

A1. [6b] Vyšetřete konvergenci a absolutní konvergenci řady

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sin(k\pi/4) \cdot \frac{1+2k}{2+k} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{k^2+1}}$$

A2. [4b] Vyšetřete, pro které hodnoty $p > 0$ konverguje řada

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k!}{p(p+1)(p+2)\dots(p+k)} \cdot \frac{1}{k^p}$$

B1. [6b] Vyšetřete konvergenci a absolutní konvergenci řady

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\ln(k^k)} \cdot (k+1/k)^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

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$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{k} 3^k k!}{(3+q)(6+q)(9+q)\dots(3k+q)}$$

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(1A)

$$\sum_{z=1}^{\infty} \frac{z!}{k^p \cdot p \cdot (p+1) \cdot \dots \cdot (p+z)}$$

$$\frac{a_{z+1}}{a_z} = \frac{z+1}{p+z+1} \left(\frac{z}{z+1} \right)^p =$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{z}}{1 + \frac{p+1}{z}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{z}} \right)^p \rightarrow \frac{1+0}{1+0} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+0} \right)^p = 1; \text{ VoAL}$$

radii: neürdemic. Raale?

$$z \left(\frac{a_z}{a_{z+1}} - 1 \right) = z \left(\frac{1 + \frac{p+1}{z}}{1 + \frac{1}{z}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} \right)^p - 1 \right) = f\left(\frac{z}{z}\right)$$

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

neu moüst $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$; kleine: $\frac{1}{z} \rightarrow 0$
 $> 0; \forall z$

$$l'Hôz. \frac{0}{0}: (p+1)(1+x)^{p-1} + (1+(p+1)x)(p-1)(1+x)^{p-2}$$

$$\rightarrow (p+1) + p-1 = 2p.$$

$$\text{reür: } 2p > 1: p > \frac{1}{2} \quad \sum a_z \text{ konv}$$

$$2p < 1 \quad p < \frac{1}{2} \quad \sum a_z \text{ div.}$$

$$|a_{4l+2}| = \frac{1+2(4l+2)}{2+4l+2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(4l+2)^2+1}}$$

Sudime: $|a_{4l+2}| \sim \frac{1}{l^{2/3}}$ (saci; nebot $\sum \frac{1}{l^{2/3}}$ diverguje)

overeni \sim :

$$\frac{a_{4l+2}}{1/l^{2/3}} = \frac{8l+5}{4l+4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{l^2}}{\sqrt[3]{4(2l+1)^2+1}}$$

$$= \frac{8 + \frac{5}{l}}{4 + \frac{4}{l}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4(2 + \frac{1}{l})^2 + 1}} \rightarrow \frac{8}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{17}} \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

Záver: řada (2A) konv. reals.

$$\boxed{2A} \sum_{z=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{z\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1+2z}{2+z} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{z^2+1}}$$

$$\sum \sin\left(\frac{z\pi}{4}\right) = \text{omeřená čísl. řada}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{z^2+1}} \rightarrow 0; \text{ klesá (ústele roste, } > 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \sin\left(\frac{z\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{z^2+1}} \text{ souvergovně (Dirichlet)}$$

$$b_z = \frac{1+2z}{2+z} = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{2}{z}} \rightarrow 2;$$

řada $\{b_z\}$ omeřená.

$$\text{monotonie? } b_z = f\left(\frac{z}{2}\right); f(x) = \frac{1+2x}{2+x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{(2+x)^2} > 0; x > 0:$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ roste na $[0, +\infty)$; $\{b_z\}$ roste.

Závěr: původní řada souv. (Abel & Weierstrass)

! abs. souv.: dokážeme, že $\sum |a_z| = +\infty$

$$\sin \frac{z\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -1, \dots$$

$$\text{tj. } z = 4l + 2 \Rightarrow \left| \sin \frac{z\pi}{4} \right| = 1;$$

protože $\sum_{z=1}^{\infty} |a_z| \geq \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} |a_{4l+2}|$; sice $\sum |a_z|$ diverguje druhé řady

$$(1B) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n} \cdot 3^n \cdot n!}{(3+n) \cdot (6+n) \cdot \dots \cdot (3n+n)}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{3(n+1)}{3(n+1)+n} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{1/3} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{3+n}{3n}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{1/3}$$

→ 0

Wohlverl. mit Leibniz Reihe?

$$n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = n \left(\frac{1 + \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{n}{3n}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{4/3}} - 1 \right)$$

$$= f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right); \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{1 + x \left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\right)}{\left(1+x\right)^{4/3}} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1+x)^{4/3}} \cdot \frac{1 + x \left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\right) - (1+x)^{4/3}}{x}$$

→ 1

e'log. "0"

$$\text{L'Hôpital: } -1 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{3}(1+x)^{1/3}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(2-1)$$

$$\text{Zerlei: } \frac{1}{3}(2-1) > 1 : n > 4 \text{ -- konv}$$

< 1

$$n < 4 \text{ -- div.}$$

$$\textcircled{2B} \quad \sum_{z=2}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{(-1)^z}{\ln z^z}}_{b_z} \cdot \underbrace{\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^{1/z}}_{c_z} = \sum_{z=2}^{\infty} a_z$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln z^z} = \frac{1}{z \ln z} \rightarrow 0; \text{ r\u00e9guli\u00e8re}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum b_z \text{ conv. (Leibniz)}$$

$$\{a_n\} \dots a_z = e_z \left(\frac{1}{z} \ln \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right) \right) = e_z (d_z)$$

$$d_z = f(z); \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{x}; \quad x > 0.$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow 0; \quad x \rightarrow +\infty: \text{ l'H\u00f4pital. } \frac{\dots}{+\infty}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{1} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x + \frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow \frac{1 + 0}{+\infty + 0} = 0$$

VoAL.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\underbrace{\frac{x \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)}{x + \frac{1}{x}}}_{> 0 \rightarrow 1} - \underbrace{\ln \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \right);$$

soit $f' < 0$ zo $x > K$ (v\u00e9rifi\u00e9)

$$\Rightarrow a_z \text{ \u00e9croissante (} a \rightarrow e^0 = 1 \text{)}$$

monotone (d\u00e9cr\u00e9mente zo $z > K$;
e\u00e7 normalisee)

$$\text{row. } \sum a_n = \sum b_n \cdot c_n \text{ row. (Abel's test.)}$$

? abs. row.; n . row. $\sum |a_n|$ row.

$$|a_n| = \frac{1}{n \cdot \ln n} \cdot c_n \sim \frac{1}{n \cdot \ln n}; \text{ need } c_n \rightarrow 1.$$

$$\text{row. } \sum \frac{1}{n \cdot \ln n} = \sum f(n); f(x) = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln x}.$$

integral criterion: $\sum f(n)$ row. $\Leftrightarrow \int_2^{\infty} f(x) dx < +\infty$
($f > 0$, monotone, desc)

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln x} \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \ln x \\ dy = \frac{dx}{x} \\ y \in (\ln 2, +\infty) \end{array} \right| = \int_{\ln 2}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{y} = +\infty$$

Zehner: $\sum a_n$ row. needs.