

DÜ 9 10, 11, 12, 15, 14

Bonus: Wichtige $f_n \rightarrow 0$ ~~Wichtig~~ $n \in (0, 1)$ ~~Wichtig~~, $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ein $\delta \in (0, 1)$.

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

$\forall n \in [-k, k]$: $f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+n^2 x^2} < k$ also $\forall n$ $\forall x$ $\forall k$ $\forall \epsilon$

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

$x = \pm \frac{1}{n^2}$ je n ist max . $\forall k$ ~~Wichtig~~ max ? AD : $n \rightarrow \frac{1}{n}$
 min $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{n}$

$$|f_n(x)| < \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ konv.} \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(x) \text{ konv. } \forall x \in [-k, k]$$

$\forall n \in (-\infty, \infty)$ $\forall k$ $\forall \epsilon$ $\forall x$

$$11) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n^2} \right)$$

$$\forall n \in [-k, k]: |f_n(x)| = \left| f_n \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n^2} \right) \right| \leq \frac{k^2}{n^2}$$

\Rightarrow $\forall n \in [-k, k]$ $\forall \epsilon$ $\forall x$ $\forall k$ $\forall \epsilon$

$\forall n \in [-\infty, \infty]$ $\forall n$ $\forall x$ $\forall k$ $\forall \epsilon$ $\forall x$ $\forall k$ $\forall \epsilon$

$$f_n \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n^2} \right) = f_n(x)$$

$$12) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{x^2}$$

na $[0, K]$: Konv. V. podle Abel + Dirichlet

(A) $\sqrt{x^2}$ je pos. mono. + monoton' a d. norem'

$$|\sqrt{x^2}| < \sqrt{x^2} < K^2$$

$$(D) \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ konverguje}$$

\rightarrow abs. ab. pl. na $(0, K)$ podle abs. ab. na $(0, K)$

\rightarrow na $(0, +\infty)$ není splněni podmínky podle abs. Konv.

$$\text{Má-li mít } x = \sqrt{n}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$15) \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n + \sin x} \quad \text{na } [-K, K]$$

1) $\frac{1}{n + \sin x} \rightarrow 0$; $Kx \in [-K, K]$ je $\frac{1}{n + \sin x}$ ~~monoton'~~ monoton'

\Rightarrow řada konverguje abs. na $[-K, K]$ a také na $(-\infty, \infty)$

abs. absolutní konvergence podle abs. absolutnosti

$$15) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sin\left(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + n^2}\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}} \quad (-\infty, \infty)$$

~~$\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}}$ je ~~rovinná~~ a pos. mono. + monoton' na \mathbb{R} ?~~

optimaliz. konvergence $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sin\left(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + n^2}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \sin\left(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + n^2}\right)$

~~$$\sin\left(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + n^2}\right) - \sin\left(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + (n-1)^2}\right) = \sin\left(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + n^2}\right) - (-1)^n$$~~

$m \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ men' p'lerin an'ha' p'k'nde st. Serveye:

$$f_n(x) = \sin\left(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + n^2}\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}} \quad \text{vel. st. } 0 \text{ an } (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists x_n : f_n(x) > \frac{1}{2}$$

P'k'ni: maj'k \tilde{x} : $\forall x > \tilde{x} : \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}} > \frac{1}{2}$ (ba: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}} = 1$)

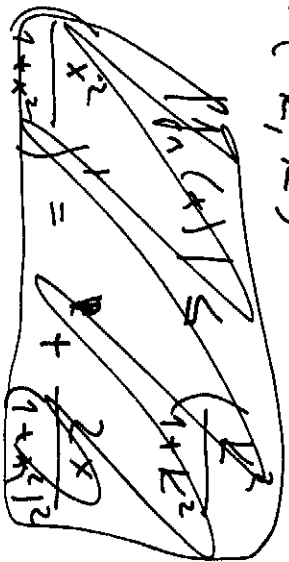
maj'k x_n An'ha' $x_n > \tilde{x}$ a $\sqrt{x_n^2 + n^2} \in \mathbb{N} + \frac{1}{2}$.

$m \in (-k, k)$:

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}} \text{ i' m'ama' } 1$$

ay'is p'nd x m'ama' \Rightarrow $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

ay'is'ik $\left| \sin\left(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + n^2}\right) \right|$



$$\sin\left(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + n^2}\right) = (-1)^p \sin\left(\frac{\pi x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + n^2} + n}\right)$$

$$\left| \sin \frac{\pi x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + n^2} + n} \right| \leq \frac{\pi x^2}{2n} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{st. An p'k'nde st.}$$

ma'k: $g_n(y) := \frac{\pi a}{\sqrt{a+y^2} + y}$ i' $g_n'(y) = \frac{-\pi a}{(\sqrt{a+y^2} + y)^2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2y}{2(\sqrt{a+y^2})}\right)$

$$g_n'(y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -y = \sqrt{a+y^2} \Rightarrow y^2 = a+y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow g_n'(y) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\pi x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + n^2} + n} \text{ i' p'is p'nd x m'ama'}$$

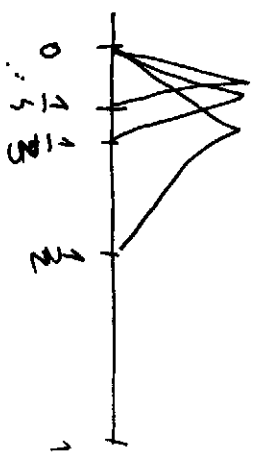
\Rightarrow ma'k An'ha' p'k'nde st.

\rightarrow vel. st. st. p'k'nde st.

\rightarrow

Beweis:

Wegen positiver γ_n 'er, f_1, \dots, f_m



Abnehmend: we. γ_n \rightarrow ∞ $\{ \gamma_n \}_{n=1}^{+\infty}$

$$\# \text{ Def: } f_m(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} f_k(x + q_k) \cdot \frac{1}{2^k}$$

per $x \rightarrow 0$: $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$

per $\varepsilon > 0$ gibt n_0 $\forall n > n_0$, $\text{es } \frac{1}{2^{n_0}} < \varepsilon$

~~per $\varepsilon > 0$~~ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $|x - f_n| < \varepsilon$ $\forall n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

$$\text{Per } |f_m(x)| \leq \sum_{k=n_0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \leq \frac{1}{2^{n_0}} \leq \varepsilon$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $f_m(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$

Wegen $\gamma_n \rightarrow 0$ $\forall n$ \rightarrow ∞ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $f_m(x) \rightarrow 0$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Wegen $\gamma_n \rightarrow 0$ $\forall n$ \rightarrow ∞ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $f_m(x) \geq \frac{1}{2^n}$.