

SERIES NUMÉRICAS DE TÉRMINOS POSITIVOS

Clasificar las siguientes series aplicando el criterio de D'Alambert:

1. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{(n+1)!} =$	2. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n .n =$	3. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{3^n} =$	4. $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^2-1}{2^n} =$	5. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n^3+1} =$
6. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n.3^n} =$	7. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} =$	8. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2} =$	9. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{n!} =$	10. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{n^3+2} =$
11. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{3^n+1} =$	12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n.7^n}{n!} =$	13. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(n+1)!} =$	14. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{(2n)!} =$	15. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(3n-1)!} =$
16. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n!} =$ opcional	17. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{(n+1)^n} =$ opcional			

1. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{(n+1)!} =$

$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{5^n}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{5^{n-1}}{(n-1+1)!}} = \frac{5^n .n!}{(n+1)! .5^{n-1}}$ $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{5^n .n!}{(n+1)! .5^{n-1}} = \frac{5^n .\cancel{n!}}{(n+1) .\cancel{n!} .5^{n-1}} = \frac{5^n}{(n+1) .5^{n-1}}$ $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{5^n}{(n+1) .5^{n-1}} = \frac{5^{n-(n-1)}}{(n+1)} = \frac{5}{n+1}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{n+1} = 0 < 1 \quad \text{Serie Convergente}$

2. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n .n =$

<p>Calculamos el cociente</p> $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n .n}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1} .(n-1)}$ <p>Para simplificar las potencias aplicamos: $a^b = a^{b-1} .a$ y calculamos el límite</p>

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n \cdot n}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\cancel{n-1}} \frac{3}{4} \cdot n}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\cancel{n-1}} \cdot (n-1)} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}n}{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{4}n}{n-1} = \frac{3}{4} < 1 \quad \text{Serie convergente}$$

$$3. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{3^n} =$$

Calculamos el cociente

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{n!}{3^n}}{\frac{(n-1)!}{3^{n-1}}} = \frac{n! 3^{n-1}}{3^n (n-1)!}$$

Aplicamos la propiedad $n! = n \cdot (n-1)!$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{n! 3^{n-1}}{3^n (n-1)!} = \frac{n \cancel{(n-1)!} 3^{n-1}}{3^n \cancel{(n-1)!}} = \frac{n \cdot 3^{n-1}}{3^n}$$

Para simplificar las potencias aplicamos: $a^b = a^{b-1} \cdot a$ y calculamos el límite

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{n \cdot 3^{n-1}}{3^n} = \frac{n \cdot \cancel{3^{n-1}}}{\cancel{3^{n-1}} \cdot 3} = \frac{n}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3} = \infty > 1 \quad \text{Serie Divergente}$$

$$4. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{2^n} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{n^2 - 1}{2^n}}{\frac{(n-1)^2 - 1}{2^{n-1}}} = \frac{(n^2 - 1) 2^{n-1}}{2^n [(n-1)^2 - 1]} = \frac{(n^2 - 1) 2^{n-1}}{2^n [n^2 - 2n + \cancel{1} - \cancel{1}]} = \frac{(n^2 - 1) 2^{n-1}}{2^n [n^2 - 2n]}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{(n^2 - 1) 2^{n-1}}{2^n [n^2 - 2n]} = \frac{(n^2 - 1) \cancel{2^{n-1}}}{\cancel{2^{n-1}} \cdot 2 [n^2 - 2n]} = \frac{n^2 - 1}{2 \cdot [n^2 - 2n]} = \frac{n^2 - 1}{2n^2 - 4n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{2n^2 - 4n} = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \quad \text{Serie Convergente}$$

$$5. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n^3 + 1} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{3^n}{n^3 + 1}}{\frac{3^{n-1}}{(n-1)^3 + 1}} = \frac{3^n [(n-1)^3 + 1]}{(n^3 + 1) 3^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{3 \cdot \cancel{3^{n-1}} [(n-1)^3 + 1]}{(n^3 + 1) \cancel{3^{n-1}}} = \frac{3(n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - \cancel{1} + \cancel{1})}{n^3 + 1} = \frac{3n^3 - 9n^2 + 9n}{n^3 + 1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^3 - 9n^2 + 9n}{n^3 + 1} = 3 > 1 \quad \text{Serie Divergente}$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n \cdot 3^n} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{n!}{n \cdot 3^n}}{\frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1) \cdot 3^{(n-1)}}} = \frac{n! \cdot (n-1) \cdot 3^{(n-1)}}{n \cdot 3^n \cdot (n-1)!}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{n! \cdot (n-1) \cdot 3^{(n-1)}}{n \cdot 3^n \cdot (n-1)!} = \frac{n \cdot \cancel{(n-1)!} \cdot (n-1) \cdot 3^{(n-1)}}{n \cdot 3^n \cdot \cancel{(n-1)!}_1}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\cancel{n} \cdot (n-1) \cdot 3^{(n-1)}}{\cancel{n} \cdot 3^n} = (n-1) \cdot 3^{(n-1-n)} = \frac{n-1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{3} = \infty \quad \text{Serie Divergente}$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{n}{2^n}}{\frac{n-1}{2^{(n-1)}}} = \frac{n \cdot 2^{n-1}}{2^n \cdot (n-1)}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{n \cdot 2^{n-1}}{2^n \cdot (n-1)} = \frac{n \cdot 2^{\cancel{n-1}-\cancel{n}}}{n-1} = \frac{n \cdot 2^{-1}}{n-1} = \frac{n}{2(n-1)} = \frac{n}{2n-2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2n-2} = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \quad \text{Serie Convergente}$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{2^n}{n^2}}{\frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-1)^2}} = \frac{2^n \cdot (n-1)^2}{n^2 \cdot 2^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{2^n \cdot (n-1)^2}{n^2 \cdot 2^{n-1}} = \frac{2^{n-(n-1)} \cdot (n-1)^2}{n^2} = \frac{2^{\cancel{n}-\cancel{n+1}} \cdot (n-1)^2}{n^2} = \frac{2 \cdot (n-1)^2}{n^2} = \frac{2(n^2 - 2n + 1 - 1)}{n^2}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{2(n^2 - 2n + \cancel{1} - \cancel{1})}{n^2} = \frac{2n^2 - 4n}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 - 4n}{n^2} = 2 > 1 \quad \text{Serie Divergente}$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{n!} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{4^n}{n!}}{\frac{4^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}} = \frac{4^n (n-1)!}{n! \cdot 4^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{4^n (n-1)!}{n! \cdot 4^{n-1}} = \frac{4^n \cancel{(n-1)!}}{n \cdot \cancel{(n-1)!} \cdot 4^{n-1}} = \frac{4^n}{n \cdot 4^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{4^n}{n \cdot 4^{n-1}} = \frac{4^{n-(n-1)}}{n} = \frac{4^{1-1}}{n} = \frac{4}{n}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{n} = 0 < 1$ *Serie Convergente*

$$10. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{n^3 + 2} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{2^{n+1}}{n^3 + 2}}{\frac{2^{n-1+1}}{(n-1)^3 + 2}} = \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot [(n-1)^3 + 2]}{(n^3 + 2) \cdot 2^n}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot [(n-1)^3 + 2]}{(n^3 + 2) \cdot 2^n} = \frac{2 \cdot \cancel{2}^1 \cdot [(n-1)^3 + 2]}{(n^3 + 2) \cdot \cancel{2}^1} = \frac{2 \cdot [(n-1)^3 + 2]}{n^3 + 2} = \frac{2(n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1 + 2)}{n^3 + 2}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1 + 2)}{n^3 + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^3 - 6n^2 + 6n + 1}{n^3 + 2} = 2 > 1$ *Serie Divergente*

$$11. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{3^n + 1} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{4^n}{3^n + 1}}{\frac{4^{n-1}}{3^{n-1} + 1}} = \frac{4^n \cdot (3^{n-1} + 1)}{(3^n + 1) \cdot 4^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{4^n \cdot (3^{n-1} + 1)}{(3^n + 1) \cdot 4^{n-1}} = \frac{4^{n-(n-1)} \cdot (3^{n-1} + 1)}{(3^n + 1)} = \frac{4 \cdot (3^{n-1} + 1)}{(3^n + 1)}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{4 \cdot (3^{n-1} + 1)}{3^n + 1} = \frac{4 \cdot 3^{n-1} + 4}{3^n + 1} = \frac{4 \cdot \frac{3^n}{3} + 4}{3^n + 1} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \cdot 3^n + 4}{3^n + 1}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{3} \cdot 3^n + 4}{3^n + 1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$ indeterminado

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{3} \cdot 3^n + 4}{3^n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3^n}}{1 + \frac{1}{3^n}} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} + 0}{1 + 0} = \frac{4}{3} > 1$$
 Serie Divergente

$$12. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot 7^n}{n!} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{n \cdot 7^n}{n!}}{\frac{(n-1) \cdot 7^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}} = \frac{n \cdot 7^n \cdot (n-1)!}{n! \cdot (n-1) \cdot 7^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{n \cdot 7^n \cdot (n-1)!}{n! \cdot (n-1) \cdot 7^{n-1}} = \frac{n \cdot 7^{\cancel{n} - (\cancel{n-1})} \cdot (n-1)!}{n! \cdot (n-1)} = \frac{n \cdot 7 \cdot (n-1)!}{n! \cdot (n-1)}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{n \cdot 7 \cdot (n-1)!}{n! \cdot (n-1)} = \frac{\cancel{n} \cdot 7 \cdot \cancel{(n-1)!}}{\cancel{n} \cdot \cancel{(n-1)!} \cdot (n-1)} = \frac{7}{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7}{n-1} = 0 < 1 \quad \text{Serie Convergente}$$

$$13. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(n+1)!} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{4}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{4}{(n-1+1)!}} = \frac{\cancel{4} \cdot n!}{\cancel{4} \cdot (n+1)!} = \frac{n!}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} = \frac{\cancel{n!}}{(n+1) \cdot \cancel{n!}} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 < 1 \quad \text{Serie Convergente}$$

$$14. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{(2n)!} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{3}{(2n)!}}{\frac{3}{(2(n-1))!}} = \frac{\cancel{3} \cdot (2(n-1))!}{\cancel{3} \cdot (2n)!} = \frac{(2n-2)!}{(2n)!}$$

Recordando que: $(2n)! = (2n)(2n-1)(2n-2)!$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{(2n-2)!}{(2n)!} = \frac{\cancel{(2n-2)!}}{(2n)(2n-1)\cancel{(2n-2)!}} = \frac{1}{2n(2n-1)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n(2n-1)} = 0 < 1 \quad \text{Serie convergente}$$

$$15. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(3n-1)!} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{n}{(3n-1)!}}{\frac{n-1}{(3(n-1)-1)!}} = \frac{n(3n-3-1)!}{(n-1)(3n-1)!} = \frac{n(3n-4)!}{(n-1)(3n-1)!}$$

Recordar que

$$(3n-1)! = (3n-1)(3n-2)(3n-3)(3n-4)!$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{n(3n-4)!}{(n-1)(3n-1)!} = \frac{n \cancel{(3n-4)!}^1}{(n-1)(3n-1)(3n-2)(3n-3) \cancel{(3n-4)!}^1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(n-1)(3n-1)(3n-2)(3n-3)} = 0 < 1 \quad \text{Serie convergente}$$

Para los siguientes series debemos recordar que $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$

$$16. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n!} =$$

Calculamos el cociente

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{(n+1)^n}{n!}}{\frac{(n-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}} = \frac{(n+1)^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)^{n-1}} = \frac{(n+1)^n (n-1)!}{n! n^{n-1}}$$

Aplicamos la propiedad $n! = n \cdot (n-1)!$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{(n+1)^n (n-1)!}{n! n^{n-1}} = \frac{(n+1)^n \cancel{(n-1)!}^1}{n \cancel{(n-1)!}^1 n^{n-1}} = \frac{(n+1)^n}{n \cdot n^{n-1}}$$

Operamos en el denominador y reducimos a una única potencia:

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

Calculamos el límite:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e > 1 \quad \text{Serie Divergente}$$

$$17. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{(n+1)^n} =$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{3^n}{(n+1)^n}}{\frac{3^{n-1}}{(n-1)^{n-1}}} = \frac{3^n}{(n+1)^n} \cdot \frac{(n-1)^{n-1}}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{3^n \cdot n^{n-1}}{3^{n-1} \cdot (n+1)^n}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{3^n \cdot n^{n-1}}{3^{n-1} \cdot (n+1)^n} = \frac{3^{n-(n-1)} \cdot n^{n-1}}{(n+1)^n} = \frac{3^{\cancel{n}-\cancel{n}+1} \cdot n^{n-1}}{(n+1)^n} = \frac{3 \cdot n^{n-1}}{(n+1)^n}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{3 \cdot n^{n-1}}{(n+1)^n} = \frac{3 \cdot n^n}{(n+1)^n \cdot n}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cdot n} = \frac{3}{e \cdot \infty} = 0 \quad \text{Serie Convergente}$$