

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{2n} \quad a_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$\rightarrow$  absolutní konvergence?

$\sin(nx)$  je vždy menší roven jedné. Absolutní konvergence  $\Rightarrow$  klasická konvergence

$$\left| \frac{\sin nx}{2n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2n} \quad \sum \frac{1}{2n} \text{ konverguje a tedy}$$

$$\sum \frac{\sin nx}{2n} \text{ konverguje absolutně.}$$

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

$$\left| (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \frac{1}{4^n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{4^n} \quad \sum \frac{1}{4^n} \text{ konverguje } (=)$$

$\Rightarrow \sum$  konverguje absolutně  
non negative  $[+]$   
non positive  $[-]$

$$\textcircled{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{[ \sqrt{n} ]}}{n}$$

$\rightarrow$  nekonverguje absolutně

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...
$[ \sqrt{n} ]$	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	

$$- \left( \overbrace{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}^{A_1} \right) + \left( \overbrace{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}}^{A_2} \right) - \left( \overbrace{\frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{15}}^{A_3} \right) +$$

$$+ \left( \overbrace{\frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{24}}^{A_4} \right) - \left( \overbrace{\frac{1}{25} + \dots}^{A_5} \right)$$

$$A_k = \underbrace{\frac{1}{k^2} + \dots}_{\text{největší člen}} + \frac{1}{\underbrace{(k+1)^2 - 1}_{k^2 + 2k}} \quad \hookrightarrow \frac{2k+1}{k^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$A_k - A_{k+1}$  klesá nebo roste?

$$A_k - A_{k+1} = \sum_{m=0}^{2k} \frac{1}{k^2 + m} - \sum_{m=0}^{2(k+1)} \frac{1}{(k+1)^2 + m}$$

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

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{2k} \frac{k^2 + 2k + 1 + m - k^2 - m}{(k^2 + m)((k+1)^2 + m)} = \frac{1}{k^2 + 4k + 2} - \frac{1}{k^2 + 4k + 3} <$$

$[2k+1]$  členů, odhad pro nejmenší členy  $m=2k$

$$L \frac{(2k+1)^2}{(k^2+2k)(k^2+4k+1)} - \frac{1}{k^2+4k+2} - \frac{1}{k^2+4k+3}$$

pro  $k$  dostatečně velké  $> 0$

$$\sim \frac{4k^2}{k^4} - \frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{1}{k^2} (4-1-1) \quad (\text{pro } k \text{ velké})$$

→ řada  $\sum (-1)^k A_k$  konverguje dle Leibnizova kritéria.

$$\rightarrow S_n \text{ n-ty 'číslicí' součtu řady } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor}}{n}$$

Pro  $n$  libovolný najdeme  $k^2 \leq n < (k+1)^2$ .

Součet řady  $S_n$  máť mezi  $k$ -tým a  $(k+1)$ -tým součtem řady  $\sum (-1)^k A_k$ . A tedy n-ty součet řady konverguje a má stejný součet, jako řada  $\sum (-1)^k A_k$ .

$$\textcircled{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \underbrace{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}_{\substack{\text{řada } \sum \frac{1}{k} \\ \text{diverguje}}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6}}_{\substack{\text{řada } \sum \frac{1}{k} \\ \text{diverguje}}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9}}_{\substack{\text{řada } \sum \frac{1}{k} \\ \text{diverguje}}} - \dots$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^k}{3k+1} + \frac{(-1)^k}{3k+2} + \frac{(-1)^k}{3k} \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{3k+1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{3k+2} -$$

$$+ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{3k}$$

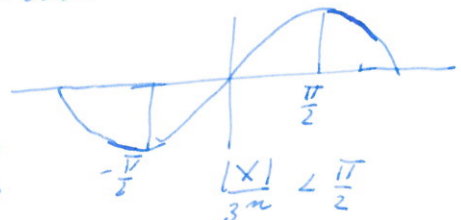
$\frac{1}{3k}$  je monotonně klesající  
 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3k} = 0$

⇒ řada  $\sum \frac{1}{3k}$  konverguje dle Leibnizova kritéria. Konvergence v neutrálním  $\sum_n$  diverguje.  
 (výsledek součtu dává smysl)

- aritmetická řada

$$\textcircled{5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$x > 0$  řada pro  $n > n_0$ ,  $\lim = 0$   
 $x < 0$  řada pro  $n > n_0$ ,  $\lim = 0$



$$\frac{2}{\pi} |x| < 3^n$$

$$\ln_3 \frac{2}{\pi} |x| < n$$

$$n_0 > \ln_3 \frac{2}{\pi} |x|$$

¿ konverguje absolutně!

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \left| \sin \frac{x}{3^n} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \left| \sin \frac{x}{3^n} \right| + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{ of } \sin(x)/x = 1$$

$$+ \sum_{n=n_0+1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{|x|}{3^n}$$

$$\frac{2^n \sin \frac{|x|}{3^n}}{2^n \frac{|x|}{3^n}} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\sum_{n=n_0+1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{3^n} |x|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n} \text{ konverguje}$$

→ řada konverguje např. dle  $\Gamma$  kritéria

$$\textcircled{6} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1} + 1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1} - 1} \right) =$$

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

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

diverguje  
 $\approx \frac{1}{n}$

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

hladni členy (chová sa)  
 $\sim \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$  - konverguje

diverguje (achotni členy)

$\rightarrow$  rada diverguje

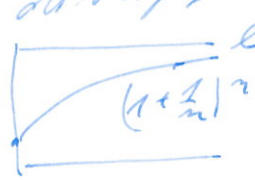
$$\textcircled{7} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

$\frac{1}{n}$  ležia  $\rightarrow 0$   
 $\rightarrow$  konvergenca dle Leibnize

diverguje dle 1. krit. krit.

$$\textcircled{8} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \frac{1}{e^n}$$

diverguje



$e^{\frac{1}{e} \ln \frac{(1+1/n)^{n^2}}{e}}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n^2}}{e^n}$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}}{e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - \ln e \right) = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{T.P. } x \rightarrow 0 \\ \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} \dots \end{array} \right|$

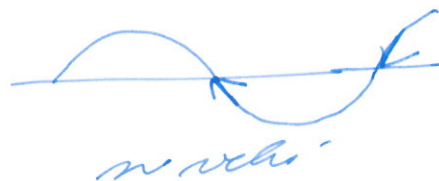
$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x} \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2) \right) - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left( -\frac{x}{2} + o(x^2) \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n^2}}{e^n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \Rightarrow |\alpha_n| \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \neq 0 \rightarrow$  rada diverguje



$$(9) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + k^2}) \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\rightarrow n^2 \gg k^2 \quad \sin \pi n \rightarrow 0$$



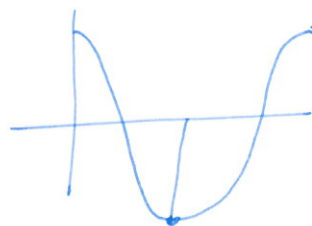
$$\sin(\pi(\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} + n - n))$$

keo n veliči' dlovoim' i do n porovnaime s n

použili jsme identitu  $\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$

$$\sin(\pi(\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} - n)) \underbrace{(\cos \pi n + \cos(\pi(\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} - n)))}_{(-1)^n} \underbrace{\sin \pi n}_0$$

$$= (-1)^n \sin(\pi(\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} - n))$$



$$\begin{cases} \sin \pi \sqrt{n^2 + k^2} - n = \sin \pi \frac{n^2 + k^2 - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} + n} = \\ = \sin \pi \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} + n} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\text{pro } \frac{\pi k^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} + n} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{absolutní konvergence} \quad \left| \sin \pi \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} + n} \right| \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

$\rightarrow$  diverguje

$\rightarrow$  neabsolutní konvergence

$$\underbrace{\sin \pi \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} + n}}_{\text{hlavní část}} \underbrace{\frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} + n}}_{\text{hlavní část}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{k^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + k^2} + x}}$$

hlavní část

$$\frac{d}{dx} = - \frac{k^2}{x(\sqrt{x^2 + k^2} + x) + k^2}$$

$$\text{a } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \pi \frac{k^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + k^2} + n} = 0$$

$$x \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} < 0 \quad \forall x \geq 1$$

$\rightarrow$  konverguje dle Leibnizova pravidla

(10)  $\sum_{n=10}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{\ln \ln \ln n} \rightarrow$  absolut: divergenc

$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\ln \ln \ln n} \quad \ln \ln \ln n \rightarrow 0$ , krasit' e'  
 $\Rightarrow$  konvergenca dle Leibnize

$\sqrt[n]{n} \quad \frac{d}{dx} x^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{d}{dx} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln x} = \frac{1}{x} \ln x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \ln x - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) =$

pomoci první derivace jsme zjistili, že  $n^{\frac{1}{n}}$  je klesající  
 $= -x^{\frac{1}{x}-2} (\ln x + 1) \quad x \geq e$

$\rightarrow$  krasit' e'  
 $\rightarrow$  lim  $\frac{1}{n} = 1$

$\rightarrow$  omezená a monotonní

$\sum \frac{(-1)^n \sqrt[n]{n}}{\ln \ln \ln n} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{omezená} \\ \text{monotonní} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$  konvergenca dle Abela

(11)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} n \quad \sum \sin \frac{\pi}{4} n$  omezená, číselná, roztoky

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n} \stackrel{H.V.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln x)^{100}}{x} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot 100 \ln^{99} x}{1} =$

$\stackrel{H.V.}{=} 0$   $\rightarrow$  menina nulová podmínka konvergence

$f(x) = \frac{(\ln x)^{100}}{x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{100(\ln x)^{99} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \ln^{100} x}{x^2} = \frac{\ln^{99}(x) (100 - \ln x)}{x^2}$

$\frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n}$  monotonní pro  $n > 100$   
 $a \rightarrow 0$

$\sum \sin \frac{\pi}{4} n$  omezená číselná roztoky

$\Rightarrow$  konvergenca dle Dirichleta

absolutní konvergenca  
 $\frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} n) \frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n} = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4} n \frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n} \leq |\sin \frac{\pi}{4} n| \frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n} \leq \frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n}$   
 $\sum \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n} \stackrel{K}{\leq} \sum \cos \frac{\pi}{4} n \frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n} \Rightarrow$  absolut divergenc

12)  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{n})}{\ln \ln n}$

*omezení čísel. součin*  
*omezení čísel. součin*

$\sin(n + \frac{1}{n}) = \sin n \cos \frac{1}{n} + \sin \frac{1}{n} \cos n$

*omezení monotonie* *omezení monotonie* *omezení*  
*monotonie* *monotonie* *monotonie*

použili jsme identitu  $\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cdot \cos y + \cos x \cdot \sin y$

→ absolutní konvergence

$$\left| \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{n})}{\ln \ln n} \right| = \frac{|\sin \frac{n^2+1}{n}|}{\ln \ln n}$$

diverguje dle  
 1800. krit.

→ neabsolutní konvergence

$$\sum \frac{\sin n \cos \frac{1}{n}}{\ln \ln n} + \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n} \cos n}{\ln \ln n}$$

*omezení* *omezení* *omezení*  
*omezení* *omezení* *omezení*

$\sum \left| \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\ln \ln n} \right| \cos n$

→  $\frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\ln \ln n}$  omezení  
 →  $\cos n$  omezení

⇒ konvergence dle  
 Dirichleta

$$\sum \frac{\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1}{\ln \ln n} \cos n$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{\ln \ln n} \cdot \cos n \quad \text{konvergence dle Dirichleta}$$

$$\sum \frac{\cos n}{\ln \ln n} \cos \frac{1}{n} \quad \rightarrow \text{konvergence dle abela}$$

*omezení*  
*monotonie*

(12) absoluten' konvergenz nachweisen

$$\frac{|\sin(n + \frac{1}{n})|}{\ln \ln n} \geq \frac{\sin^2(n + \frac{1}{n})}{\ln \ln n} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1 + \cos 2(n + \frac{1}{n}))}{\ln \ln n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\ln \ln n} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos 2n \cos \frac{2}{n} - \sin 2n \sin \frac{2}{n}}{\ln \ln n}$$

$$\sum \frac{|\sin(n + \frac{1}{n})|}{\ln \ln n} \geq \sum \frac{\sin^2(n + \frac{1}{n})}{\ln \ln n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\sum \frac{1}{\ln \ln n}}_D - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\sum \frac{\cos 2n \cos \frac{2}{n}}{\ln \ln n}}_{\substack{\sum \frac{\cos 2n}{\ln \ln n} \\ \rightarrow k \text{ alle } \\ \text{Dirichlet}}} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\sum \frac{\sin 2n \sin \frac{2}{n}}{\ln \ln n}}_{\substack{\text{sin 2n oswegen'} \\ \text{Leibniz'sche Regel} \\ \frac{1}{\ln \ln n} \in \text{bes} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln \ln n} = 0 \\ \rightarrow k \text{ alle } D}}$$

$\Rightarrow D - k + k \Rightarrow D$  ist da  
 $\rightarrow$  absoluten' divergenz



$$(13) \sum \frac{(-1)^n \sin^2 n}{n}$$

→ absolutní konvergence

$$\frac{\sin^2 n}{n} = \frac{1 - \cos 2n}{2n} \rightarrow \underbrace{\sum \frac{1}{n}}_{\text{Dolů integrováno}} - \underbrace{\sum \frac{\cos 2n}{n}}_{\text{k dle Dirichleta}}$$

→ divergence

→ neabsolutní konvergence

$$\begin{aligned} \sum (-1)^n \frac{\sin^2 n}{n} &= \sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n} (1 - \cos 2n) = \\ &= \sum \frac{1}{2} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} - \sum \frac{(-1)^n \cos 2n}{2n} = \sum \frac{1}{2} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} - \sum \frac{\cos(\pi + 2)n}{2n} \end{aligned}$$

k dle Leibnize

$$\underbrace{(-1)^n}_{\cos \pi n} \cos 2n = \cos \pi n \cos 2n + \underbrace{\sin \pi n}_{0} \sin 2n = \cos(\pi + 2)n$$

omezení  
absolutní rozptyl

→ řada konverguje absolutně

$$(14) \sum \frac{1}{\ln^2 n} \cos \frac{\pi n^2}{n+1}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi(n^2 - 1 + 1)}{n+1} = \cos \frac{\pi((n-1)(n+1) + 1)}{n+1} = \cos \left( \pi(n-1) + \frac{\pi}{n+1} \right) =$$

$$= \cos \pi(n-1) \cos \frac{\pi}{n+1} + \underbrace{\sin \pi(n-1)}_0 \sin \frac{\pi}{n+1}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{\ln^2 n} \underbrace{\cos \pi(n-1)}_{(-1)^{n-1}} \cos \frac{\pi}{n+1}$$

k dle Leibnize

lim  $\frac{1}{\ln^2 n} = 0$ , řada

$$\sum \frac{1}{\ln^2 n} \underbrace{(-1)^{n-1} \cos \frac{\pi}{n+1}}$$

konverguje dle Abel

rozkousnutí monotonie...  
ještě omezená, ne? To je důležité





alternativa.

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2 m} \cos \frac{\pi m^2}{n+1} = \sum \frac{1}{n^2 m} \overbrace{\cos(\pi(n-1))}^{(-1)^{n-1}} +$$

$$+ \sum \frac{1}{n^2 m} \left( \cos \frac{\pi m^2}{n+1} - \cos \pi(n-1) \right)$$

Lagrangeva vira & Wiridm'adnovi-  
 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{a - b}$  spajica' na  $[a, b]$   
 dif na  $(a, b)$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2 m} \left| \frac{\pi m^2}{n+1} - \pi(n-1) \right| = \sum \frac{\pi}{n^2 m} \left| \frac{m^2 - (n-1)}{n+1} \right| =$$

$$= \sum \frac{\pi}{(n+1)n^2 m} \text{ konvergent}$$

absolutna konvergenca

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2 m} \left| \cos \frac{\pi m^2}{n+1} \right|$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi m^2}{n+1} \leq \left| \cos \frac{\pi m^2}{n+1} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \left( 2 \frac{\pi m^2}{n+1} \right) + 1 \right) \leq \left| \cos \frac{\pi m^2}{n+1} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\cos \frac{2\pi(m^2 + 1 - 1)}{n+1} = \cos 2\pi((n-1) + \frac{1}{n+1}) =$$

$$= \underbrace{\cos 2\pi(n-1)}_1 \cos \frac{1}{n+1} - \underbrace{\sin 2\pi(n-1)}_0 \sin \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2 m} \left| \cos \frac{\pi m^2}{n+1} \right| \geq \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{1}{n^2 m} + \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{\cos \frac{1}{n+1}}{\left( \frac{1}{n^2 m} \right)}$$

$D \quad + \quad D \Rightarrow D$

$$(15) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n-1}{n+1} \frac{1}{20\sqrt{n}}$$

absoluten Konvergenz

$$\frac{n-1}{n+1} \frac{1}{20\sqrt{n}} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{20\sqrt{n}}}_D - \underbrace{\frac{2}{(n+1)20\sqrt{n}}}_K$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_D$

$$\frac{n-1}{n+1} \cdot f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \quad f'(x) = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2}$$

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



$$\sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{20\sqrt{n}} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{alle Teilreihen} \\ \frac{1}{20\sqrt{n}} \text{ persistiert} \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{20\sqrt{n}} \frac{n-1}{n+1} \quad \underline{k} \text{ alle abk.}$$

$$(16) \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$

absoluten Konvergenz

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$$

$p \leq 0$  nicht konvergent

$0 < p \leq 1$  divergiert (Integralkriterium)

$p > 1$  konvergiert (Integralkriterium)

bedingte Konvergenz

$p > 0$  alle Teilreihen

$$(17) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^p}$$

$$0 < x < \pi$$

- absolutni konvergenca  $p > 0$  omikula

$$\left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^p} \right| < \frac{1}{n^p} \quad p > 1 \text{ konvergenca}$$

$$\left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^p} \right| \geq \frac{\sin^2 nx}{n^p} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1 - \cos 2nx)}{n^p} \quad 0 < p \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{1}{n^p} - \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{\cos 2nx}{n^p} \leftarrow \text{omejeni in omejeni so}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{Dolga integrabilna}}$   
D

- neabsolutni konvergenca

$0 < p < 1$  - omejeni in omejeni so

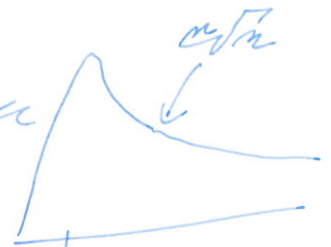
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^p} \rightarrow \text{konvergenca po Dirichletu}$$

$$(18) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$p \in \mathbb{R}$

$p \leq 0$  neni menina neni menina

$$(-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}}$$



$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  pasci  
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  pasci

• absolutni konvergenca

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}} \quad n^{p+\frac{1}{2}} \sim n^p$$

$p > 1$  k de integrabilno k  
 $0 < p \leq 1$  D de integrabilno k

• neabsolutni konvergenca

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}} \rightarrow \text{omejeni in omejeni so}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{Dolga integrabilna}}$   
k de A

$$(19) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{n^p + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}$$

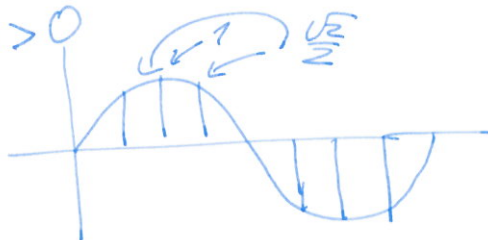
- absolutum konvergenz

$$\left| \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{n^p + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}} \right| < \frac{1}{n^{p-1}} \sim \frac{1}{n^p}$$

$p > 1$   
konvergenz  
(absolut)  
heißt auch

bedeutet absolutum konvergenz  $1 > p > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} k &= 4n-3 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ k &= 4n-2 & 1 \\ k &= 4n-1 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{n^p + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{4k-3}{4}\pi}{\sin \frac{4k-3}{4}\pi + (4k-3)^p} + \frac{\sin \frac{4k-2}{4}\pi}{\sin \frac{4k-2}{4}\pi + (4k-2)^p} + \frac{\sin \frac{4k-1}{4}\pi}{\sin \frac{4k-1}{4}\pi + (4k-1)^p}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{4k-2}{4}\pi}{\sin \frac{4k-2}{4}\pi + (4k-2)^p} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(-1)^{k+1} + (4k-2)^p} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 2l+1=k \\ 2l+2=k \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + (8l+2)^p} - \frac{1}{-1 + (8l+6)^p} =$$

$$(8l+2+4)^p = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\binom{p}{k}}_{\frac{p(p-1)\dots(p-k+1)}{k!}} (8l+2)^{p-k} 4^k =$$

$$= (8l+2)^p + 4 \binom{p}{1} (8l+2)^{p-1} + 4^2 \binom{p}{2} (8l+2)^{p-2} + \dots$$

$$\frac{(8l+6)^p - 1 - 1 - (8l+2)^p}{(1 + (8l+2)^p)((8l+2+4)^p - 1)} = \frac{-2 + 4p(8l+2)^{p-1} + \frac{p(p-2)}{2} 4^2 (8l+2)^{p-2} + \dots}{-1 - (8l+2)^p + (8l+2+4)^p + (8l+2)^p(8l+6)^p}$$

$$1 \geq p \geq 0 \quad \sim \quad \frac{-2}{l^{2p}} \text{ negativ für } l \text{ groß}$$

$$\frac{l^p}{l^{2p}}$$

$$2p > 1 \\ p > \frac{1}{2}$$

Radial konvergenz  
für  $p > \frac{1}{2}$

→ Radial konvergenz  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  positiv



$$(20) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left( \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)} \right)^p \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$

→ viz dulas mat. indukcia

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$$

→ absolutni konvergence

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \left( \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+2)} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot 2n}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)} \right)^p = \left( \frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \right)^p \rightarrow 1$$

nelze rozhodnout

Raabe

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = q \quad \begin{array}{ll} q > 1 & K \\ q < 1 & D \end{array}$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{ll} p > 2 & K \\ p < 2 & D \end{array}$$

$p = 2$  nelze rozhodnout

Gauss

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = p + \frac{q}{n} + \frac{L_n}{n^{1+\varepsilon}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} p > 1 & K \\ p < 1 & D \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} p = 1 & \text{a } q > 1 \quad K \\ p = 1 & \text{a } q \leq 1 \quad D \end{array}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)^p = 1 + \frac{p}{2(n+\frac{1}{2})} + \frac{p(p-1)}{2(2n+1)^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{p}{2} > 1 & \rightarrow p > 2 \quad K \\ \frac{p}{2} \leq 1 & \rightarrow p \leq 2 \quad D \end{array}$$

→ neabsolutni konvergence

$p \leq 0$

nelze splysnouta nulou podminka 1.

$p > 2$  konverguje i absolutni

$0 < p \leq 2$   $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n} \rightarrow$  hesaji'a a  $\lim a_n = 0$

→ konvergence dle Leibnize

• divergensti pükoornoni

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

vaadime  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$  (probleemid on lihtsasti)

leidme searvade  $\{b_k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$  määramise (b<sub>0</sub> = 0) a

$$b_k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} \geq k \quad b_1 = 4 \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} > 0$$

$$-1 + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{b_1} \frac{1}{b_0 + 2i}}_{>0} - \frac{1}{3} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{b_2} \frac{1}{b_1 + 2i}}_{>1} - \frac{1}{5} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{b_3} \frac{1}{b_2 + 2i}}_{>2} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots = \infty$$