كلية : التربية للعلوم الصرفة

القسم او الفرع :الرياضيات

المرحلة: الثالثة

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اسم المادة بالغة العربية : التحليل الرياضي

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Mathematical Analysis**

اسم الحاضرة الحاديةعشر باللغة العربية: اختبار المتسلسلات

اسم المحاضرة الحاديةعشرباللغة الإنكليزية :**Test of sequences**

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Mathematical Analysis

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2022 – 2023

Exercises

(1) Given an example for two divergent Sories but their Sum is Convergent Series.

Sol:

let $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$

and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{\mathrm{n}}$

the $\sum_{ns1}^{\infty} (a_n + \ b_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 0 = 0$ con

and $\langle a_n + b_n \rangle \longrightarrow 0$

SERIES TEST اختبار المتسلسلات

(1) Comparison test:

Theorem 3.3: If $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n \ \forall\ n \in N$, then

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ bn convergent, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ an Canvergont
(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ divergent, then $\sum_{n\leq 1}^{\infty}$ bn divergent

`of partial sums of $\sum_{n_1 1}^{\infty} b_n$ sina $0 \leqslant$ an $\leqslant b_n$, then

$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_n$
$\quad \leqslant b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \cdots + b_n$
$= \mathrm{t_n}$

but $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ Convergent, thei $\langle t_n \rangle \Rightarrow$ t as $n \to \infty$ $b_n \geqslant 0 \Rightarrow \langle\ t_n\ \rangle$ increasing seq and $t_n \leq t\ , \forall_n$ and $S_n \leqslant t_n, \forall n$, the $S_n \leqslant t$, $\mathrm{S_0}$ $\langle s_n \rangle$ is bounded

$\rightarrow \langle S_n \rangle$ is bounded and increasing (mono ton) $\Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{s_n} \rangle$ Convergent sequence

$\Rightarrow \sum_{ns}^{\infty}$ an Cowlergint.

(2) Suppose $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ bn Converyont

by (1), $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ an Convergent and $\rightarrow C!$, so $\sum_{n,1}^{\infty} b_n$ divergent

P – SERIES

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}, \qquad p > 0.$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \cdots$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \begin{cases} \text{Canerge} & \text{if } p > 1 \\ \text{diveng} & \text{if } < p \leqslant 1 \end{cases}$

Examples 3.6:

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5n^3} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}, p = 3 > 1$

then P - Series $\rightarrow p = 3\rangle 1$, sa Caniergent

(2) $\sum_n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{t}}}, p^{-1} \frac{1}{2} < 1$

Then p series, $P = \frac{1}{2} < 1, d$ inevgent

Theorem 3.4: let Lan and $\sum b_n$ be posifive term Series s.t $\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \; L \neq 0$ then

Example 3.7:

D) $\sum^{\infty} n^3 - 1$

$n = 04n^5 - 3n^2 + 3$

$a_n = \frac{n^3 - 1}{4a^5 - 3n^2 + 3} \geqslant 0$, choose bns $\frac{1}{n^2}$ to Compave

$\sum$ thans $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ Convergant (p-sories $p = 2 > 1$)

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1\text{in } \frac{n^3-1}{4n5-3n^2+3} \div \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} = \frac{n^5-n^2}{4n^5-3n^2+3} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{n^5}{n5}-\frac{n^2}{n^5}}{4\frac{n^5}{n^5}-3\frac{n^2}{n^5}+\frac{3}{n^5}}$$

$$= L_{n\to\infty} \frac{1-\frac{1}{n^3}}{4-\frac{3}{n^3}+\frac{3}{n^5}} = \text{Lim}_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

by theorem above $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}$ an Convargant.

$\left(2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2+2n+1}\right.$

(3) Ratio test) a.mil sl: in. 1 - If $b < 1 \Rightarrow \sum$ an Cowergent.

2 if $h > 1 \Rightarrow 2$ an divergent.

3 -if $b = 1 ==\Rightarrow$ no infurmations.