

អាជីវកម្ម

សំណើរបាយការណ៍

$\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1} \subset \mathbb{R}$ លេខវិជ្ជាកំណត់នៃលូចបន្ទុយ

$$S_1 = a_1$$

$$S_2 = a_1 + a_2$$

$$S_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3$$

$$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow (S_n)_{n \geq 1}$$

(នៅថ្ងៃនេះ $(S_n)_{n \geq 1}$ គោរពកម្លែង (series) ដូចតាមការ
តាំង $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ (ឬ: ថ្ងៃនេះ S_n គោរពតុកម្លែងទី n
(nth partial sum))

- នៅតាមការតាម $(S_n)_{n \geq 1}$ ត្រូវឱ្យ និង (នៅក្នុងការសរស់សរស់កម្លែង) និងដំឡើងការពាយ

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ ត្រូវឱ្យ } \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < +\infty \right]$$

លទ្ធផល $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ ចាប់ជានេះ (sum)

- ភាគតាម $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$, ត្រូវបាន និង (នៅក្នុងការសរុប) និង (diverges) នៅពេលបញ្ចូល

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ ត្រូវបាន } \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = +\infty \right]$$

កំណត់របៀប: ចុចរចនាដំឡើង $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ ដីជា / ត្រូវបាន

វិធី ដំឡើង $a_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$

ស្ថិតិ $S_1 = a_1 = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$

$$S_2 = a_1 + a_2 = \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$S_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

ដូច្នេះ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} = 1$

នេះគឺជានៅ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ ជីវិតា (នៅក្នុងការសរុប) 1

□

លទ្ធផល: ១) នរណែនការឈូរវា $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$ ត្រូវឱ្យ / ផែន

វគ្គី. ឯកសារ $a_n = (-1)^n$

ចិត្តរាយ

$$S_1 = a_1 = (-1)^1 = -1$$

$$S_2 = a_1 + a_2 = (-1)^1 + (-1)^2 = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$S_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = (-1)^1 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^3 = (-1) + 1 + (-1) = -1$$

$$S_4 = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$S_n = \begin{cases} -1 & ; n \text{ មែនតាំងបាន } \\ 0 & ; n \text{ មែនជុងចុង } \end{cases}$$

ដើម្បីការ $(S_n)_{n \geq 1}$ ផ្តល់ការ នឹងការ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$ ផែន

អង្គរមករាលកិច្ច (Geometric Series)

ឱ្យ $a \neq 0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $r \in \mathbb{R}$ អង្គរមករាល (geometric series) ដូច

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} := a + ar^1 + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots + ar^{n-1} + \dots$$

នៅពីនេះ a វាទោដីវិនិច្ឆ័យ នៃ r វាទោ ចុងកិច្ច។

ទទួលខ្លួន: ចាប់ពីនេះ ឬការណើនកិច្ច នូវការអនុវត្តន៍ការរាយការណ៍

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}; a = \frac{1}{9} \text{ នៃ } r = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{5^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{5 \cdot 5^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{5} \text{ នៃ } r = \frac{1}{5}$$

Geometric Series test:

$$S_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} \text{ ជាកំណត់សរុប}$$

- אם $|r| < 1$ אז $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = \frac{a}{1-r}$

- אם $|r| > 1$ אז $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = +\infty$

ឧបករណ៍: \textcircled{1} $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{9}; r = \frac{1}{3} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} \\ = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 5}{4^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n 5 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^5 \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{5}{4}; r = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow |r| = \left|-\frac{1}{4}\right| = \frac{1}{4} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 5}{4^n} = \frac{-\frac{5}{4}}{1 - (-\frac{1}{4})} = -1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3^{2n} 5^{1-n} = 3^{2(0)} 5^{1-0} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3^{2n} 5^{1-n} \\ = 5 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3^{2n} 5^{1-n}$$

ถ้า $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3^{2n} 5^{1-n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{g^n}{5^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g \left(\frac{g}{5}\right)^{n-1}$

$$\Rightarrow a = g; r = \frac{g}{5} > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3^{2n} 5^{1-n} = +\infty$$

□

Divergent test:

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ เป็นอนุกรมที่ไม่ต่างกันจริงๆ

ก็ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$ แล้ว $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = +\infty$

ตัวอย่าง: ① $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n}$

ถ้า $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{n} = 1 \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = +\infty$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 ; \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 = +\infty \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 = +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-n}{2n+5} ; \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n}{2n+5} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{n}{n}}{\frac{2n}{n} + \frac{5}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{2 + \frac{5}{n}} = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-n}{2n+5} = +\infty$$

□

5.2 ឧបករណ៍

នាន់នេះ: ឬ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ មិនចូលរាយទាំងអស់ (ត្រូវ) មែនឲ្យដឹង

- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ មិនចូលរាយទៅ ឬ $a_n \geq 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$

- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ មិនចូលរាយទៅក្នុងទីនេះ ឬ $a_n > 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$

① The Integral test

(5) The integral test: พิจารณาอนุกรม $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n$ ที่ $a_n \geq 0$ สำหรับทุก $n \geq 1$ และ $r \in \mathbb{N}$
 ถ้า $f(n) := a_n$ สำหรับทุก $n \geq r$ เป็นฟังก์ชันต่อเนื่อง และ ไม่เพิ่ม ($f'(x) < 0$) แล้ว จะได้ว่า

ถ้า $\int_{x=r}^{+\infty} f(x)dx < +\infty$ แล้ว $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n < +\infty$

ถ้า $\int_{x=r}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = +\infty$ แล้ว $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n = +\infty$

ตัวอย่าง: ① $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$

วิธีที่ 1 กำหนด $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \forall x > 1$

② Is f cont.? : เนื่องจาก $h(x) = x$ ต่อเนื่องทุกที่บน \mathbb{R} กท. $x \in [1, +\infty)$ ดังนั้น $\frac{1}{h(x)} = \frac{1}{x}$ เนื่องจากเป็นการบูรณาการ $[1, +\infty)$

③ Is f nonincreasing? : เนื่องจาก $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \forall x > 1$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0 \quad \forall x > 1 \Rightarrow f$: เมื่อ x ยิ่งใหญ่ f ยิ่งน้อย

④ อนุมัติ $\int_{x=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{x=1}^{x=t} \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln x]_{x=1}^{x=t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\ln t - \ln 1] = +\infty$$

សម្រាប់ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = +\infty$

□

វិធាន៖ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-n^2}$

នូវរាយ ① និមួយៗ $f(x) = xe^{-x^2} \quad \forall x > 1$

② Is f cont.? : $f(x) = xe^{-x^2} = \frac{x}{e^{x^2}}$ (និងទាំងពីរលាក់)

③ Is f' អិវិត្តន៍: ស្ថានចុះឈាម: $x > 1$ និង

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx}(xe^{-x^2}) = xe^{-x^2}(-2x) + e^{-x^2} \\ &= (\underline{-2x^2+1})e^{-x^2} < 0 \\ &\text{ក្នុង } x^2 > 1 \Rightarrow 2x^2 > 2 > 1 \\ &\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x^2 > 1 - 2x^2 \\ &\Rightarrow 0 > 1 - 2x^2 \end{aligned}$$

និង f អិវិត្តន៍នៅលើកនេះ

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \quad \int_{x=1}^{+\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x=1}^{x=t} xe^{-x^2} dx \\ &= \dots = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{e^{-x^2}}{2} \right]_{x=1}^{x=t} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{e^{-t^2}}{2} + \frac{e^{-1^2}}{2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2e^{t^2}} + \frac{1}{2e} \right]$$

~~$t^2 \rightarrow 0$~~

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2e} = \frac{1}{2e}$$

พิจารณา $\int_{x=1}^{+\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx < +\infty$ ดังนี้ $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} n e^{-n^2} < +\infty$ D

ดู!

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)(\ln(\ln n))}$$

(6) The p -series: ให้ $p \in \mathbb{R}$ พิจารณาอนุกรมพี $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \frac{1}{1^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots$

ถ้า $p > 1$ และ $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} < +\infty$

$[p=1 ; \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \in \text{Harmonic Series}]$

ถ้า $p \leq 1$ และ $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = +\infty$

พิสูจน์: ① $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} ; p=1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = +\infty$

② $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} ; p=2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < +\infty$

③ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2019 n^{-1.01} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2019 \cdot \frac{1}{n^{1.01}} ; p=1.01$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2019 n^{-1.01} < +\infty$

$$④ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2}{n^{3\sqrt{n}}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2}{n \cdot n^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \sum \frac{-2}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}}; p = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2}{n^{3\sqrt{n}}} < +\infty$$

□