

SERIES

PROBLEMA 1:] a) $\sum a_n$ y $\sum b_n$ series convergente

ASÍ: $S_k = \sum_{n=1}^k a_n \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} S$ y $r_k = \sum_{n=1}^k b_n \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} r$

LO GO LA SUMA DE LAS SUCCESIONES $S_k + r_k$

$$S_k + r_k = \sum_{n=1}^k (a_n + b_n) \rightarrow S + r$$

LO QUE PROVEEN EL RESULTADO

USAR LAS
CORRESPONDIENTES
PROPIEDADES
DE LAS SUCCESIONES
(CONVERGENTE)

b) SI $S_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} S$, en este caso

$$S_k = \sum_{n=1}^k a_n \rightarrow S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n + b_n$ si convergente de una transición

$$\begin{aligned} & - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) - a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \end{aligned}$$

CONVERGENTE.

PROBLEMA 2:]

\Rightarrow SI $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ es convergente;

ENTONCES $b_n = \begin{cases} a_n & \text{si } a_n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } a_n < 0 \end{cases}$ y $c_n = \begin{cases} -a_n & \text{si } a_n < 0 \\ 0 & \text{si } a_n \geq 0 \end{cases}$

SE TIENE QUE $b_n \leq |a_n| \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ es convergente.
Y $c_n \leq |a_n| \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ es convergente.



LO GO POR EL CRITERIO DE MAJORACION $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n =$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n + c_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| \text{ CONVERGENTE.}$$

SERIES

PROBLEMA 3:] $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-2^n}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n =$

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

↓ EJERCICIO 1

ANÁLISIS DEL
SERIES GEOMÉTRICAS
CONVIRTIENDO EN +!

$= \frac{3}{2} - 3 = -\frac{3}{2}$

PROBLEMA 4:] $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{3^k - 3}{7^k} =$

$= \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^k - 3 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^k =$

↓ EJERCICIO 1

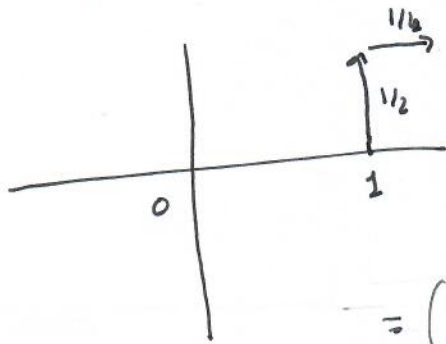
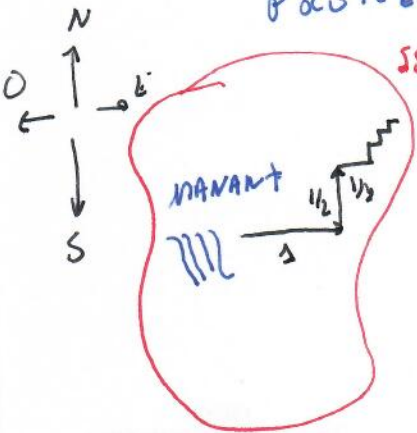
↓ SERIES GEOMÉTRICAS

$= \frac{\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{3}{7}} - 3 \frac{\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{1}{7}} =$

$= \frac{3^2 \cdot \frac{1}{7^2}}{4} - \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{7^2}}{6} = \frac{3}{2 \cdot 7^2} \left[\frac{3^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right] =$

$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{7^2} \left[\frac{3^2 - 2}{6} \right]$

PROBLEMA 5:]



$(0,0) + (1,0) + (0,1/2) + (1/2,0) + (0,1/8) + \dots$

$= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k+1} \right) =$

$= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k, \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \right) = \left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \right) =$

↓ SERIES GEOMÉTRICAS

$= \left(\frac{2}{1}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$

COORDENADAS DEL PUNTO
ABOVELO DE MANANTIAL (0,0)

STATS.

Prüfung G)

a)
$$s_k = \sum_{n=1}^k a_n = \sum_{n=1}^k (b_n - b_{n+1}) = b_1 - \cancel{b_2} + (\cancel{b_2} - \cancel{b_3}) + \dots + (b_{k-1} - \cancel{b_k}) + (\cancel{b_k} - b_{k+1}) = b_1 - b_{k+1}$$

SS Limes
$$s = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} s_k = b_1 - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = b_1 - s}$$

AL Convergence SS Limes $b = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k$, in dem Fall

$$s = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = b_1 - b$$

b) STA
$$b_n = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} a_k, \text{ mit } b_n - b_{n+1} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} a_k - \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k = a_n$$

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

OS St. v. M. & u. $\frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n+1}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A(n+1) + Bn}{n(n+1)}$$

SS $A(n+1) + Bn = 1$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ A = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \stackrel{a)}{=} \frac{1}{1} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

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

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

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

SS
$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ A + 2B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+2^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1+2^n} = 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+2^n} = 1$$

STATISTIK

ε 2020 2021 7:1
 a) Sei $|r| < 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|(a(n+1)+b)r^{n+1}|}{|(a_n+b)r^n|} =$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a(n+1)+b}{a_n+b} \right| |r| = |r|$$

Sei $|r| > 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|(a(n+1)+b)r^{n+1}|}{|(a_n+b)r^n|} =$

Sei $r=1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|(a(n+1)+b)r^{n+1}|}{|(a_n+b)r^n|} =$
 0 $r=-1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|(a(n+1)+b)r^{n+1}|}{|(a_n+b)r^n|} =$

Sei $|r| < 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|(a(n+1)+b)r^{n+1}|}{|(a_n+b)r^n|} =$

b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n+b)r^n = a \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nr^n + b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n$

Notwendig ist $|r| < 1$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nr^n$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n$

$$S_N = \sum_{n=1}^N nr^n = r + 2r^2 + 3r^3 + \dots + Nr^N$$

$$S_{N+1} = \dots = r + 2r^2 + \dots + Nr^N + (N+1)r^{N+1}$$

$$r S_N = r^2 + 2r^3 + \dots + Nr^{N+1}$$

$S_{N+1} - r S_N = r + r^2 + \dots + r^{N+1} + r^{N+1} - Nr^{N+1}$
 $S - rS = \frac{r}{1-r}$

$S : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nr^n = \frac{r}{(1-r)^2}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+1}{3^n} = 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n =$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{(1-\frac{1}{3})^2} \right] + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{3})^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(1-\frac{1}{3})}{(1-\frac{1}{3})^2}$$

STATIS

PROBLEMA 8:] En la serie $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$ se ve que es una serie constante y converge a e^{-x^2} .

ASÍ PARECE $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$, TOMAR

VALORES ABSOLUTOS, APLICAR LA REGLA DE L'HÔPITAL PARA VER SI CONVERGE ABSOLUTAMENTE.

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left| \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cdot x^{2(k+1)}}{2(k+1)!} \right|}{\left| \frac{(-1)^k \cdot x^{2k}}{2k!} \right|} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2k! |x|^{2k+2}}{2(k+1)! |x|^{2k}} =$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|^2}{(2k+2)(2k+1)} = 0.$$

PROBLEMA 9:] La serie $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^k$ converge a $e^{1 + \frac{1}{n}}$ para $n \rightarrow \infty$.

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$

Observar que $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{n^k} =$

↓
desarrollar
la función

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n(n-1) \dots (n-k+1)}{k! n^k} =$$

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

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{2!} \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)}_{\leq 1} + \frac{1}{3!} \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)}_{\leq 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n}\right)}_{\leq 1} \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}$$

Por otro lado, tomando $m < n$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{m!} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{m-1}{n}\right) >$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \geq 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{m!} \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}.$$

tomando $\epsilon > 0$ tal que $\frac{1}{m!} > \epsilon$.

SEKSTIS

PROBLEMA 9:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n &= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \leq \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \\
 &\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \quad \leq \quad \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \\
 e &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}
 \end{aligned}$$

• •) dan utamanya, maka $m < n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n &> 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{m!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{m-1}{n}\right) \\
 &\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \quad \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \\
 e &> 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{m!}
 \end{aligned}$$

terjadi $e = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}$

b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2 + 7n + 6}{(n+2)!} =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (n+2)(n+1) &= n^2 + 3n + 2 \quad \text{SS} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2(n^2 + 3n + 2) + (n+2)}{(n+2)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \\
 &= 2e + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} + 1 - 1 = 2e + e - 1 = \underline{3e - 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

PROBLEMA 10:

usanya ke kriteria uji Cauchy
 $\exists N_0$ tak ter. ss $m > n > N_0$ maka turu $\epsilon > 0$

$$\epsilon/2 > \sum_{k=N+1}^m a_k \geq (m - N - 1) a_m = m a_m - (N+1) a_m$$

para lste: $N+1$ existe m_0 tak ter. ss $m > m_0 > N$
 $|N+1| a_m < \epsilon/2$ ya ter. $\frac{(N+1) a_m}{m} = 0$

ASIS $\epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 > \epsilon/2 + (N+1) a_m > m a_m$ $\forall m > m_0$

terjadi pada afirmasi uji lste

$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m a_m = 0$

SERIES

PROBLEMA 11:

$$\sum_{n=k+1}^r \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{1}{(k+1)!} + \frac{1}{(k+2)!} + \dots + \frac{1}{r(r-1)\dots(k+1)!} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{k!} \left[\frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)\dots r} \right] \stackrel{?}{\leq} \frac{1}{k!}$$

PARA NOT SOLVER LA DESIGUALDAD, TRANSFORMAR EN UNA LEY.

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)\dots(k+r-k)} \leq \frac{1}{k} \quad \forall r > k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k \left[(k+2)\dots(k+r-k) + (k+3)\dots(k+r-k) + \dots + 1 \right] <$$

$$< (k+1)(k+2)\dots r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k \left[(k+3)\dots(k+r-k) + \dots + 1 \right] < (k+2)(k+3)\dots r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k \left[(k+4)\dots(k+r-k) + \dots + 1 \right] < 2(k+3)\dots r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k \left[(k+5)\dots(k+r-k) + \dots + 1 \right] < 2 \cdot 3 (k+4)\dots r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k \leq (r-1)! r$$

LO CUAL ES CERRADO PARA $r > k$.

PROBLEMA 12: SERIE $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

sumamos $S_N = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{N^2} \leq$

$S_N < 2^k$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{1}}_1 + \underbrace{\frac{2}{2}}_2 + \underbrace{\frac{3}{4}}_4 + \underbrace{\frac{4}{8}}_8 + \dots \leq 1 + 2 \frac{1}{2^2} + 4 \frac{1}{(2^2)^2} + \dots + 2^{k-1} \frac{1}{(2^{k-1})^2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{2^n} \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{1-1/2} = 2$$