

БРОЈНИ РЕД је израз облика $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ где је a_n бесконачни бројни низ.

Низ $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ називамо парцијална сума.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ (хармонијски ред) } = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 6} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \dots$$

- Ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ конвергира (дивергира) ако низ парцијалних сума $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ конвергира (дивергира)
- Ако ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ конвергира онда $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$
- Ако $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$ онда ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ дивергира

• Ако ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ конвергира онда $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

• Ако $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$ онда ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ дивергира

○ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+n-n}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^K \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{K-1} - \frac{1}{K} + \frac{1}{K} - \frac{1}{K+1} \right) = 1 - \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K+1} = 1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \Rightarrow a_n = n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty \quad (D)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-a}, & |a| < 1 \\ \text{дивергира}, & |a| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n} - \frac{1}{4^0} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{n} > \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln \frac{n+1}{n} = \ln(n+1) - \ln n \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} > \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\ln(n+1) - \ln n) = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^K (\ln(n+1) - \ln n) =$$

(хармонијски ред)

користимо неједнакост $(\forall x > 0)(x > \ln(1+x))$

$$= \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} (\cancel{\ln 2} - \cancel{\ln 1} + \cancel{\ln 3} - \cancel{\ln 2} + \cancel{\ln 4} - \cancel{\ln 3} + \dots + \cancel{\ln K} - \cancel{\ln(K-1)} + \ln(K+1) - \cancel{\ln K}) = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \ln(K+1) = \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad (D)$$

● Критеријум упоређивања 1.

Ако $(\forall n > n_0)(0 \leq a_n \leq b_n)$ тада

1° ако $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ (C) онда и $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ (C)

2° ако $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ (D) онда и $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ (D)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \\ \text{користимо неједнакост} \end{array} \right\} n! \geq 2^{n-1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{n!} \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \text{ (C)}$$

користимо неједнакост

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

користимо неједнакост

$$n! \geq 2^{n-1}$$

$$(n+1)^2 \geq n(n+1)$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \text{ (C)}$$

● **Критеријум упоређивања 2.**

Ако $(\forall n > n_0)(0 \leq a_n, b_n)$ и $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = l \neq 0$ тада редови $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ и $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ истовремено (C) или (D).

● $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} = \begin{cases} \text{(C)} & , \alpha > 1 \\ \text{(D)} & , \alpha \leq 1 \end{cases}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \quad a_n = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ (D)} \quad \alpha=1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ (D)}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n^2} \quad a_n = \sin \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ (C)} \quad \alpha=2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ (C)}$$

● Даламберов критеријум.

Нека је за $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$, $a_n > 0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = l$ онда за $l < 1$ ред (C), а за $l > 1$ ред (D).

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n+1} \quad a_n = \frac{3^n}{n+1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3^{n+1}}{n+2}}{\frac{3^n}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 \cdot 3^n \cdot (n+1)}{3^n (n+2)} = 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(1+\frac{1}{n})}{n(1+\frac{2}{n})} = 3 = l > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n+1} \quad (D)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{n!} \quad a_n = \frac{n+2}{n!} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+3}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{n+2}{n!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+3)n!}{(n+1)n!(n+2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(1+\frac{3}{n})}{(n+1)(1+\frac{2}{n})} = 0 = l < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{n!} \quad (C)$$

$$a \in R, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} \quad a_n = \frac{a^n}{n!} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{a^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{a^n}{n!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a \cdot a^n \cdot n!}{a^n (n+1)n!} = a \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 = l < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} \quad (C)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} \quad a_n = \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}}{\frac{2^n n!}{n^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^n (n+1)n! n^n}{2^n n! (n+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{2}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{2}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{2}{e} = l < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} \quad (C)$$

● Кошијев критеријум.

Нека је за $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n, a_n > 0$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = l$ онда за $l < 1$ ред (C), а за $l > 1$ ред (D).

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n+1} \quad a_n = \frac{3^n}{n+1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^n}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt[n]{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{\underbrace{\sqrt[n]{n}}_1 \underbrace{\sqrt[n]{1+\frac{1}{n}}}_1} = 3 > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n+1} \quad (D)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3n+2}{4n-1} \right)^n \quad a_n = \left(\frac{3n+2}{4n-1} \right)^n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{3n+2}{4n-1} \right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+2}{4n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{n}(3+\frac{2}{n})}{\cancel{n}(4-\frac{1}{n})} = \frac{3}{4} < 1 \Rightarrow \quad (C)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3n+2}{3n-1} \right)^{4-n^2} \quad a_n = \left(\frac{3n+2}{3n-1} \right)^{4-n^2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{3n+2}{3n-1} \right)^{4-n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3n+2}{3n-1} \right)^{\frac{4-n^2}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{3n-1} \right)^{\frac{4-n^2}{n}} =$$

$$= \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{3n-1} \right)^{\frac{3n-1}{3}} \right] \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{3n-1} \right)^{\frac{4-n^2}{n}} = e \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n \left(\frac{4}{n^2} - 1 \right)}{n^2 \left(3 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^0} = e^{-1} < 1 \Rightarrow (C)$$

● Кошијев интегрални критеријум.

Нека је $f(n) = a_n$ ненегативана монотono опадајућа функција за $n \geq n_0$.

Тада ред $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} a_n$ и $\int_{n_0}^{\infty} f(x)dx$ имају исто понашање.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \\ a_n = f(n) = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} > 0 \quad f(x) = x^{-\alpha} \quad f'(x) = -\alpha x^{-\alpha-1} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \searrow \\ \alpha < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \nearrow \end{array} (D) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} = \begin{cases} (C) & , \alpha > 1 \\ (D) & , \alpha \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

За $\alpha > 0$ $\int_1^{\infty} x^{-\alpha} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t x^{-\alpha} dx$ $\begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ln|x| \Big|_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ln t = \infty & (D) \\ \alpha \neq 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \Big|_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1}{1-\alpha} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha-1} & , \alpha > 1 & (C) \\ \infty & , \alpha \in (0, 1) & (D) \end{cases} \end{cases}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-n}}{\sqrt{n}} \quad a_n = \frac{e^{-n}}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad f(x) = e^{-x} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad f'(x) = -e^{-x} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-x} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} (2x+1) < 0 \text{ за } x \geq 1 \Rightarrow f(x) \searrow \Rightarrow a_n \searrow$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \leq \int_1^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \Big|_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{e^{-t}}{1} + \frac{1}{e} = \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n} \quad (C) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-n}}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (C)$$

● Наизменични бројни редови су облика $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ или $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n$.

● Лајбницов критеријум.

Наизменични ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ је конвергентан уколико је a_n позитиван монотono опадајући низ за $n > n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ и $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad a_n \searrow \Rightarrow (C)$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\ln n} \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\ln n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{-\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{\ln^2 x} = -\frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} < 0 \text{ за } x > 2 \Rightarrow f(x) \searrow \Rightarrow a_n \searrow \Rightarrow (C)$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \ln(\sqrt{2})^n}{n+1} \quad a_n = \frac{\ln(\sqrt{2})^n}{n+1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \ln(\sqrt{2})}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(\sqrt{2})}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \ln(\sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow (D)$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n!)^2}{(2n)!} \quad a_n = \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{((n+1)!)^2}{(2n+2)!}}{\frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}} = \frac{(n+1)^2 \cancel{n!}^2 \cancel{(2n)!}}{\cancel{(n!)^2}^2 (2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)!} = \frac{n+1}{4n+2} < 1 \Rightarrow a_n \searrow \wedge a_n > 0 \Rightarrow a_n \searrow$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{n+1} &= a_n \cdot \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = a_n \cdot \frac{n+1}{4n+2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} a = a \cdot \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a = 0 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n &= a \end{aligned} \right\} (C)$$

● Абсолютна и условна конвергенција.

- Ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ је апсолутно конвергентан ако је ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ конвергентан.
- Ако је ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ конвергентан онда је и ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ конвергентан (обрнуто не важи).
- Ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ је условно конвергентан ако је ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ конвергентан а ред $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ дивергентан.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} \\ \text{A.K.: } a_n = \left| (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} \right| = \frac{1}{n} \quad \rho < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad (\text{D}) \\ \text{K: } a_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad a_n \searrow \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} \quad (\text{C}) \end{array} \right\} \quad (\text{U.C.})$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n!}{n^n} \quad \text{A.K.: } a_n = \left| (-1)^n \frac{n!}{n^n} \right| = \frac{n!}{n^n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}}{\frac{n!}{n^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot n! \cdot n^n}{(n+1) (n+1)^n n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{e} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} \quad (\text{C}) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n!}{n^n} \quad (\text{A.C.})$$

У зависности од $a, p \in \mathbb{R}$, испитати апсолутну и условну конвергенцију реда

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

$$A.K.: a_n = \left| (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n^2+3n+1)^p} \right| = \frac{1}{(n^2+3n+1)^p}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n^2+3n+1)^p}}{\frac{1}{n^d}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^{2p}}}{\frac{1}{n^d}} = 1 \quad \text{за } d=2p$$

$$2p > 1 \Rightarrow p > \frac{1}{2} \quad (C)$$

$$p \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad (D)$$

$$p \in (-\infty, 0] \quad (D)$$

$$p \in (0, \frac{1}{2}] \quad (U.C.)$$

$$p \in (\frac{1}{2}, \infty) \quad (A.C.)$$

$$K: a_n = \frac{1}{(n^2+3n+1)^p} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{2p}} = \begin{cases} 0, & 2p > 0 \quad p > 0 \\ 1, & p = 0 \\ \infty, & p < 0 \end{cases} \quad (D)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2+3x+1)^p}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-p(x^2+3x+1)^{p-1}(2x+3)}{(x^2+3x+1)^{p \cdot 2}} = \frac{-p(2x+3)}{(x^2+3x+1)^{p+1}} < 0 \quad \text{за } x \geq 1 \Rightarrow f(x) \searrow \Rightarrow a_n \searrow \Rightarrow (C)$$

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

$$A.K.: a_n = \left| (-1)^n \frac{(n^3+2n)^p}{3n+1} \right| = \frac{(n^3+2n)^p}{3n+1}$$

$$K: a_n = \frac{(n^3+2n)^p}{3n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1-3p}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n^3+2n)^p}{3n+1}}{\frac{1}{n^d}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{3p}}{3n} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1-3p}}{1} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ as } d=1-3p$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x^3+2x)^p}{3x+1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{p(x^3+2x)^{p-1} (3x^2+2)(3x+1) - (x^3+2x)^p \cdot 3}{(3x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^3+2x)^{p-1} (3px^3+3px^2+6px+2p-3x^3-6x)}{(3x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^3+2x)^{p-1} (3(3p-1)x^3+3px^2+6(p-1)x+2p)}{(3x+1)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \searrow \forall x > x_0 \Rightarrow a_n \searrow \Rightarrow (C)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1-3p > 1 \Rightarrow p < 0 \quad (C) \\ p \geq 0 \quad (D) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} p \in (-\infty, 0) \quad (A.C) \\ p \in [0, \frac{1}{3}) \quad (U.C) \\ p \in [\frac{1}{3}, \infty) \quad (D) \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1-3p}} = \begin{cases} 0 & 1-3p > 0 \Rightarrow p < \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & p = \frac{1}{3} \\ \infty & p > \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} (D)$$

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

$$a_n = \left(\frac{n+1-n}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \right)^p \ln \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1} \right)^{-1} = \frac{\ln \frac{n+1}{n-1}}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})^p} \Rightarrow - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln \frac{n+1}{n-1}}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})^p}$$

$$a_n = \frac{\ln \frac{n+1}{n-1}}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})^p}$$

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

$$\frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{n-1} \right)}{(2\sqrt{n})^p \cdot \frac{2}{n-1}} \cdot \frac{2}{n-1}$$

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

32 $\alpha = \frac{p}{2} + 1$ $\frac{p}{2} + 1 > 1 \Rightarrow p > 0$ (C) \Rightarrow (A.C.)
 $p \leq 0$ (D)

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

$p \neq 0$

$p > 0$:

A.K.:

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

$\alpha = p$

$p \in (0, 1]$

$p \in (1, \infty)$

(D)

(C)

$$K. \therefore a_n = \frac{1}{n^p + (-1)^n}$$

$$n^p \nearrow \Rightarrow n^p + (-1)^n \nearrow \Rightarrow a_n \searrow$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Rightarrow (C)$$

$p < 0$: $p = -q, q > 0$

$$a_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^q + (-1)^n} = \frac{n^2}{(-1)^n + n^2} > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1 \quad (D)$$

$p \in (-\infty, 0)$ (D)

$p = 0$ $p \in \mathbb{Q}$ $\mathbb{H} \in \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{C} \cap \mathbb{H}$

$p \in (0, 1]$ (U.C.)

$p \in (1, \infty)$ (A.C.)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^{-n}}{\sqrt{n}},$$

$$p > 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{p^{-n}}{\sqrt{n}} > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p^{-1}}{n^{\frac{1}{2n}}} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1}{2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{p} < 1 \Rightarrow p > 1 \quad (C)$$

$$\frac{1}{p} > 1 \Rightarrow p \in (0, 1) \quad (D)$$

$$p = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \quad d = \frac{1}{2} \quad (D)$$

$$p \in (0, 1] \quad (D)$$

$$p \in (1, \infty) \quad (A.C.)$$

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

$\sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n}} \geq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$p \in (-\infty, 0] \quad (D)$

$\Rightarrow p \in (0, 2] \quad (U.C.)$

$p \in (2, \infty) \quad (A.C.)$

$A.K.: a_n = \left| (-1)^n \sin^p \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n}} \right| = \sin^p \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n}}$

$K: a_n = \sin^p \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \begin{cases} 0, & p > 0 \\ 1, & p = 0 \\ \infty, & p < 0 \end{cases} \quad (D)$

$f(x) = \Delta_n^p \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{x}}$

$f'(x) = p \Delta_n^{p-1} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \underbrace{\cos \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{x}}}_{> 0 \quad \forall x > 4} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} x^{-3/2} \right) < 0 \Rightarrow a_n \searrow \quad \forall n > 4 \quad (C)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^p \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{n^{1/2}}} = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{n^{1/2}}} \right)^p = \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{n^{1/2}}} \right)^p = \pi^p \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/2}} \right)^p = \pi^p \cdot 0 \quad \frac{p}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow L = \frac{p}{2} > 1 \Rightarrow p > 2 \quad (C)$

$p \leq 2 \quad (D)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^p} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \geq 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^p} \sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{\frac{1}{n^d}} = \frac{1}{n^d} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{p+1}} = \frac{1}{n^d} \Rightarrow A \quad \alpha = p+1 \quad p+1 > 1 \Rightarrow p > 0 \quad (C) \Rightarrow p > 0 \quad (A.C.)$$

$$p \leq 0 \quad (D) \Rightarrow p \leq 0 \quad (D)$$

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

$$A.K.: a_n = \left| (-1)^n \frac{e^{an^2}}{n} \right| = \frac{e^{an^2}}{n}$$

$$K: a_n = \frac{e^{an^2}}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n =$$

$$\begin{cases} 0, & a \leq 0 \\ \infty, & a > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{ax^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{ax^2} \cdot 2ax}{1} = \infty \quad (D)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{an}}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \begin{cases} 0, & a < 0 \quad (C) \\ 1, & a = 0 \\ \infty, & a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (D)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad d=1 \quad (D)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{ax^2}}{x}, \quad a \leq 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{e^{ax^2} \cdot 2ax \cdot x - e^{ax^2}}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{ax^2} (2ax^2 - 1)}{x^2} < 0 \Rightarrow a_n \searrow$$

$$(C) \text{ za } a \leq 0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \in (-\infty, 0) \quad (A.C.) \\ a = 0 \quad (U.C.) \\ a \in (0, \infty) \quad (D) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln^p n}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n \ln^p n} > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \begin{cases} 0, & p \geq 0 \\ \stackrel{=}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln^{-p} x}{x} = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-\frac{1}{p}}} \right)^{-p} \stackrel{\text{L'H.}}{=} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{p} x^{-\frac{1}{p}-1}} \right)^{-p} = \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -p x^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^{-p} = 0 \end{cases} = 0, p \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln^p x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-(\ln^p x + x \cdot p \ln^{p-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{x})}{x^2 \ln^{2p} x} = \frac{-(\ln x + p)}{x^2 \ln^{p+1} x} < 0 \quad \forall x > x_0$$

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^p x} =$$

$$\begin{cases} \stackrel{=}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ln|x| \Big|_2^t = \infty & (D) \\ \stackrel{=}{=} \left| \ln x = z \right| \frac{1}{x} dx = dz = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln t} \frac{dz}{z^p} = \begin{cases} \stackrel{=}{=} 1 & \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ln|z| \Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln t} = \infty & (D) \\ \stackrel{=}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^{-p+1}}{-p+1} \Big|_{\ln 2}^{\ln t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(\ln t)^{1-p}}{1-p} - \frac{(\ln 2)^{1-p}}{1-p} \right) = \begin{cases} \infty, & 1-p > 0 \\ \frac{(\ln 2)^{1-p}}{p-1}, & 1-p < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} p \leq 1 & (D) \\ p > 1 & (A.C.) \end{cases}$$