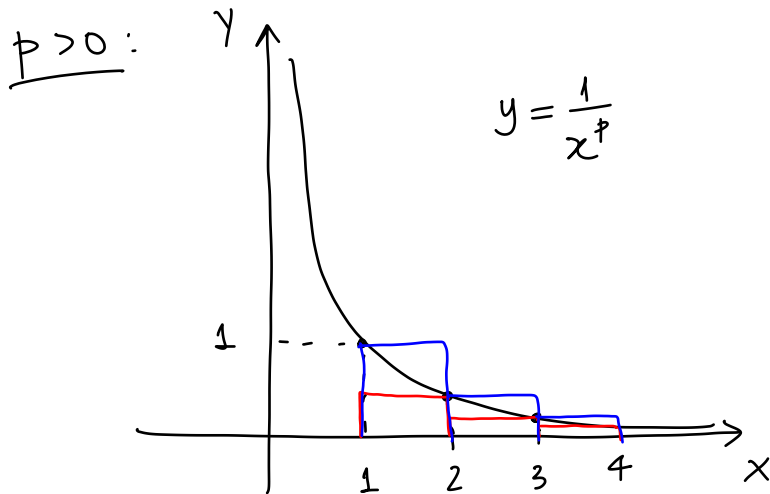


$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^p} + \dots$$

teste integral
(livro)



$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx \text{ converge se } p > 1$$

Soma das áreas dos retângulos coincide com a soma da série.

Testes de convergência

série alternada: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n y_n$, com $y_n \geq 0$.

Exemplo: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} = -1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \dots$

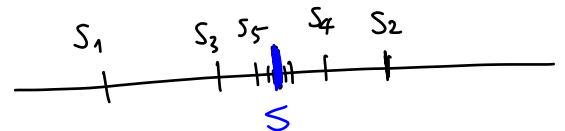
Teste da série alternada: Dada uma série alternada

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n y_n$. Se a série satisfaz:

i) $y_{n+1} \leq y_n$ (decrecente) $\left(\frac{y_{n+1}}{y_n} \leq 1 \text{ ou } y_{n+1} - y_n \leq 0 \right)$

ii) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0$

então a série é convergente.



Exemplos: 1) (Harmônica alternada) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{y_n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots$

$$i) \frac{y_{n+1}}{y_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot n = \frac{n}{n+1} \leq 1 \Rightarrow y_{n+1} \leq y_n$$

$$ii) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0.$$

Pelo teste da série alternada, a série harmônica alternada é convergente.

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3n}{4n-1}^{y_n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n}{4n-1} \cdot \frac{\overbrace{\frac{1}{n}}^{=1}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{4 - \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{3}{4} \neq 0$$

O teste da série alternada é inconclusivo. Mas

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3n}{4n-1}$ não existe, pois

$$n \text{ é par: } \frac{(-1)^n 3n}{4n-1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{4}$$

$$n \text{ é ímpar: } \frac{(-1)^n 3n}{4n-1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{3}{4}$$

Portanto, pelo teste da divergência, a série é divergente.

Teste do razão: Dado $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \right| \begin{cases} < 1, \text{ ent\~{a}o a s\~{e}rie converge} \\ > 1 \text{ ou n\~{a}o existe, ent\~{a}o a s\~{e}rie diverge} \\ = 1, \text{ o teste \u00e9 inconclusivo.} \end{cases}$$

• $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ converge ($p=2>1$), mas $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} \right|$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \right|^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \right|^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \right|^2 = 1$$

• $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverge, mas $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \right|$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \right| = 1.$$

Exemplos: 1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n^3}{3^n}$

$$\left| \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{(-1)^{n+1} (n+1)^3}{3^{n+1}}}{\frac{(-1)^n n^3}{3^n}} \right| = \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)^3}{3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{3^n}{(-1)^n \cdot n^3} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(-1)^n} \cdot \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^3}{n^3} \right| = \left| (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^3 \right| = |-1| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{3} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{n+1}{n} \right|^3$$

$$\stackrel{(n \geq 1)}{=} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \right)^3 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} < 1$$

Portanto, a s\u00e9rie \u00e9 convergente.

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!}$$

$$n! = n \underbrace{(n-1)(n-2) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}_{(n-1)!}$$

$$\left| \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{n^n}{n!}} \right| = \left| \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^n} \right| = \left| \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n^n} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{n!}{(n+1)n!} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^n \cdot (n+1)}{n^n} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \cdot (n+1) \right| \stackrel{(n \geq 1)}{=} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e > 1 \quad \therefore \text{a s\u00e9rie diverge.}$$

Teste da raiz: Dado $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|x_n|} \begin{cases} < 1, \text{ ent\u00e3o a s\u00e9rie converge} \\ > 1 \text{ ou n\u00e3o existe, ent\u00e3o a s\u00e9rie diverge} \\ = 1, \text{ o teste \u00e9 inconclusivo.} \end{cases}$$

Observa\u00e7\u00e3o: Sempre que o teste da raz\u00e3o for inconclusivo, o teste da raiz tamb\u00e9m ser\u00e1 inconclusivo e vice-versa.

Exemplo: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2n+3}{3n+2}\right)^n$

$$\sqrt[n]{|x_n|} = \sqrt[n]{\left|\frac{2n+3}{3n+2}\right|^n} = \left|\frac{2n+3}{3n+2}\right| \stackrel{(n \geq 1)}{=} \frac{2n+3}{3n+2} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{2 + \frac{3}{n}}{3 + \frac{2}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|x_n|} = \frac{2}{3} < 1 \quad \therefore \text{a s\u00e9rie \u00e9 convergente.}$$