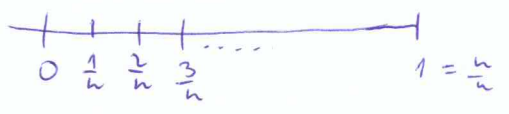


16) ② Végtelen sorösszeg kiszámítása

c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n+k} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = (*) \end{aligned}$$

$I = [0, 1]$ n egyenlő része ontka:



ontáspontok: $x_i = \frac{i}{n}$ $i = 0, \dots, n$

$$x_{i+1} - x_i = \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall i$$

$$f(x) := \frac{1}{1+x} \quad \leadsto \quad f(x_i) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}}$$

vagyis (*) az $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ függvény integrálásával egy közelítő értéke $[0, 1]$ -n elválasztás mellett

$$\Rightarrow (*) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \left[\ln(1+x) \right]_0^1 = \ln 2 - \ln 1 = \underline{\underline{\ln 2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) = \ln 2}$$

$$17/ \\ b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right) = ?$$

$$a_n = n \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right)^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) := \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$F_n := \left\{ \frac{i}{n} : i = 0, 1, \dots, n \right\} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

\uparrow
[0,1] ekvidintekta punktoj

Ĝiuel $f(x)$ estas kontinua sur $[0,1]$, tial an F_n punktoj
funkcio estas integrebla. Ĝi estas kontinua, tial an integrebla, ke
 $n \rightarrow \infty$

\Downarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx = \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{1+x} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^\alpha + 2^\alpha + \dots + n^\alpha}{n^{\alpha+1}} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

$$a_n := \frac{1^\alpha + 2^\alpha + \dots + n^\alpha}{n^{\alpha+1}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^\alpha \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$F_n := \left\{ \frac{i}{n} : i = 1, \dots, n \right\} \in [0, 1] \text{ partition}$$

$$f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x^\alpha$$

(an) F_n partition for Riemann approximation of integral

\Downarrow

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \int_0^1 x^\alpha dx = \left[\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \right]_0^1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\alpha+1}}}$$