

Enunciu' HAI 1 - necesitatea' Soluției' rădăci

I. ("poziției" puterilor)

1. Puterile se scrie rădăci mult altele, și câte divergențe :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) , \text{ ex. -li } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \in \mathbb{R} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n - 2^{n+1}}{6^n} ;$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-3k} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} , \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2-1} \quad \left(\text{afară puterilor ar trebui să } \right)$$

"na găsim soluții" altele)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \right) .$$

2. Arbitraritate și convergențe' și divergențe' rădăci :

(măști necesitate' lui Leibniz)

$$(i) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \quad p > 2 ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \quad p \leq 1 ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - n + 1} ;$$

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^3+1} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^2-1} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \frac{1}{n^2} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n} ;$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{n} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^4+3}} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1+n}{1+n^2} \right)^2 ;$$

$$(ii) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 4^n} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n+2}{n+1} \right)^{2n} ;$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n+2}{3n+1} \right)^n ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1+n}{1+n^2} \right)^n ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2n} ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} ;$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot (\sin 1)^n ; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n \sqrt{n-1})^n ;$$

(iii) $a > 0$ konvergenz rääda

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{1+a^n} \quad \text{või} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n} ; ?$$

3. näete absoluut, puhtade absoluut konvergenz rääda:

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} ; \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{n} ; \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \sin \frac{1}{n^2} ;$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2+1} ; \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n} ; \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n\sqrt{n}} ;$$

4. näete absoluut, puhtade absoluut konvergenz rääda
n arv ilohi re parametru $a \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} ; \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^m}{m \cdot 3^m} ; \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{m} ; \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a+2)^m}{m+1} ;$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{(a-3)^n} ; \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \frac{a^{2m+1}}{2m+1} ; \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{m^3+1} (a+1)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n \cdot n!}{a, n!} ; \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{m^n}$$

II.

1) Alkole, ai' pleh' :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \text{ a } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k_n^2 \text{ konvergensi } \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n k_n \text{ konvergensi}$$

absolutne

2) Dimašvili: $R_k = \sum_{m=k+1}^{\infty} a_m$, alkole, ai' pleh' :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ konvergensi } \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} R_k = 0.$$

3) Muzime $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n$, kke $a_n \geq a_{n+1}$ ge načhua $n \in \mathbb{N}$
a $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ (koy dave' kade konvergensi).Alkole, ge' $|R_k| \leq |a_{k+1}|$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$.4) Alkole $|R_k|$ ge kade $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n!}$.5) Alkole, ai' altnysoi' kade $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n =$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}+1} + \dots$$
 alkole, i' koya' $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

6) Muzhile konvergensi' altnysoi' kadey

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