

DÚ 5

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2+1}}$$
 Konvergiert absolut & uniform.

$$\frac{1}{n^{2+1}} < \frac{1}{n^2} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n+1}{n(n+2)}$$
 divergiert absolut & uniform.

$$\frac{n+1}{n(n+2)} > \frac{1}{n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \ln \frac{\pi}{4n}$$
 divergiert absolut & uniform.

$$\ln \frac{\pi}{4n} > \frac{\pi}{4n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}}$$
 Konvergiert absolut & uniform.

$$\frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}} = \frac{1}{\exp(\ln n \ln \ln n)} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{1}{n^{\ln \ln n}} \quad n > n_0 \stackrel{(2)}{=} e^3$$

$$\frac{1}{n^{\ln \ln n}} < \frac{1}{n^3} \quad n > e^3$$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{\pi} < 1 \Rightarrow \text{absolut & uniform konvergent}$$

$$\sqrt[2]{21} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{p(p+1)}{n!} \frac{(p+n-1)}{n^{-q}} \quad p, q \in \mathbb{R}$$

a) $p \in \{0, -1, \dots\} \Rightarrow$ *n*ada konvergensi

b) $p = 1 \Rightarrow$ (*n*ada konvergensi $\Leftrightarrow q > 1$)

$p < 1, q > 1$ *n*ada konvergensi pada sembarang \mathbb{R}_1 .

c) $p = 2$

$$\frac{p(p+1)}{n!} \frac{(p+n-1)}{(p+n-1)} \cdot n^{-q} = (n+1)n^{-q}$$

\Rightarrow (*n*ada konvergensi $\Leftrightarrow q > 2$)

$p < 2 ; q > 2$ *n*ada konvergensi pada sembarang \mathbb{R}_1 .

\Rightarrow *H*ipotesis $q - p > 0 \Rightarrow$ *n*ada konvergensi

1) *l*imit *R*ankle:

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{n+1}{p+n} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^q$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{p + \frac{1}{x}} \left\{ \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{x} \right)^q - 1 \right\} \right] =$$

*l*imit *R*ankle

aparat *x*.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x+1}{px+1} \right)^q \cdot \left(\frac{x+1}{px+1} \right)^q - 1$$

$$R_{IH} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(q+1)(1+x)^q (px+1)^q - p(x+1)^q}{(px+1)^2} = q+1-p$$

Terdapat $q+1-p > 1 \Leftrightarrow q > p$ *n*ada konvergensi pada *R*ankle

terdapat $q < p$ *n*ada konvergensi pada *R*ankle.

terdapat $q = p$?