

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(\zeta_i)^n} - \frac{1}{5^{n+1}} \right) = \\
& = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\zeta_i)^n} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^{n+1}} = \\
& = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\zeta_i}} - \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^n} = \\
& = \frac{1}{\frac{\zeta_i - 1}{\zeta_i}} - \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\zeta_i}{\zeta_i - 1} - \frac{1}{4} = \\
& = \frac{\zeta_i (\zeta_i + 1)}{(\zeta_i - 1)(\zeta_i + 1)} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{-16 + \zeta_i}{-16 - 1} - \frac{1}{4} =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{16}{17} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5i}{17} = \frac{47}{68} - \frac{4}{17}i$$

$$1_1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1\sqrt{n}} \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

deberija

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{n^3 + 5n}{n^5 - 5n^2 - 1}} > \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{n^3 + 5n}{n^5 - 5n^2 - 1} >$$

$$n^5 + 5n^3$$

C

$$2n^5 - 10n^2 - 1$$

$$n^5 - 5n^3 - 10n^2 - 2$$

pro velká n

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$$

1) $\rho = \frac{1}{2008}$

2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2008} = 1$ $\rho = 1$

3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n-1}{n^{2n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n-1}}{n^2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2} = 0$

$$\rho = \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n! x^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \infty$$

$$\rho = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n - 4\sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n - 4\sqrt{n})(n + 4\sqrt{n})}{n + 4\sqrt{n}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 16n}{n + 4\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{\substack{\text{mult.} \\ \sqrt{n} = \sqrt{n}}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 16n}{n^2 + 4n}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} =$$

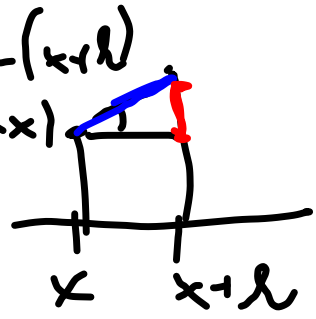
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2(1 + \cos x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin(x)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h - \sin(x)}{h} \left(\begin{array}{l} \sin(x+h) \\ \sin(x) \end{array} \right)$$


$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \sin h}{h} + \sin(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos h - 1}{h} =$$

$$= \cos x \neq \sin(x) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 h - 1}{h(\cos h + 1)} = \cos x$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 h - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 h - 1}{h(\cos h + 1)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 h}{h(\cos h + 1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{\cos h + 1}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 1 \\ a_2 &= 1 \\ a_3 &= 0 \\ a_4 &= 0 \\ a_5 &= 0 \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$ neexistuje

nikamendě
 $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 1$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} = 1$$

řada konverguje pro $x \in (-1, 1)$,

diverguje pro $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

pro $x = 1$ diverguje $x = -1$ také diverguje

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x^k \quad 0$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 = 0$$

$$a_3 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$a_4 = 0$$

$$a_5 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} n \cdot \ln(n) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \left(\ln(n) \cdot e^{\ln(n)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n \cdot \ln(n)}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln(n) + n}{1} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \ln(n)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} = \text{neexistuje}$$

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{\frac{1}{k}} = 1$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{k}}$$

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$$

$$x=1: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \dots \text{konverguje (podle}$$

$$x=-1: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0 \quad \text{L. kritéria)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1} \dots \text{konverguje}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} x^n$$

Podilové krit.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(2n)(2n-1)\dots(2n-1)}{n!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{(n+1)!} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{\binom{2n+2}{n+1}}{\binom{2n}{n}} = \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)}{n+1} \rightarrow \infty$$

Řada souverguje pouze pro $x = 0$.