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$$1) A) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{1+1/k}} \quad , \quad \alpha_k = \frac{1}{k^{1+1/k}}$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{k} \quad \frac{\alpha_k}{b_k} = \frac{1}{1} (0, \infty) \quad \frac{\alpha_k}{b_k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[k]{k}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1 \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_k \alpha_k \sim \sum_k b_k \quad \sum_k \alpha_k = \infty$$

$$B) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-1/k}) \quad e^{-1/k} = \sqrt[k]{\frac{1}{e}} \leq \sqrt[k]{1} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - e^{-1/k} \geq 0$$

$$\alpha_k \rightarrow 0$$

$$b_k = 1$$

$$1 = x \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-x} = 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha_k}{b_k} = \frac{1 - e^{-1/k}}{1/k} \rightarrow 1 \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\Gamma) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k \cdot \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/k}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\ln(1+x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{(1+x)^{-1}} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_k \neq 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}\right)}_{a_k}, \quad b_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \Rightarrow b_k = \frac{1}{k} \quad \text{για να έχουμε } \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$

a_k

$$\frac{a_k}{b_k} = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}\right)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1 \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$E) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln k)^{\ln k}} = \sum a_k \sim \sum 2^k a_k$$

$$a_k > 0$$

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$$b_k = 2^k \frac{1}{(\ln 2^k)^{\ln 2^k}} = \frac{2^k}{(k \ln 2)^{k \ln 2}} = \left[\frac{2}{(k \ln 2)^{\ln 2}} \right]^k = b_k > 0$$

$$\sqrt[k]{b_k} = \frac{2}{(k \ln 2)^{\ln 2}} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0 < 1 \quad \text{κρ. } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k \text{ συγκλ.} \Rightarrow \sum a_k \text{ συγκλ.}$$

$$2) \left. \begin{array}{l} a_k, b_k > 0, \forall k \\ \sum a_k, \sum b_k \text{ συγκλ.} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum a_k b_k \text{ συγκλ.} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a_k \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \exists k_0 \in \mathbb{N} \\ a_k \leq 1, (\forall k \geq k_0) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 < a_k b_k \leq 1 \cdot b_k \quad (\forall k \geq k_0) \\ \sum_{k=k_0}^{\infty} b_k \text{ συγκλ.} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k b_k \text{ συγκ.} \Rightarrow \sum_k a_k b_k \text{ συγκ.}$$

3) $a_n > 0, a_n \rightarrow 0$
 $\Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ συγκ.} \Rightarrow \sum b_n$

$$\sqrt{|b_n|} = a_n \rightarrow 0 < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum b_n \text{ συγκ.}$$

4) $a_n > 0, a_n \searrow 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists (n_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ υπαρχ. $\sum a_{n_k}$ συγκ. ίσως

$$a_{n_k} \leq a_{n_{k+1}} = \frac{1}{n_{k+1}^2}, \forall k$$

$n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k, \dots$
 Διαλέγουμε το n_k $\boxed{a_{n_k} \leq 1}$ ($\exists k_0 \mid a_{n_k} \leq 1, (\forall n \geq k_0)$ διατ)

Σύμφωνα με την επαγωγή έστω ότι έχω κατασκευάσει $n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_k$

$$a_{n_i} \leq \frac{1}{n_i^2}, \forall i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$$

Θα βρούμε $n_{k+1} > n_k$ $a_{n_{k+1}} \leq \frac{1}{(n_{k+1})^2}$

Για $\varepsilon = 1/(n_{k+1})^2$, εφόσον $a_n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \exists k_0 \mid \forall n > k_0, a_n < \frac{1}{(n_{k+1})^2}, \forall n \geq k_0$

$$\text{Διάλεξη } n_{u+1} \geq k_0, n_{u+1} > n_u \Rightarrow a_{n_{u+1}} < \frac{1}{(u+1)^2}$$

5) $a_n > 0$

Σειρά συγκλίνει

$$n_1 < \dots < n_u < n_{u+1}$$

$$(a_{n_k})_k \Rightarrow \sum_k a_{n_k}$$

Θεωρούμε τα μερικά αθροίσματα ως νέες σειράς

$$t_v = \sum_{k=1}^v a_{n_k} = a_{n_1} + a_{n_2} + \dots + a_{n_v} \leq a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n_v} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_v} a_k$$

Το μερικό αθρ ως αρχ σειράς $S_m = \sum_{k=1}^m a_k$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n_v} a_k = S_{n_v} \leq M > 0$$

$$\text{Διάλεξη } n_{u+1} \geq k_0, n_{u+1} > n_u \Rightarrow a_{n_{u+1}} < \frac{1}{(u+1)^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{8) } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{2k} \\ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{2k-1} \end{array} \right\} \text{συμλ.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \text{ συμλ.}$$

$$t_v = \sum_{k=1}^v a_{2k} = a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2v}$$

$$s_v = \sum_{k=1}^v a_{2k-1} = a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{2v-1}$$

$$U_m = \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_k = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_m$$

$$t_n + S_n = U_{2n}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \searrow$$

$$t = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{2k}, \quad S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{2k-1}$$

$$U_{2n-1} = S + t_{n-1}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$S + t$$

$$U_{2n} \rightarrow S + t \leftarrow U_{2n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (U_m)_m \text{ συνηλ.}$$

$$U_m \rightarrow S + t$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_k \text{ συνηλ.}$$

Αραιοσρογο: Διαλέγουμε $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k}$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\alpha_k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{2k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k} > +\infty$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{2k-1} = - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k-1} = -\infty$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k-1} \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

7) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \sum \alpha_n \text{ συνηλ.} \\ b_n \geq b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sum_n \alpha_n b_n \text{ συνηλ.} \quad \alpha_n \geq 0, |b_n| \leq M$
 $| \alpha_n b_n | \leq M | \alpha_n |$

$$\text{Cancelling } \alpha_n \Rightarrow b_n \geq b \quad c_n = b_n - b \geq 0$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n \sigma_n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n (b_n - b) \sigma_n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^n \alpha_n (b_n - b) \rightarrow P$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^n \alpha_n b_n - b \sum_{n=1}^n \alpha_n \Rightarrow \sum \alpha_n b_n$$