

PRÁCTICO 4.

Ejercicio 1. $\sum_{n=k}^{k+l} r^n = \frac{r^k - r^{k+l+1}}{1-r}$, $r \neq 1$

b. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{n+3} = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^n = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=3}^{3+l} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^n$

$= \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{3+l+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{1/9}{1 - 1/\sqrt{3}}$

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

$= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\log(n+1) - \log(n))$ pero entonces $S_N = 2 \sum_{n=1}^N \log(n+1) - \log(n) = 2(\log(N+1) - \log(1)) = 2 \log(N+1)$ y $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N = \infty$
 \Rightarrow la serie diverge.

g.

f. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}$, notar que $\frac{n}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} = \frac{-1}{2(n+1)} + \frac{2}{(n+2)} - \frac{3}{2(n+3)}$

$= \left(\frac{-1}{2(n+1)} + \frac{1}{2(n+2)}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{2(n+2)} - \frac{3}{2(n+3)}\right)$

Si $x_n = \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} = (-x_{n+1} + x_{n+2}) + (3x_{n+2} - 3x_{n+3})$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} (-x_2 + x_{l+2} + 3x_3 - 3x_{l+3}) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{4}$

→ Ejercicio 2.

b. $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{n+1}}$ Como sabemos que una exponencial crece más rápido que un polinomio, tenemos que $\frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{n+1}}} \ll \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$ para N grande, otra forma de verlo

es estudiar la función $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^{\sqrt{x}}} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{\sqrt{x}}} \stackrel{y=\sqrt{x}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y^4}{e^y} = 0$

→ $\exists N > 0 / x^2 \leq e^{\sqrt{x}} \ \forall x \geq N \Rightarrow (n+1)^2 \leq e^{\sqrt{n+1}} \ \forall n \geq N.$

Ahora, como $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} < \infty$, también converge nuestra suma original

→ Ejercicio 3.

a. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1}$ Si $a_n = \frac{1}{n^2+1}$, $b_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} = 1 > 0$

→ $a_n \sim b_n \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1} < \infty$

c. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n+1) - \log(n)}{10n+1}$ Si $a_n = \frac{\log(n+1) - \log(n)}{10n+1}$, $b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$

→ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(\log(n+1) - \log(n))}{10n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 \log(1+1/n)}{10n}$

$= \frac{1}{10} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \log(1+1/n) *$

Mirando la función $f(x) = x \log(1+1/x)$, tenemos que

L'Hopital

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \log(1+1/x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(1+1/x)}{1/x} \stackrel{L'Hopital}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1/x^2}{1+1/x} \cdot (-x^2)$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+1/x} = 1 \rightarrow * = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow a_n \sim b_n$ y converge.