

(1)
$$\sum \frac{2^n + (-1)^n n}{3^n + (-1)^n n}$$

$$a_n > 0$$

d'Al
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^n + (-1)^{n+1} (n+1)}{3 \cdot 3^n + (-1)^{n+1} (n+1)} = \frac{2 \cdot 2^n + (-1)^{n+1} (n+1)}{2^n + (-1)^n n} = \frac{2 + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (n+1)}{2^n}}{3 + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (n+1)}{3^n}} = \frac{2 + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (n+1)}{2^n}}{1 + \frac{(-1)^n n}{2^n}} = \frac{2 + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (n+1)}{2^n}}{1 + \frac{(-1)^n n}{3^n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n} = \frac{2+0}{3+0} = \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

$\Rightarrow \sum a_n$ \hat{c} dlo d'Al. kriteria

(2)
$$\sum \frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n+3}}$$

$$a_n > 0$$

LSE
$$b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{n^{1/2}} > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+3}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2} \in (0, \infty)$$

Tedy $\sum a_n$ \hat{c} LSE

Limity: $x_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \neq 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{n}}} = 1$$

$\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{n}} \rightarrow 1+0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{n}}} = 1$

2 div. lim:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{3^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3^x \log 3} = 0$$

 after $x_n = n \rightarrow \infty, n \neq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3^n} = 0$$

 par \hat{c} on a miz

$$(-1)^n \cdot \frac{n}{3^n} = 0$$

 o statni analogie

$$\frac{2+0}{3+0} = \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sum \underbrace{\cos(n\pi)}_{(-1)^n} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{n^2}}}_{b_n > 0}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{\infty + 0} = 0$$

b_n je klesající:

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

$$n+1 + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \geq n + \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \geq 1 + 0 \geq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

tedy \sum z Leibnize konverguje

$\textcircled{4}$ (a) Neplatí:

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ liché} \\ \frac{1}{n^2} & n \text{ sudé} \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \begin{cases} n & n \text{ liché} \\ \frac{1}{n^2} & n \text{ sudé} \end{cases}$$

Paž $\limsup \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$, $\sum a_n \leq \sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ konv., ale $\sum b_n = \sum 2n+1$ div.

(b) Neplatí:

$$b_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} \quad \sum b_n \text{ konv.}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad \sum a_n \text{ div.}$$

ale $\limsup \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$