{x}{2}) \implies \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n \text{ beautiful partial part$$

C)
$$|a_n| = \frac{|x|^n}{A + |x|^n} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{|x|^n} + A}$$
 $\xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\epsilon} & |x| \le A \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow Rile director each NFK.

A , fulls $|x| \le A \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ Rile director each NFK.

O , fulls $|x| \le A \Rightarrow$ boing ach nickly solliesses. We have Knit. ye such a!

Falls
$$|x| < 1$$

$$|a_n| = \frac{|x|^n}{1+|x|^n} \le \frac{|x|^h}{1+0} = |x|^n = b_n \quad \text{and} \quad \sum b_n \quad \text{beau.} \quad (\text{green. Reihe}) = \sum a_n \quad \text{beau.} \quad \text{vad. Maj.-Krit 12}$$

d)
$$|a_n| = \frac{1}{1 + (x^2)^n}$$
 $\xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{falls } |x| = 1 \\ 1 & \text{falls } |x| < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{div. (NFt)}$

$$0 \quad \text{falls } |x| > 1 \Rightarrow \text{white where the sides.}$$

Falk 1x1>1:

$$|a_n| = \frac{1}{1 + (x^2)^n} \le \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^n = b_n$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k |x| > 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k |x| > 1$$

(e) Quotinh-Krit.

$$\left|\frac{a_{n+n}}{a_n}\right| = \left|\frac{\left((n+n)!\right)^{\times}}{\left(n+n\right)^{n+n}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{\left(n!\right)^{\times}}\right| = \left|\frac{\left((n+n)!\right)^{\times}}{n!} \cdot \frac{n^n}{(n+n)^{n+n}}\right| = (n+n)^{\times} \cdot \frac{n^n}{(n+n)^{n+n}} = \frac{(n+n)^{\times}}{(n+n)^{n+n}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{(n+n)^{n+n}}$$

$$c_n = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$b_n = (n+1)^{x-1} \xrightarrow{n-100} \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } x=1 \\ 0 & \text{falls } x < 1 (x) \\ 0 & \text{falls } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(A) = (n+1)^{x-1} = (n+1)^{x-1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)^{x-1}} = \frac{1}{(n+1$$

(x) Falls
$$x < 1 \Rightarrow x-1 < 0 \Rightarrow (n+1)^{n} = (n+1)^{n} = \frac{1}{(n+1)^{n-x}} \rightarrow 0$$

3.4. Reihen reellen Zahlen Untersuchen Sie folgende Reihen auf Konvergenz und absolute Konvergenz.

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

(b)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+100}$$
,

(c)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{n^{n+1}}$$
,

(d)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+4)}$$
.

Bestimmen Sie, falls existent, die Werte von (b) und (d).

$$(a) \underline{Nfk}: |a_n| = \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} = \frac{n \cdot (n-n) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot n}{(2n)(2n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (n+2)(n+1)} \leq \frac{1}{(n+n)} \xrightarrow{n-k} 0 \text{ (well used)}$$

$$\frac{n-k}{2n-k} \leq 1$$

Owhenha-Krit:

$$\left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| = \frac{\left((n+1)!\right)^2}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} = \left(\frac{(n+1)!}{n!}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(2n+3)!} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+3)!} = \frac{n^2 + \theta(n)}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 + \theta(n)} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{4} < 1$$

=)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$$
 bank also much Quat. Krit. 0

b)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n + h + c} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \text{divegist } 0$$

c) NFK:
$$|a_n| = \frac{5^n}{n^{n+2}} \le \frac{n^n}{n^{n+2}} = \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} c$$
 weith vestion.

Wurzel-Krit:

$$\sqrt{|a_n|} = \frac{5}{n^{\frac{4}{n}}} = \frac{5}{n^{\frac{4}{n}}} = \frac{5}{n \cdot \sqrt{n}} = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 5 \cdot 0 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ kenv. als. } \square$$

d) opensichtlich Wilfelge.

Λ Λ .

d) OffersichHich Willey.

$$|a_n| = \frac{\Lambda}{n(n+4)} = \frac{\Lambda}{n^2 + 4n} \leq \frac{\Lambda}{n^2} = b_n$$

$$da$$
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n = G(2)$ tanv. muss $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ absolut benvergive.

Ausrechnen des Franquerles:

Partialbruch - terlagung:

Find A,B s.d.

$$\frac{1}{n(n+4)} = \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n+4} \iff \frac{A(n+4) + Bn}{n(n+4)} = \frac{1}{n(n+4)}$$

Voetifina-Verdich: (A+B)n + 4A = 1

$$\Rightarrow A \vdash B = 0 \\ \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n(n+4)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+4} \right)$$

Sei nell be!

$$S_{n} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k} - \sum_{k=0}^{n+4} \frac{1}{k} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{n+4} - \frac{1}{n+5} - \frac{1}{n+6} - \frac{1}{n+6} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{n+6} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{n+6} - \frac{1}{n+6} - \frac{1}{n+6} - \frac{1}{n+6} - \frac{1}{n+6} \right)$$