

$$\frac{1 + (-2)^n \sin \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{n}2^n} = \overbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}2^n}}^{a_n} + \overbrace{(-1)^n \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{n}}}_{b_n}$$

$$\forall n, |a_n| \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$ is a geometric series that converges, hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges absolutely by the comparison test.

$$\forall n, |b_n| = \frac{|\sin \frac{1}{n}|}{\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{f(x)=\sin(\frac{1}{x})-\frac{1}{x} \neq 0, f(1)<0}{\leq} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$ converges, and again by the comparison test, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converges absolutely.

In conclusion, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| + |b_n|$ converges from X.9 and since $|a_n + b_n| \leq |a_n| + |b_n|$ the comparison test tells us that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + (-2)^n \sin \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{n}2^n}$$

converges absolutely.

Let $a_n = \frac{\cos 2n}{\ln(n^n + n^2)}$, $b_n = 1 - \cos \frac{1}{n} = 2\sin^2 \frac{1}{2n}$.

(1)

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2}$ converges, and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{\left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^2} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\sin \frac{1}{2n}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^2} \stackrel{\text{VII.18}}{=} 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} = 2$$

Since $\forall n, b_n \geq 0$, the limit comparison test tells us that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converges absolutely.

(2)

If $f(x) = \ln(x^x + x^2)$, then $f'(x) = \frac{x^x \ln x + 2x + x^x}{x^x + x^2} > 0$ for every $x \geq 1$. Then $f(x)$ is increasing, thus $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ is decreasing which tells us that $\frac{1}{f(n)} = \frac{1}{\ln(n^n + n^2)}$ is decreasing. Also,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0 \stackrel{\text{VII.18}}{\implies} \frac{1}{\ln(n^n + n^2)} \rightarrow 0$$

The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos 2n$ is bounded (question 33, 6th unit) and X.22 tells us that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos 2n \frac{1}{\ln(n^n + n^2)} \text{ converges}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ doesn't converge absolutely since:

$$|a_n| = \left| \frac{\cos 2n}{\ln(n^n + n^2)} \right| \geq \underbrace{\frac{\cos^2 2n}{\ln(n^n + n^2)}}_{c_n} = \underbrace{\frac{\cos 4n}{2 \ln(n^n + n^2)}}_{d_n} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2 \ln(n^n + n^2)}}_{e_n}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n$ converges by the same arguments as $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$. Had $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ converged, by X.9 we would get that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n$ converges but that's a contradiction because

$$1/2 \xleftarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} \frac{n \ln n}{2 \ln(2n^n)} \leq \frac{n \ln n}{2 \ln(n^n + n^2)} \leq \frac{n \ln n}{2 \ln(n^n)} = 1/2$$

Thus, $\frac{n \ln n}{2 \ln(n^n + n^2)} \rightarrow 1/2 > 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ diverges according to question 27 in the 6th unit and in conclusion $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n$ diverges by the limit comparison test.

Then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \text{ diverges} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| \text{ diverges}$$

by the comparison test and in conclusion $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges conditionally.

From (1), (2), $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n + b_n$ converges by X.9, and we if assume that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n + b_n|$ converges then $|a_n| = |a_n + b_n - b_n| \leq |a_n + b_n| + |b_n|$ which implies that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ converges, but we saw it diverges.

Hence $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n + b_n|$ diverges and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n + b_n$ converges conditionally. QED.

אם $\frac{a}{2+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$ עבור $x > 0$ הוכיח שהסדרה $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a}{2+n^2}$ מתכנסת וחישובי כיוון $\frac{a}{2+n^2}$

הוכחה: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a}{2+n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a}{2+n^2}$ ונראה כי $\frac{a}{2+n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ עבור $n \geq 1$ ולכן הסדרה מתכנסת לפי קריטריון השוואה.

עבור $x > 0$ מתקיים $\frac{a}{2+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$ כי $a \leq \frac{2+x^2}{x^2} = \frac{2}{x^2} + 1$ ולכן $\frac{a}{2+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$.

לכן $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a}{2+k^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ ולכן הסדרה מתכנסת.

① $a_1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{a}{k^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a}{k^2} < \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{a}{2}$ ולכן $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right]_1^t = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{a} < \frac{\pi}{4}$: ע"פ הבעה

הסדרה $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ מתכנסת ל- $\frac{\pi^2}{6}$ ולכן $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a}{2+n^2} < \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{a}{2}$ עבור $a < 1$.

עבור $0 < x < 1$ מתקיים $g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} < \frac{1}{2}$.

לכן $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a}{2+n^2} < \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$ ולכן הסדרה מתכנסת.

אם $\sum a_n$ מתכנסת אז $\cos a_n \rightarrow 1$ (לפי גראף). נראה כי $a_n \rightarrow 0$ והוכחה: $\cos a_n \rightarrow 1$ אם ורק אם $a_n \rightarrow 0$.

הוכחה: אם $\sum a_n$ מתכנסת אז $a_n \rightarrow 0$ ולכן $\cos a_n \rightarrow 1$.

אם $\sum a_n$ מתכנסת אז $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow 1$ ולכן $a_{n+1} \sim a_n$ והוכחה: $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow 1$ אם ורק אם $a_n \rightarrow 0$.

אם $\sum a_n$ מתכנסת אז $a_n \leq a_{n+1} + a_n^2$ והוכחה: $a_n \leq a_{n+1} + a_n^2$ אם ורק אם $a_n \rightarrow 0$.

אם $\sum |a_{n+1} - a_n|$ מתכנסת אז a_n מתכנסת. הוכחה: $\sum |a_{n+1} - a_n| < \infty$ ולכן a_n מתכנסת.

עבור $\epsilon > 0$ קיים N כזה ש $|a_{m+1} - a_{n+1}| = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^m (a_{k+1} - a_k) \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^m |a_{k+1} - a_k| < \epsilon$

לכן $|a_n - a_m| < \epsilon$ עבור $n, m > N$ ולכן a_n מתכנסת. הוכחה: $|a_n - a_m| < \epsilon$ עבור $n, m > N$.

אם $|a_n| < 1$ אז (a_n) מתכנסת. הוכחה: $|a_n| < 1$ ולכן $a_n \rightarrow 0$ והוכחה: $|a_n| < 1$ אם ורק אם $a_n \rightarrow 0$.

אם $|a_n| < \frac{1}{2}$ אז $|a_n| < \frac{1}{2}$ ולכן $a_n \rightarrow 0$ והוכחה: $|a_n| < \frac{1}{2}$ אם ורק אם $a_n \rightarrow 0$.

אם $|a_n| < \frac{1}{n}$ אז $a_n \rightarrow 0$ והוכחה: $|a_n| < \frac{1}{n}$ אם ורק אם $a_n \rightarrow 0$.

אם $|a_n| < \frac{1}{n^2}$ אז $\sum a_n$ מתכנסת. הוכחה: $|a_n| < \frac{1}{n^2}$ ולכן הסדרה מתכנסת לפי קריטריון השוואה.

▮

Let A_n, B_n, C_n be the partial sums of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ respectively. Then

$$B_n = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (a_{2k-1} + a_{2k}) = (a_1 + a_2) + \dots + (a_{2n-1} + a_{2n}) = A_{2n}$$

$$C_n = \sum_{k=1}^n c_k = a_1 + (a_2 + a_3) + \dots + (a_{2n-2} + a_{2n-1}) = A_{2n-1}$$

So B_n, C_n are subsequences of A_n . Also,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n = S \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n = S$$

which implies (using question 100 in the 3rd unit) that $A_n \rightarrow S$ or $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = S$ as needed.

✂

From (▮), $B_n = A_{2n}$ and $C_n = A_{2n-1}$ therefore

$$B_n - C_n = A_{2n} - A_{2n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} a_k - \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} a_k = a_{2n}$$

Since a_{2n} is a subsequence of a_n , and it is known that $a_n \rightarrow 0$, the above implies $B_n - C_n \rightarrow 0$. B_n and C_n both converge, which gives us

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n$$

And then we can use the result of (▮) to conclude that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$.

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If $a_n = (-1)^n$ then:

- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ diverges (implied by X.5).
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((-1)^{2n-1} + (-1)^{2n}) = 0$
- $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} ((-1)^{2n-2} + (-1)^{2n-1}) = 0$ and from X.12, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n = -1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n = -1$.

And the problem was disproved.