peg \overline{Z} 9m, an-outywh more piga, $S_N = \frac{N}{Z}$ an wapyrjance your Meytite. Outwar more workey remarks piga were y_{NM} .

Lones. I an work. => lim Sw = lim Sn-1 = S & R

 $S_N - S_{N-1} = \alpha_N / \lim_{N \to \infty}$ $0 = S - S = \lim_{N \to \infty} \alpha_N$

Havonere: Obo toji u golovast y carb. /typ. \mathbb{Z} lu $(1+\frac{1}{n})$ (your rec) galepí upo, a lin $\ln(1+\frac{1}{n}) = \ln 1 = 0$

Therefield (kounjels knumbergy M (cotts. prysta)) $\text{Zan (cotts. (=) } \text{$\neq E > 0$} \text{ $\exists N_0$ $\forall M_1N \geqslant N_0$} | \frac{N}{2} \text{ and } \text{$\leq E$} .$

downers. $|S_N - S_M| = |\sum_{k=M+1}^N a_k|$, they work. $= |S_N| + |S_$

Trumpu. 1. I to guberiupe, 2. I he kepinge tromoty (comyelor commennyme. (BAHH)

 $\begin{array}{lll}
\text{(1)} & \text{S}_{2n} - \text{S}_{m} &=& 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) \\
&=& \underbrace{\frac{1}{n+1}} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}} \geq \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} + \dots + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2n}} = n \cdot 2\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{2}
\end{array}$

He bourn longilo yeuni. pip $E = \frac{1}{3} \left(< \frac{1}{2} \right)$, No - wwo to g $h_1 2 h_2 > No$ $\left| S_{2h} - S_h \right| \ge E$

=> gulepi ye.

Kop Mo Hujem py In

$$|S_{N} - S_{M}| = |S_{N} - S_{M}| = |1 + \frac{1}{2^{2}} + ... + \frac{1}{4^{2}} - (1 + \frac{1}{2^{2}} + ... + \frac{1}{4^{2}}) = |$$

$$|N > M| = \frac{1}{(m+1)^{2}} + \frac{1}{(m+2)^{2}} + ... + \frac{1}{4^{2}} < |$$

$$|K^{2} > k(k-1)| < \frac{1}{m(m+1)} + \frac{1}{(m+1)(m+2)} + ... + \frac{1}{m(m-1)} = |$$

$$= \frac{m+1-m}{m(m+1)} + \frac{m+2-(m+1)}{(m+1)(m+2)} + ... + \frac{m-(m-1)}{m(m-1)} = |$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+2} + ... + \frac{1}{m-1} - \frac{1}{m} = |$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+2} + ... + \frac{1}{m-1} - \frac{1}{m} = |$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{m+1} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} = |$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} = |$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} = |$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} = |$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} = |$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} = |$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m$$

I hz Xurien Xap Nos Hujcku peg

PEROBU CA ROSYTUBHYM ONLYTUM YNAHOM

DPETDOCTABRAMO
HABABE

I au 10 Heaptyre (=) Su ogenneur ogosto

Illoffithe (I nopegoler ment). Here je o can con.

Muga

- 1) I lu korb. =) I au korb.
- 2) I an gulepripe =) I ben que primpe.

dones. 1) $S_n = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j$, $T_n := \sum_{j=1}^n \ell_j$, $S_n \in T_n$

I by koth. (=) To op, ogo 200 =) Su op. ogo 300 =) I an 100 Hl. []

The bythe (I troppeden trecht.), an, $e_n \ge 0$ u and e_n , $u \Rightarrow \infty$ $(a_n = e_n + o(e_n), u \Rightarrow \infty, e_n \ne 0$ $(a_n = e_n + o(e_n), u \Rightarrow \infty, e_n \ne 0$

II cya I an Korbertupe (=) I la Korleytupe.

dones.
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{\ell_n} = 1 = 1$$
 \Rightarrow $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\ell_n} \leq 2$

$$\frac{b_n}{2} \leq a_n \leq 2b_n$$
 $u_3 \int u_0 y_0 v_0 v_1 u_0 u_0 u_0$

$$\text{gip}$$
, $d = 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$, $\frac{1}{n^2}$ koHb. I wopey of we can α , 3α , $d = 1 = 1$ $\frac{1}{n^2} \geq \frac{1}{n}$, $\frac{1}{n^2}$ greeps. -11

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+4}{n^2+2n} \qquad \frac{n+4}{n^2+2n} \sim \frac{1}{n}, \quad n \to \infty$$

$$\frac{\frac{N+4}{N^2+2n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{n^2+4n}{n^2+2n} \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 1$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8 \ln m + 2 n}{n^{3} + 2 n^{2} + 4} \qquad \frac{2}{n^{3} + 2 n^{2} + 4} \sim \frac{2}{n^{2}} \qquad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{2}{n} = \frac{2}{n^{2}} \qquad |\omega + k| = 1 \qquad |\omega + k| = 1 \qquad |\omega + k| = 1$$

an→o,n→~ n>no an∈[o,T] I hop. =) Sinau > 0

I HAYNH SWanvan, an →o (an→o jip Zan hoHb.)

HARVMEHA. I kop. when basse in and ey an, bu > 0 39 47 ho nm Cm = bn, uzho

(He MOPA Of MPBOT YNAHA))

$$S_{N} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_{n} = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{N_{0}} a_{n} \right) + \sum_{n=n_{0}}^{N} a_{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_{n} = \sum_{n=n_{0}}^{N} a_{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_{n} = \sum_{n=n_{0}}^{N} a_{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=n_{0}}^{N} a_{n} = \sum_{n=n_{0}}^{N} a$$

5)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e^{\alpha n} - 1)$$
 $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$, $n \rightarrow 0$ ($\sum \alpha_n \mid k_0 \neq k_0$.)
$$e^{\alpha_n} = 1 \quad \text{Now } \alpha_n, \quad n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{(} \sum \alpha_n \mid k_0 \neq k_0 \text{)}$$

$$= 1 \quad \text{(} \sum \alpha_n \mid k_0 \neq k_0 \text{)} \quad \text{(} \sum \alpha_n \mid k_0 \neq k_0 \text{)}$$

b)
$$\mathbb{Z}$$
 and \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z}

3a
$$d < 1$$
 He mora que 3 hern, $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ [who has $d = 1/2$, $\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n}$ gub.

(o lo 4 mji lysj 3 cyantus)

Komujelo u Loransepolo mecan

Ill bytibe (Kousville wein). Here je anso n lim Wan = L

- 1) Ano y L>1 (um L= a) => Zan gulupinpa.
- 2) Ans je L <1 =) I am kostlepinge
- 3) Aus je L=1 werm je Herrothert.

dones. 2 >0 => Z 2 n loub. (=) 2<1.

1)
$$L > 1 =$$
 $\exists \ 2 \in (1, L)$ $1 \neq L$

lim
$$\sqrt{an} = L =$$
) $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{an} + \sqrt{an} +$

=> I an quertyre.

2)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = L < 1$$
 $\lim_{L\to\infty} f(L,1)$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1, \quad \sum_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{N} \text{ queripre}$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{N^2}} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{N})^2} = \frac{1}{1^2} = 1, \quad \sum_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{N^2} \text{ looperate}$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{N^2}} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{N})^2} = \frac{1}{1^2} = 1, \quad \sum_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{N^2} \text{ looperate}$$

Illefite (2 man Sepol weam).
$$a_n > 0$$
 ($u > n_0$)
$$l = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \qquad l = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

Janes: 1)
$$l > 1$$
 $l > 1$ l

2)
$$\lim_{\Omega \to \infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} = L \times 1$$
 $L = 2 \cdot 1$

=)
$$\exists n_0 \quad \forall n_3 n_0 \quad \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} \leq 2 \leq 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha_{n_0+1}}{\alpha_{n_0}} \leq 2$$

$$\frac{\alpha_{n_0+2}}{\alpha_{n_0+1}} \leq 2$$

$$\frac{\alpha_{n_0+1}}{\alpha_{n-2}} \leq 2$$

$$\frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_{n}} \cdot \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_{n+1}} \cdot \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_{n+1}} \cdot \frac{\alpha_{n}}{\alpha_{n+1}} \cdot \frac{\alpha_{n}}{\alpha_{n+1}} \leftarrow \frac{\alpha_{n}}{\alpha_{n}} \leftarrow \frac{\alpha_{n$$

$$\frac{a_{n}}{a_{no}} \leq 2^{n-n_{o}}$$

$$= 2 \qquad = 3 \qquad a_{n} \leq \frac{a_{n}}{2^{n_{o}}} \cdot 2^{n} = c \cdot 2^{n}$$

$$= 2 \qquad = 2 \qquad$$

 $\frac{\alpha_n}{\alpha_{n-1}} \leq 2$

$$\lim_{h\to\infty}\frac{1}{\frac{1}{h}}=\lim_{h\to\infty}\frac{h}{h+1}=1, \quad \frac{1}{h} \quad \text{galo.}$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(N+1)^2}}{\frac{1}{N+\infty}} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left(\frac{N}{N+1}\right)^2 = 1 \quad [2] \quad [2] \quad [2] \quad [2]$$

3agayn. (1.)
$$\frac{(h)^2}{(2n)!}$$
 (2.) $\frac{7}{(n+1)}^{(n+1)}$ (3.) $\frac{h^2}{(2+\frac{1}{n})^n}$

1. Lorensep
$$\frac{(n+1)!}{(2n+2)!} = \frac{((n+1)!)^2(2n)!}{(2n+2)!} = \frac{((n+1)!)^2(2n)!}{(n!)^2(2n+2)!} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{4} < 1 = 7 \text{ koHl}.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Koun} \quad \sqrt{\left(\frac{N-1}{N+1}\right)^{n} \left(\frac{N-1}{N+1}\right)^{n}} = \left(\frac{N-1}{N+1}\right)^{n+1} = \left(\frac{N+1-2}{N+1}\right)^{n+1} = \left(\frac{$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{n^2}{(2+\frac{1}{n})^n} \cdot \frac{n^2}{(2+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{\sqrt{n^2}}{2+\frac{1}{n}} \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} \frac{1^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

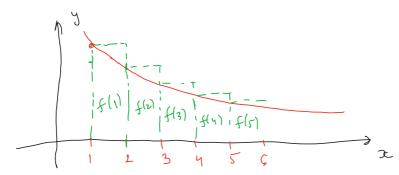
$$= \frac{n^2}{(2+\frac{1}{n})^n} \cdot \frac{n^2}{(2+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{\sqrt{n^2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

NHTERPANHY TECT

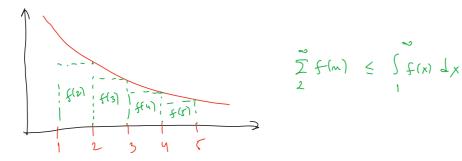
They from
$$f: [I,\infty) \to [R], f(z) \ge 0$$
, Heirengere, on agaythe.
They a $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z) dx$ with $f(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$.

Tocheguye.
$$d \in (1, L) = \int f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx$$
 then, $d \in (1, L) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx$ t

20 kg Tile file



Pucios chequie je usacipas Pupelo yiao unu je Zf(n)



$$\sum_{x} f(x) \leq \int_{x} f(x) dx$$

[fix dx (cox6. (=) F(R)= f(a) dx of otherers (pp p F pourytre) (=) F(N) = (f(x) dx offennem NEIN

 $\int_{1}^{N} f(x) dx = \sum_{N=1}^{N-1} \int_{1}^{N+1} f(x) dx \leq \sum_{N=1}^{N-1} \int_{1}^{N+1} f(x) dx = \sum_{N=1}^{N-1} f(x)$

I kopto. => \ kopt.

 $\int_{1}^{N} f(x) dx = \sum_{N=1}^{N-1} \int_{1}^{N+1} f(x) dx = \sum_{N=1}^{N-1} \int_{1}^{N-1} f(n+1) dx = \sum_{N=1}^{N-1} f(n+1) dx = \sum_{N=1}^{N} f(n) dx$ $\int_{1}^{N} f(x) dx = \sum_{N=1}^{N} f(n) dx = \sum_{N=1}^{N}$

Trump. $\int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p} \ln^{2} n}$, p > 0, q > 0 wo H_{0} . (=) $\int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p} (\ln x)^{2}}$ (=) p > 1 nm p = 1, q > 1

PEROBY CA DPOUSBOBLUM ON WTUM YNAHOM ANCONYTHA KOUBEPTEHLUJA PEROBA

get. Vouserro ge per I an attorpare wortheringe and worth per I I an .

Mepanyonotyja. Σ an wolfe, weigens in ge wolfe. σθυνήσ in yendeto.

Mbytite. And pre Zan Korb. accompated =) I an world. is oduzes.

20003. Kolyvjelo kyn treprým kotl. $\varepsilon > 0$ gostro, χ otero (n_0) , $\forall n_1 m_2 n_0 \mid \sum_{j=m+1}^n a_j \mid L \varepsilon \mid^2$.

34ans que $\exists n_0 \mid \forall n_1 m \geqslant n_0 \mid \sum_{j=m+1}^{n} |a_m| \mid < \varepsilon \quad \text{ fip } \overline{\exists} |a_m| \text{ (costl.)}$

Hejerg H. wyro y tra $\left|\sum_{j=m+1}^{n}a_{n}\right|\leq\sum_{j=m+1}^{n}\left|a_{m}\right|<\varepsilon$

They the (Noj Atuyob wew) an ≥ 0 , and 0 (movie u an >0, $n \geq n > 0$)

They are $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1}$ an isotherwise.

Trepuntonorija. Z (-1)ⁿ⁺¹ an ce 3 de antieptipajytin peg.

Lokes. $S_1 = \alpha_1$ $S_2 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ $S_3 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ $S_4 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - \alpha_4$

He holte, pyta -, work " S_1 S_5 S_5 S_3 $a_1 = S_1$

Louesatimo ge yerzolu Szn u Szn+1 (corhepáryoj), vý. ge y mo Ho worm u orp.

$$\begin{array}{l} S_{2n+2} - S_{2n} = \alpha_{1} - \alpha_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{2n-1} - \alpha_{2n} + \alpha_{2n+1} - \alpha_{2n+2} \\ - (\alpha_{1} - \alpha_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{2n+1} - \alpha_{2n}) = \alpha_{2n+1} - \alpha_{2n+2} > 0 \\ = S_{2n} > 0 \end{array}$$

$$S_{2n+1} - S_{2n-1} = -\alpha_{2n} + \alpha_{2n+1} \leq 0 \qquad =) \qquad S_{2n+1} \geq 0$$

$$u \quad j_{0} u \quad j_{1} \qquad S_{2n} \leq S_{2n+1} \qquad S_{2n+1} \leq S$$

Bauque je
$$S=T$$
,
$$T-S=\lim_{N\to\infty}\left(S_{2n+1}-S_{2n}\right)=\lim_{N\to\infty}\Omega_{2n+1}=0\implies S=T$$

2. 3a woji
$$\chi$$
, $Z \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n\kappa}$ with white χ and χ and χ are a conjunt of ?
They is χ with the standard of χ and χ are the standard of χ are the standard of χ and χ are the standard of χ are the standard of χ and χ are the standard of χ are the standa

Ogosbop. Ycholito (>) x>0 auconjano (=) x>1.

(3.) OMZHA U JCNOBHE
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln n + 1}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \alpha_n$$
, $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{2nn+1}$ $\alpha_n = 0$ =) koth. wo haj oftwyg

au c-nyunte
$$\left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln n + 1} \right| = \frac{1}{\ln n + 1}$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n}$, $n \geqslant n_0$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{n}{\ln n + 1} = \frac{n}{2} \approx 0$$

=1 arcon. He 100Hb.

(I Herest
$$\frac{1}{l_{mn+1}} \sim \frac{1}{l_{mn}} \sim \frac{1}{l_$$

$$\frac{2}{4.} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\ln \ln n} \qquad \text{yorder} ? \qquad \text{an} = \frac{1}{\ln \ln n} \text{ so keath. wo hay oftenyy}$$

$$\text{and conjugate } ? \qquad \frac{1}{\ln \ln n} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n}, n \Rightarrow no \Rightarrow \text{gab.}$$

$$(5.)$$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ gubefrye np outgree $2nop$ be the theorem by np .

(6.) Le m kothepiye
$$4n3$$
 $2n = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + - + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 2\sqrt{n}$

Cham Hus y R monteno ge longuro her pro

$$x_n = (x_n - x_{n-1}) + (x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}) + \dots + (x_{2} - x_{1}) + (x_{1} - x_{0})$$
geput. $x_0 := 0$

$$\chi_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (\chi_{k} - \chi_{k-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \alpha_{k} \qquad \qquad \alpha_{k} := \chi_{k} - \chi_{k-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathcal{X}_{\mathsf{K}} - \mathcal{X}_{\mathsf{K}-1} &= 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{Z}}} + \ldots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{K}}} & -2\sqrt{\mathsf{K}} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{Z}}} + \ldots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{K}}-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{K}}} - 2\left(\sqrt{\mathsf{K}} - \sqrt{\mathsf{K}-1}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\mathsf{K}} + \sqrt{\mathsf{K}-1}}{\sqrt{\mathsf{K}} + \sqrt{\mathsf{K}-1}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathsf{K}}} - 2\frac{\mathsf{K} - (\mathsf{K}-1)}{\sqrt{\mathsf{K}} + \sqrt{\mathsf{K}-1}} \end{array}$$

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