

Číselné řady

Číselné řady s obecnými členy

Použitím kritérií pro konvergenci řad rozhodněte o konvergenci (absolutní i neabsolutní, je-li to možné) či divergenci následujících řad. Pokud řada obsahuje parametry, proveďte vzhledem k nim diskusi

1.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{2^n}$$

2.

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

3.

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

4.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots$$

5.

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

6.

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

7.

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

8.

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

9.

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

10.

$$\sum_{n=10}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{\ln \ln \ln n}$$

11.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}$$

12.

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

13.

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

14.

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^2 n} \cos \frac{\pi n^2}{n+1}$$

15.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n-1}{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt[100]{n}}$$

16.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p}, \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$

17.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^p}, \quad p \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < x < \pi$$

18.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{n}}}, \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$

19.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4} + n^p}, \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$

20.

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

Řady s obecnými členy

Plíže uvažujme $\mathbb{K} \in \mathbb{R} \vee \mathbb{C}$, tedy (AK) vs. (NAK) ($(AK) \Rightarrow (NAK)$)

Abelovo a Dirichletovo kritérium $\{a_k\}, \{b_k\} \subset \mathbb{R}$ a $\{a_k\}$ monotonní.

Dirichlet: $a_k \rightarrow 0$ a $\{b_k\}$ omezená čísel. součf. $= 1$ $\sum a_k b_k \in \mathbb{K}$

Abel: $\{a_k\}$ omezená a $\sum b_k \in \mathbb{K} \Rightarrow \sum a_k b_k \in \mathbb{K}$

, Dirichlet \Leftarrow Leibniz ($a_k \rightarrow 0$ a $\sum (-1)^k$ má omezený čísel. součf.)

• Kombinace Abel a Dirichlet: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k}$ aritmet. $\dots \sum \frac{(-1)^k}{k^p} \in \mathbb{K}$ dle Dirichleta, píšoucí řada $\in \mathbb{K}$ podle Abela

• ~~Abel~~ Abel viděl na zlatě: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^p} \frac{k}{k+1}$ aritmet. \rightarrow + omezený čísel $\frac{k}{k+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{k+1}$

Stoupačací kritérium I (přípustná): $\{a_k\} \subset \mathbb{R}, \{b_k\} \geq 0, |a_k| \leq b_k$

$$\sum b_k \in \mathbb{K} \Rightarrow \sum a_k \in \mathbb{K}$$

Turán: $\sin(a_k)$ má omezený čísel. součf.

24.5 $a \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\cos(a_k)$ — — — — — \Rightarrow a není uvažován zů

Převodní řada $\varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ θ je $\sum a_{\varphi(k)}$ je přeromán. $\sum a_k$

Kladná a záporná část: $x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x^+ := \max(0, x) \quad x^- := \max(-x, 0)$

$$\rightarrow x = x^+ - x^- \quad |x| = x^+ + x^-$$

Charakterizace K, AK : $\sum a_k \in \mathbb{K} \Leftrightarrow \sum a_k^+ \in \mathbb{K} \text{ a } \sum a_k^- \in \mathbb{K}$

$\sum a_k \in \mathbb{K} \Leftrightarrow \sum a_k^+ = \sum a_k^- = \infty$

Věta o přeromán. AK řad: $\sum a_k \in \mathbb{K} \Rightarrow$ každé přeromán. AK a má čísel. součf.

Remanová věta o přeromán. NAK řad:

$\sum a_k \in \mathbb{K} \Rightarrow \exists S \in \mathbb{R}^+$ existuje přeromán. řad $\sum a_k$ se součf. S .

Zobecněná řada: M je společná množina ($\exists \theta$ je nat. $M \subset \mathbb{N}$)

Řekně, že zobecněná řada $\sum_{m \in M} a_m \in \mathbb{K}$ if $\exists \varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow M$ z $\sum a_{\varphi(k)} \in \mathbb{K}$

Caulřův součin řad $\{a_k\}, \{b_k\} \subset \mathbb{R}$ a uvaž. $\sum a_k$ a $\sum b_k \in \mathbb{K}$.

$$\text{Potom } \sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} a_i b_j \in \mathbb{K} \text{ a platí } \sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} a_i b_j = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \right)$$

Polym - Sader pulladi 2/7

MP7.1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{2^n}$ $|a_n| = \left| \frac{\sin nx}{2^n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$

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

AK ✓ (Srov. kř. I)

MP7.2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \frac{1}{4^n}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$|a_n| = \frac{1}{4^n}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n}$ konygijē. \rightarrow AK ✓ (Srov. kř. I)

MP7.3. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}}{n}$

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1

Kārsni vitz kopācēl, dēlsi. NAK (Kopācēl p. 124 P. Q) NEXT PAGE

MP7.4 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots$ $|a_n| = \frac{1}{n}$ NAK

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

\rightarrow NAK

MP7.5 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n}$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$

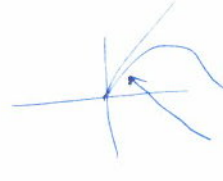
$\sin \frac{x}{3^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{3^n}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n}}{2^n \frac{x}{3^n}} = 1 \checkmark$

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

$\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \geq n_0$ $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} \left| 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n} \right| \leq \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} 2^n \frac{|x|}{3^n} = |x| \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n < \infty$

AK $\uparrow\uparrow$ AK



pro dotaleim veim

MP 7.6 $\sum_2^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n + (-1)^n} = \frac{1}{2-1} - \frac{1}{3-1} + \frac{1}{4+1} \dots$

No chance for AKX $= \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{3+1} - \frac{1}{3} \right)$

$\frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+1-1} = \sum_2^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+1-1} \right)$

$= \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{2-2-1}{2(2+1)} - \frac{3-3+1}{3(3-1)}$

$= \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} - \frac{1}{2(2+1)} - \frac{1}{3(3-1)}$

$= \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} + \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+(-1)^k)}$

~~scribble~~ $\frac{(-1)^n}{n + (-1)^n} - \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = \boxed{\text{see page 3}}$ $\propto \frac{1}{k} X$

MP 7.7 $\sum_1^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{n} = \sum_1^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2}{n} + \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ (Arithmetical)

(Leibniz) K ~~scribble~~ \triangleright

MP 7.8 $\sum_1^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \frac{1}{e^n} = \sum (-1)^n \left[\frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{e} \right]^n$ $\boxed{\text{see page 3}}$

\textcircled{D}

MP 7.9 $\sum_1^{\infty} \sin(\bar{n} \sqrt{m^2 + k^2})$ $k \in \mathbb{R}$

$a_n = \sin(\bar{n} \sqrt{m^2 + k^2}) \xrightarrow[n \gg k^2]{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \bar{n} = 0 \checkmark$ Nibni' pdrin' ok.

$\sin(\bar{n}(\sqrt{m^2 + k^2} + n + m)) = \sin(\bar{n}(\sqrt{m^2 + k^2} - m)) \cos \bar{n}m + \cos(\bar{n}(\sqrt{m^2 + k^2} - m)) \sin \bar{n}m$

$= (-1)^n \sin(\bar{n}(\sqrt{m^2 + k^2} - m)) \dots$ 4 Leibniz: k'asajici a jide k 0?

$\sin \bar{n} (\sqrt{m^2 + k^2} - m) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + k^2} + m}{\sqrt{m^2 + k^2} + m} = \sin \bar{n} \frac{m^2 + k^2 - m^2}{\sqrt{m^2 + k^2} + m} = \sin \frac{\bar{n} k^2}{\sqrt{m^2 + k^2} + m}$

?AK? $\rightarrow \sin \frac{\bar{n} k^2}{\sqrt{m^2 + k^2} + m} \sim \frac{1}{m} \text{ pro } m \gg 1$ $\textcircled{\text{NAK}}$

$\textcircled{\text{K p'obla L}}$

• k'lasa $\rightarrow 0$

③ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor}}{n}$... Kopířel, Příklad 2, Břilad 2 p. 184 1^2 2^2 3^2 4^2 5^2 6^2 7^2 8^2 9^2 10^2

→ Absolutně nekonvergenční

$$= - \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right)}_{A_1} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{8}\right)}_{A_2} - \left(\frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{25}\right) + \dots + (-1)^k \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^2+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)^2-1}\right)}_{A_k}$$

$$A_k = \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^2+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)^2-1} < \frac{2k+1}{k^2} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$(k+1)^2 - k^2 = 2k+1$ členů

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k A_k$
 ↓
 • Wadeti ižy A_k
 • $A_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0$
 ⇒ Konvergenční ✓

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

klasici nebo roste?

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

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

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

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

> 0 pro dost velkí k

⇒ $\sum (-1)^k A_k$ (K) podle Leibnizova

• $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor}}{k}$

• $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ lze najít k, že $k^2 \leq n < (k+1)^2$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^j A_j \leq s_n < \sum_{j=1}^{k+1} (-1)^j A_j$$

⇒ $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{j} \rfloor}}{j}$ (K) a má stejné součet jako řada $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^j A_j$

→ NAK

$$\textcircled{6} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}-1} + \dots$$

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

$$\sqrt{2k+1} - \sqrt{2k+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2k+1} + \sqrt{2k+1}}{\sqrt{2k+1} + \sqrt{2k+1}} = \frac{2k+1 - 2k}{\sqrt{2k+1} + \sqrt{2k+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k+1} + \sqrt{2k+1}}$$

$$= \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k+1} + \sqrt{2k+1}} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2k+1} + \sqrt{2k+1})(\sqrt{2k+1} - 1)} - 2 \sum \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2k+1} + \sqrt{2k+1})(\sqrt{2k+1} - 1)}$$

$\sim \frac{1}{k^{3/2}} \rightarrow K$
 $\sim \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow D$

$|a_n| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^n} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$... no done for AK

• Leibniz ufrjenje (~~ufrjenje~~ reči noudokim)

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{e^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp \left[n \ln \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{e} \right] = \exp \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n \ln \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{e} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow x_n = \frac{1}{n} : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{(1+x)^{1/x}}{e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - \frac{\ln e}{1} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{x(1+x)}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Taylor} : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \right) - 1 \right) \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \left(x - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2) - x \right)$$

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

→ Nevi sfera uha podivna konverge.

ⓓ

$$m^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln m}$$

MP 7.10 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{\ln n \ln m}$

Leibnitz: $\cdot \rightarrow 0 \checkmark$
 \cdot ~~max~~ \rightarrow ∞ \checkmark ?

$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\ln n \ln m} \ll$ (Leibnitz) $\sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow 1$

$\rightarrow 1 / \ln n \ln m$... ~~max~~ \rightarrow ∞ \checkmark \rightarrow ∞

$\cdot \{\sqrt[n]{n}\}$ omezená \rightarrow from some $n \rightarrow$ klesá
 $= 1 \sum (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{\ln n \ln m} \ll$ (Abel) $\sum \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{\ln n \ln m} \gg$

$$(x^{1/x})' = x^{\frac{1}{x}-2} (1 - \ln x)$$

- \cdot $x=1$ zvaná $x=e$
- \cdot pro $x > e$ $(x^{1/x})' < 0$... klesá

MP 7.11 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n} \sin\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln n)^{100}}{n} \stackrel{dH}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{100(\ln n)^{99}}{n} = \dots = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{100!}{n} = 0 \checkmark$
 jde k nule

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

klesá od $\ln x > 100$
 $x > e^{100}$

\rightarrow Dirichlet. ($a_n \rightarrow 0$, b_n omezená, oscil. souř.)

~~... $\sum_{n=1}^m \sin\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) = \text{Im} \sum_{n=1}^m e^{i \frac{n}{4}} = \text{Im} \left(e^{i \frac{1}{4}} \frac{1 - e^{i \frac{m+1}{4}}}{1 - e^{i \frac{1}{4}}} \right)$~~

$\sum_{n=1}^m \sin\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) = \text{Im} \sum_{n=1}^m e^{i \frac{n}{4}} = \text{Im} \left(e^{i \frac{1}{4}} \frac{1 - e^{i \frac{m+1}{4}}}{1 - e^{i \frac{1}{4}}} \right)$

$\left| \sum_{n=1}^m \sin\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) \right| \leq \frac{2}{|1 - e^{i \frac{1}{4}}|}$

$|1 - \cos \frac{1}{4} - i \sin \frac{1}{4}| = \sqrt{(1 + \cos \frac{1}{4})^2 + \sin^2 \frac{1}{4}}$
 $= \sqrt{1 + 2 \cos \frac{1}{4} + \cos^2 \frac{1}{4} + \sin^2 \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{1}{4}}$

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

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

$\frac{1}{\ln \ln n}$... monotonicky klesá (pro $n \geq n_0$)

• $\sum \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\ln \ln n} \cos n$ over-číslené součf

$\frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\ln \ln x} = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{x} (-\frac{1}{x^2}) \ln \ln x - \sin \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\ln x \cdot x}}{\ln^2 \ln x}$

$= -\frac{1}{x} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} \ln \ln x + \sin \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\ln x}}{\ln^2 \ln x}$

$\frac{1}{\ln \ln n}$ monotonicky klesá (pro $n > n_0$), $> 0 \rightarrow 0$

$\sin \frac{1}{n}$ pro $n > \frac{\pi}{2}$ monotonicky klesá, $> 0 \rightarrow 0$

$\left(\begin{matrix} \ln \ln n > 0 \\ \ln n > 1 \\ n > e \end{matrix} \right)$

→ (K) podle Dirichlela

• $\sum \frac{\cos \frac{1}{n}}{\ln \ln n} \frac{\sin n}{\ln n}$... $\sum \frac{\sin n}{\ln n}$ (K podle Dirichlela)

$\cos \frac{1}{n}$ rostoucí omezená posloup (n > π/2)

$\sum \cos \frac{1}{n} \frac{\sin n}{\ln n}$ (K podle Abela)

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

(13) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sin^2 n}{n} = \sum (-1)^n \frac{1 - \cos 2n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} - \sum \frac{(-1)^n \cos(2n)}{n} \right)$

• $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ (K) (Leibniz)

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

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

$\cos(2n+n) = \cos n \cos 2n - \sin n \sin 2n$

• $\cos(2n)$... omezená číselná součf } $\sum \frac{\cos(2n)}{n}$ (K) Dirichlet

• $\frac{1}{n}$... klesající $\rightarrow 0$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 n}{n} (-1)^n$ (K)

(NAK) (z arithmetického rad)

$$(14) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2 m} \cos \frac{\bar{u} n^2}{m+1} \quad (= \text{Výsled 2-17e})$$

(6)

$$\uparrow \pm \cos(\bar{u}(n-1))$$

$$\left[\right] = \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2 m} \cos(\bar{u}(n-1)) + \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2 m} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\bar{u} n^2}{m+1}\right) - \cos(\bar{u}(n-1)) \right)$$

$$= \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n^2 m} + \dots$$

K (Leibnitz)

Lagrangeova věta o střední hodnotě: $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{a - b} \quad \xi \in (a, b)$

- f spojitá na $[a, b]$
- f diferenc. na (a, b)

$$f'(\xi)(a-b) = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad -\sin \xi \stackrel{b-a}{=} (\cos b - \cos a) = \sin(b) - \sin(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\sin b - \sin a| < |b - a| \quad \dots \quad b = \frac{\bar{u} n^2}{m+1} \\ a = \bar{u}(n-1)$$

$$\sum_2^{\infty} \left| \frac{1}{2n^2 m} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\bar{u} n^2}{m+1}\right) - \cos(\bar{u}(n-1)) \right) \right| \leq \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2 m} \left| \frac{\bar{u} n^2}{m+1} - \bar{u}(n-1) \right|$$

$$= \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{\bar{u}}{2n^2 m} \left| \frac{n^2 - (m+1)(n-1)}{m+1} \right| = \sum \frac{\bar{u}}{(m+1)2n^2 m} \dots \text{K}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2 m} \cos \frac{\bar{u} n^2}{m+1} \quad \text{K}$$

Alebo $\left[\frac{1}{2n^2 m} \cos\left(\frac{\bar{u}(n^2+1+1)}{m+1}\right) \right]$

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

$$= \cos \bar{u}(n-1) \cos\left(\frac{\bar{u}}{m+1}\right) - \sin \bar{u}(n-1) \sin \frac{\bar{u}}{m+1} = -\cos(\bar{u}n) \cos \frac{\bar{u}}{m+1}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \cos \frac{\bar{u}}{m+1}$$

$$\sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\cos \frac{\bar{u}}{m+1}}{2n^2 m} \quad \text{omeř. monoton} \quad (\text{pro } m > m_0)$$

(15) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n-1}{n+1} \frac{1}{\log n}$... $\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\log n}$ (K) podle Leibnize

$\frac{n-1}{n+1}$... omezena monoton? \rightarrow

- $\frac{n-1}{n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$ $a_n \rightarrow 1$
- $a_1 = 0$
- $a_2 = \frac{1}{3}$
- $a_3 = \frac{1}{2}$
- $a_n < 1$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{n}{n+2}}{\frac{n-1}{n+1}} = \frac{n(n+1)}{(n-1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 + n}{n^2 + n - 2} > 1$$

$\rightarrow \sum (-1)^n \frac{n-1}{n+1} \frac{1}{\log n}$ (K) podle Abela

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

• AK? $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$... pro $p > 1$ AK

• $p = 0$: $\sum (-1)^n$... Osciluje

• $p \in (0, 1)$: $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p}$... K podle Leibnize

• $p < 0$: D (nesplna podminka konvergence)

(17) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(nx)}{n^p}$ $0 < x < \pi$ $p \in \mathbb{R}$

• AK? $\left| \frac{\sin(nx)}{n^p} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^p}$... $p > 1$ AK

• $\sin(nx)$ omezena, \cos soubf, $p > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^p} \rightarrow 0$, $\text{lesat} = 1$ K Dirichlet

• $p = 0$... $\sum \sin(nx)$ \leftarrow K pro $x \in \pi$
 pro $x \notin \pi$ není splna podminka konvergence

• $p < 0$... ~~...~~ 0

$$\left(x^{-p-\frac{1}{x}}\right)' = -\left(p+\frac{1}{x}\right)x^{-p-\frac{1}{x}-1}$$

(18) $\sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}}$ $p \in \mathbb{R}$ = $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

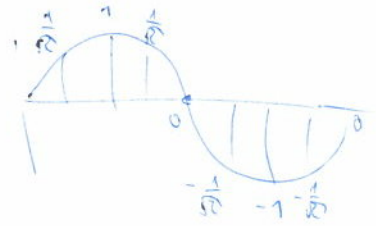
• $p > 0$... K podle Leibnize

~~...~~ • $p > 1$... AK

• $p \in (0, 1)$... NAK

(19) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4} + n^p}$ $p \in \mathbb{R}$ $\frac{n\pi}{4} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -1 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{matrix}$ (20)

$\left| \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4}}{\sin \frac{n\pi}{4} + n^p} \right| < \frac{1}{n^p - 1} \sim \frac{1}{n^p}$ --- (AK) pro $p > 1$



- $p \leq 0$... není splněna podmínka
- $p \in (0, 1]$... ~~NAA~~ ?

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

$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \right)$

• Pro absolutu konvergenci, see p. 116 from 6/22

• Raabe: K pro $p > 2$, D pro $p < 2$

• Gauss: D pro $p = 2$

$p > 2 \text{ AK} \Rightarrow K$

• Pro neabsolutu: Leibniz?

Test: $\{a_n\} = \left\{ \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot 2n} \right)^p \right\}$ monotonicity test $\rightarrow 0$?

Signa uis $p \leq 2$

Remember: P. 112, p. 116, mathematical induction:

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot 2n} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

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

$\rightarrow \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot 2n} \right)^p$ monotonicity test $\rightarrow 0$ pro $p > 0$
 $\Rightarrow K$ podle Leibniz pro $p > 0$

• Summary: $p \leq 0 \quad D/O$

$p > 0 \quad K$

$p > 2 \quad AK$

Alternating series ☹️

Příklad:

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

K
(Leibniz)

→ omezení, jde → 0

ALE NE MONOTONNĚ ☹️