

$$\bullet \int \sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{4t}} = \int e^t \sqrt{1 + e^{2t}} \quad | \quad u = e^t$$

$$\bullet \left(\frac{x^7 + 1}{7x^4} \right)^7 \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow > 0 \\ \searrow z = \sqrt{y} \\ \quad y = 0 \end{array}$$

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}n\right)}{n^2} \quad |a_n| \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| < \infty \quad (\text{srovnávací krit})$$

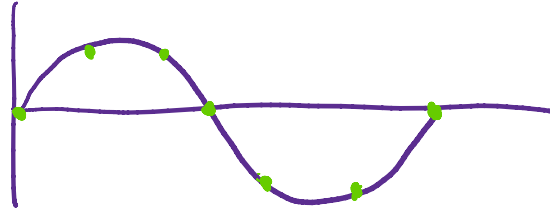
$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ konverguje}$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}n\right)}{n} \quad |a_n| \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(nx) \quad \text{má omezené částečné součty pro } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(nx) \right) \quad \text{---||---} \quad x \neq 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\pi \cdot \frac{n}{3}$$



$$\bullet \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0, \dots \right\}$$

$$\sum a_n b_n \quad \begin{array}{l} a_n \text{ monotónni} \quad a_n \rightarrow 0 \\ b_n \text{ má ocs} \end{array}$$

$$\text{poto } \sum a_n b_n \text{ konvergnje}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} > 0 \quad b_n = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}n\right) \text{ ocs}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}n\right)}{n} \text{ konvergnje}$$

$$|b_n| \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0, \dots \right\}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}n\right)}{n} \right| \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}(3n+1)\right)|}{3n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3n+1} = \infty$$

$$(4) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^7 z^n \quad z \in \mathbb{R}$$

pro které $z \in \mathbb{R}$ řada konverguje (absolutně)

$$a_n = n^7 z^n \rightarrow |a_n| = n^7 |z|^n$$

$$\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = |z| \sqrt[n]{n^7} \rightarrow |z| \begin{cases} < 1 \rightarrow AK \\ > 1 \rightarrow D \text{ nepatří } a_n \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

$$|z|=1 \rightarrow |a_n| = n^7 \rightarrow \infty \text{ nepatří } a_n \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow D$$

$$\bullet a_n \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow |a_n| \rightarrow \infty$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^7 z^n$ konverguje (i absolutně) právě tehdy, když $|z| < 1$

$$(5) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6^n}{n^2} z^n \stackrel{a_n}{=} \quad z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{(6|z|)^n}{n^2}} = \frac{6|z|}{\sqrt[n]{n^2}} \rightarrow 6|z| \begin{cases} |z| < \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow AK \\ |z| > \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow D \end{cases}$$

$$|z| = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow |a_n| = \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \bullet \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$$

$$|z| \leq \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{6^n}{n^2} z^n \text{ konverguje (i absolutně) právě tehdy, když } |z| \leq \frac{1}{6}$$

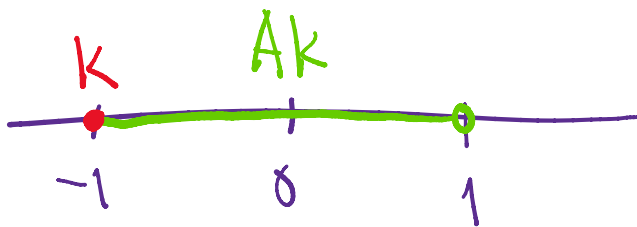
Tehy řada $\sum \frac{5^n z^n}{n^2}$ konverguje absolutně pro $|z| \leq \frac{1}{5}$
diverguje jinak

$$(3) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n} \stackrel{?}{=} \ln z \quad z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{|z|^n}{n}} = \frac{|z|}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \rightarrow |z| \begin{cases} < 1 & \text{AK} \\ > 1 & \text{D (nept } a_n \rightarrow 0) \end{cases}$$

$$|z| < 1 \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty$$

$$z = -1 \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (-1)^n \text{ und } 0 \leq s \\ \frac{1}{n} \searrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{(Dirichlet)}} K$$


(f)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{(\cos(\pi n))}_{(-1)^n} \underbrace{\left(\sqrt{u^3+3} - \sqrt{u^3+1} \right)}_{\alpha_n} = \quad \alpha_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} (e^{-x} - e^{-2x}) \frac{u^3 + 3 - (u^3 + 1)}{u^2} du$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\cos(\pi n)) \frac{n^3+3-(n^3+1)}{\sqrt{n^3+3} + \sqrt{n^3+1}}$$

$$< \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\cos(\pi n)| \leq 1 \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^3+3} + \sqrt{n^3+1}} \sim \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \alpha = \frac{3}{2}$$

$\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} < \infty \quad \left(\frac{3}{2} > 1\right)$$

$$|\alpha_n| \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^3+3} + \sqrt{n^3+1}} \sim \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

Tedy $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\alpha_n| < \infty$ a $\sum \alpha_n$ konverguje

(7)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\cos(\pi n) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+7}}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+1}}}_{\alpha_n}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha_n \rightarrow 0 \quad |\cos(\pi n)| \leq 1 \quad \sqrt{\frac{n+7}{n^2+n}} \rightarrow 0$$

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}$

$$|\cos \pi n| = 1 \quad |\alpha_n| = \sqrt{\frac{n+7}{n^2+n}} \sim \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n} = \infty \rightarrow \sum \alpha_n \text{ nekonzverguje absolutně}$$

$\sqrt{\infty}$

$$1. \quad -(-1)^n \rightarrow \text{OČS } 1/$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n \quad b_n = (-1)^n \rightarrow \text{OČS } \checkmark$$

$$a_n = \sqrt{\frac{n+7}{n^2+n}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$a_{n+1}^2 \leq a_n^2, \quad \frac{n+8}{\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ (n+1)(n+2)}}{(n+1)^2+n+1}} \leq \frac{n+7}{\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ (n+1)n}}{n^2+n}}$$

$$\frac{n+8}{n+2} \leq \frac{n+7}{n}$$

$$\cancel{n^2} + 8n \leq \cancel{n^2} + 16n + 14 \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Tedy $\sum (-1)^n \sqrt{\frac{n+7}{n(n+1)}}$ konverguje (neabsolutně)
podle Dirichletova krit.

$$(8) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{(-1)^n}_{\alpha_n} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{n-1}{n+1}}_{\sim \frac{1}{n^\alpha}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[213]{n}} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{213}}}$$

$$|\alpha_n| \sim \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{213} < 1$$

řada nekongruje absolutně

$$\sum (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n-1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[213]{n}}$$

$$2 \underbrace{(-1)^n}_{b_n} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{n-1}{n+1}}_{\tilde{a}_n} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2^{1/3} \sqrt{n}}}_{a_n}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b_n \text{ m\u00e4 ocs} \\ a_n \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n\sqrt{n}} \text{ konv.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet \text{ } a_n \text{ monotónní a omezená} \\ \bullet \text{ } b_n \text{ konverguje} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum a_n b_n \text{ konv}$$

$$\hat{G}_n = \frac{n-1}{n+1} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\tilde{b}_n = a_n b_n$$

$$\sum \hat{b}_n \text{ konvergenz}$$

Tedy $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{a}_n \hat{b}_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n-1}{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$ konverguje

(9) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}_{c_n} \underbrace{\cos n}_{a_n} \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n(n+1)}}}_{b_n}$

$$(10) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{n})}{\log(\log n)}$$

$$\sum \sin(n) \text{ OCS}$$

$$\sum \sin\left(n + \frac{1}{n}\right) \quad \text{OCS}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} G_k \text{ má omezená číselná součty}$$

✓ $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k$ má omezené častecne součty

$$\sum b_n \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n(n+1)}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$b_{n+1}^2 \leq b_n^2$$

$$\frac{n+3}{\cancel{(n+1)}(n+2)} \leq \frac{n+2}{n\cancel{(n+1)}}$$

$$n^2+3n \leq n^2+4n+4 \quad \checkmark$$

Tedy $\sum \cos n \sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n(n+1)}}$ konverguje podle Dirichleta

$$C_n = \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \cos \text{ klesající na } \text{průměrně okolo } 0$$

$$C_n \nearrow 1$$

(Abel) $\rightarrow \sum C_n \underline{a_n} b_n$ konverguje.

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

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \underbrace{\sin n}_{\text{klesající}} \cdot \underbrace{\cos \frac{1}{n}}_{\uparrow} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\log(\log n)}}_{\uparrow} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \underbrace{(\cos n)}_{\text{klesající}} \cdot \underbrace{\sin \frac{1}{n}}_{\text{klesající}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\log(\log n)}}_{\text{klesající}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\log(\log n)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \log \text{ rostoucí} \rightarrow \log(\log) \text{ rostoucí}$$

$$\frac{1}{\log(\log n)} \searrow 0 \quad \log \text{ roste } \rightarrow \log(\log) \text{ roste}$$

$$\sum \sin n \quad \sum r_n n \quad \text{OČS} \quad \text{Tedy}$$

$$\sum \sin n \frac{1}{\log(\log n)} \quad , \quad \sum r_n n \frac{1}{\log(\log n)} \quad \text{konvergují podle Dir.}$$

$$(r_n \frac{1}{n} \text{ roste omezený } C \frac{1}{n} \nearrow 1)$$

Tedy obě řady konvergují

$$\sum \underline{a_n} < \infty \quad \sim \quad \sum \underline{2^n a_{2^n}}$$

