

Repetition:

• $f: [1, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ monotont avtagande.

$$s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k), \quad n \geq 1.$$

Då gäller:

$$s_{n+1} - f(1) \leq \sum_1^{n+1} f(x) dx \leq s_n \quad \forall n \geq 1. \quad (*)$$

* Synnerhet [Integralkriteriet]:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n \text{ existerar}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx := \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^T f(x) dx \text{ existerar.}$$

Kor. (Föreläsning VIII)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p} = \begin{cases} \text{konv. om } p > 1 \\ +\infty \text{ om } p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Ex. Definiera $\varphi(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{1+t}}$, $t > 0$. Visa att $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t\varphi(t) = 1$.

• Sätt $f_t(x) = \frac{1}{x^{1+t}}$, $x \geq 1$ (monotont avtagande)

$$s_n(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n f_t(k), \quad \varphi(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n(t) \quad \forall t > 0.$$

$$(*) \quad s_{n+1}(t) - 1 \leq \underbrace{\sum_1^{n+1} f_t(x) dx}_{= \left[-\frac{1}{t} x^{-t} \right]_1^{n+1}} \leq s_n(t) = \frac{1}{t} (1 - (n+1)^{-t})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \leadsto t\varphi(t) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t s_{n+1}(t) \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{t} (1 - (n+1)^{-t}) + 1 \right)}_{1 - (n+1)^{-t} + t} \\ &= 1 + t \rightarrow 1, \text{ då } t \rightarrow 0^+. \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \quad t\varphi(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t s_n(t) \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t \frac{1}{t} (1 - (n+1)^{-t}) = 1.$$

$$\leadsto 1 \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t\varphi(t) \leq 1 \quad \leadsto \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t\varphi(t) = 1.$$

Teleskopserier summor:

• $b_0, b_1, \dots \rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = 0$

$a_k = b_k - b_{k-1}, \quad k \geq 1. \quad \leadsto \quad s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (b_k - b_{k-1})$

$$= (\cancel{b_1} - b_0) + (b_2 - \cancel{b_1}) + \dots + (b_n - \cancel{b_{n-1}})$$

$$= b_n - b_0 \rightarrow -b_0, \text{ då } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\leadsto \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = -b_0.$$

Ex. Beräkna $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{k^2} \right)$

Obs: $\ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{k^2} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{k^2 - 1}{k^2} \right) = \ln \underbrace{\left(\frac{k^2 - 1}{(k-1)(k+1)} \right)}_{(k-1)(k+1)} - \ln k^2$

$$= \ln(k+1) + \ln(k-1) - 2 \ln k$$

$$= (\ln(k+1) - \ln k) - (\ln k - \ln(k-1)) \quad \forall k \geq 2.$$

$$\leadsto a_k := \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} \right) = \underbrace{(\ln(k+2) - \ln(k+1))}_{=: b_k} - \underbrace{(\ln(k+1) - \ln k)}_{=: b_{k-1}}, \quad k \geq 1.$$

$$\leadsto \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{k^2} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = -b_0 = \underline{\underline{-\ln 2}}. \quad (\underline{b_0 = \ln 2})$$

• Trivial obs: Antag att $a_1, a_2, \dots$ och $b_1, b_2, \dots$ är två talföljder.

Om • $a_k \geq 0, \quad \forall k \geq 1$

• $\exists C > 0, M \geq 1$ s.a. $a_k \leq C b_k \quad \forall k \geq M$

• $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k < +\infty$

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

Bevis: Eftersom $a_k \geq 0 \quad \forall k$

så räcker det att visa att $\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \right)$ är begränsad

$$\leadsto \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^M a_k + \sum_{k=M+1}^n a_k$$

$$\leq C \underbrace{\sum_{k=M+1}^n b_k}_{\text{begränsad}}$$

✗

Ex. Konvergerar $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-(\ln k)^2}$?

(3)

Obs. $u^2 \geq 2u \quad \forall u \geq 2. \leadsto (\ln k)^2 \geq 2 \ln k \quad \forall k \geq 4.$

$$a_k = e^{-(\ln k)^2}, \quad b_k = e^{-2 \ln k} = \frac{1}{k^2} \leadsto a_k \leq b_k \quad \forall k \geq 4 = M$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \text{ konvergerar (Föreläsning VIII) } \quad \text{c=1}$$

[Trivialabs]

$$\leadsto \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \text{ konvergerar. (Svar = Ja).}$$