

احسب المجاميع التالية :

$$S_2 = \frac{2}{11} + \frac{3}{11^2} - \frac{5}{11^3} + \frac{2}{11^4} + \frac{3}{11^5} - \frac{5}{11^6} + \dots ; S_1 = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{7^2} + \frac{1}{7^3} + \frac{2}{7^4} + \frac{1}{7^5} + \frac{2}{7^6} + \dots$$

$$S_4 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} \frac{k}{4^k} ; S_3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} \frac{k}{\pi^{k-1}}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{7^2} + \frac{1}{7^3} + \frac{2}{7^4} + \frac{1}{7^5} + \frac{2}{7^6} + \dots = \left(\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7^3} + \frac{1}{7^5} + \dots \right) + \left(\frac{2}{7^2} + \frac{2}{7^4} + \frac{2}{7^6} + \dots \right) \quad \underline{1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{2n}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{7^2} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{2n}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{7^2}{7^2 - 1} + \frac{2}{7^2} \cdot \frac{7^2}{7^2 - 1} = \dots = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{3}{16} \quad \text{ومنه :}$$

طريقة ثانية مختصرة :

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{7^2} + \frac{1}{7^3} + \frac{2}{7^4} + \frac{1}{7^5} + \frac{2}{7^6} + \dots = \left(\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7^3} + \frac{1}{7^5} + \dots \right) + \left(\frac{2}{7^2} + \frac{2}{7^4} + \frac{2}{7^6} + \dots \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^n}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)} + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{7^2} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^n}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)} = \dots = \frac{1}{7} \cdot 6 + \frac{2}{7^2} \cdot 6 = \dots = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{2}{11} + \frac{3}{11^2} - \frac{5}{11^3} + \frac{2}{11^4} + \frac{3}{11^5} - \frac{5}{11^6} + \dots = \left(\frac{2}{11} + \frac{2}{11^4} + \frac{2}{11^7} + \dots \right) + \left(\frac{3}{11^2} + \frac{3}{11^5} + \frac{3}{11^8} + \dots \right) - \left(\frac{5}{11^3} + \frac{5}{11^6} + \frac{5}{11^9} + \dots \right) \quad \underline{2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{11} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{11}\right)^{3n}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{11}\right)^3} + \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3}{11^2} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{11}\right)^{3n}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{11}\right)^3} - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5}{11^3} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{11}\right)^{3n}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{11}\right)^3}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{2}{11} \cdot \frac{11^3}{11^3 - 1} + \frac{3}{11^2} \cdot \frac{11^3}{11^3 - 1} - \frac{5}{11^3} \cdot \frac{11^3}{11^3 - 1} = \left(\frac{2}{11} + \frac{3}{11^2} - \frac{5}{11^3} \right) \frac{11^3}{11^3 - 1} = \dots = \frac{27}{133} \quad \text{أي :}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{27}{133} \text{ : ومنه}$$

3. الكتابة $S_3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} \frac{k}{\pi^{k-1}}$ تعني : $S_3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^0} + \frac{2}{\pi^1} + \frac{3}{\pi^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{\pi^{n-1}}$

$$S_3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^1 + 3\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^2 + \dots + n\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{n-1} \text{ : أي}$$

من الشكل : $S_3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1}$ حيث : $x = \frac{1}{\pi}$

بوضع : $f(x) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1}$

يكون : $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{1\} : \int f(x) dx = x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n + k = x \frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1} + k = \frac{x^{n+1} - x}{x - 1} + k$

وبالتالي : $f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{n+1} - x}{x - 1} + k \right) = \dots = \frac{nx^{n+1} - (n+1)x^n + 1}{(x - 1)^2}$

أي : $1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1} = \frac{nx^{n+1} - (n+1)x^n + 1}{(x - 1)^2}$ بتعويض $x = \frac{1}{\pi}$

ينتج : $1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^2 + \dots + n\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{n\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{n+1} - (n+1)\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^n + 1}{\left(\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right) - 1\right)^2}$

ومنه : $S_3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{n+1} - (n+1)\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^n + 1}{\left(\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right) - 1\right)^2} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\pi} - 1\right)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{(\pi - 1)^2}$

$$S_3 = \frac{\pi^2}{(\pi - 1)^2} \text{ : ومنه}$$

برهان : $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n+1)\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^n = 0$; $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{n+1} = 0$ يعتمد على : $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{a^n}$

انظر البرهان

4. الكتابة $S_4 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} \frac{k}{4^k}$ تعني : $S_4 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4^2} + \frac{3}{4^3} + \dots + \frac{n}{4^n}$

أي : $S_4 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 1\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \dots + n\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n$

من الشكل : $S_4 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots + nx^n$ حيث : $x = \frac{1}{4}$

طريقة أولى : بوضع : $g(x) = x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots + nx^n$

يكون : $g(x) = x.f(x) = \frac{nx^{n+2} - (n+1)x^{n+1} + x}{(x-1)^2}$ أنظر f المذكورة في الفرع 3

أي : $x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots + nx^n = \frac{nx^{n+2} - (n+1)x^{n+1} + x}{(x-1)^2}$

طريقة ثانية : بوضع : $g(x) = x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots + nx^n \dots (1)$

يكون : $x.g(x) = x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^4 + \dots + nx^{n+1} \dots (2)$

بطرح (2) من (1) نجد : $(1-x)g(x) = x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n - nx^{n+1}$

أي : $(1-x)g(x) = x \cdot \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} - nx^{n+1} = \frac{x - x^{n+1} - nx^{n+1} + nx^{n+2}}{1-x} = \frac{x - (n+1)x^{n+1} + nx^{n+2}}{1-x}$

أي : $x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots + nx^n = \frac{nx^{n+2} - (n+1)x^{n+1} + x}{(x-1)^2}$

بتعويض $x = \frac{1}{4}$ ينتج : $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4^2} + \frac{3}{4^3} + \dots + \frac{n}{4^n} = \frac{n\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n+2} - (n+1)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n+1} + \frac{1}{4}}{\left(\frac{1}{4} - 1\right)^2}$

ومنه : $S_4 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n+2} - (n+1)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n+1} + \frac{1}{4}}{\left(\frac{1}{4} - 1\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{9}{4^2}} = \frac{4}{9}$

ومنه : $S_4 = \frac{4}{9}$

برهان : $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n+1) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n+1} = 0$; $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n+2} = 0$ يعتمد على : $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{a^n}$

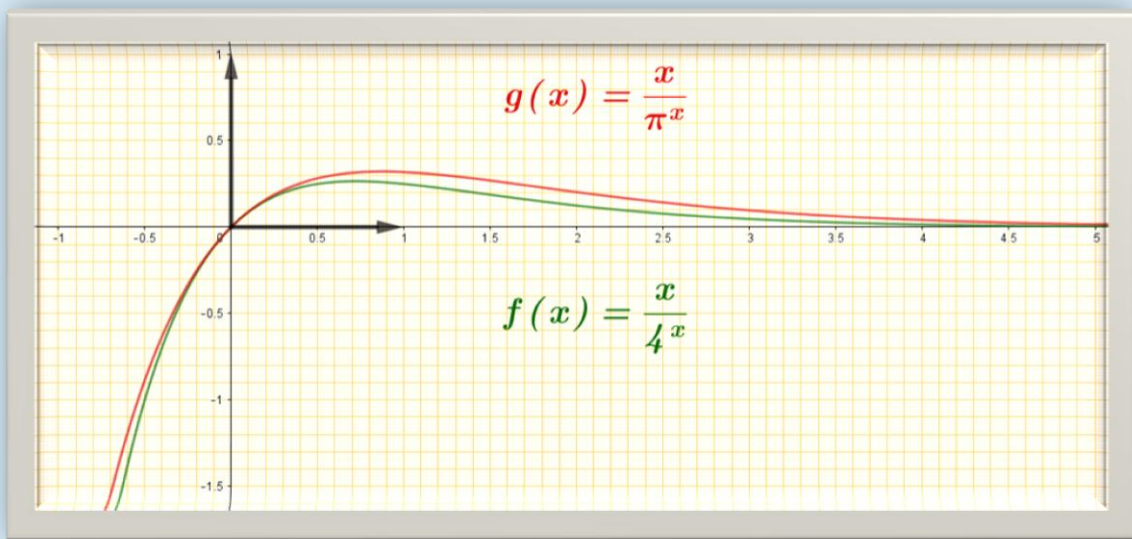
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{a^n}$$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}_+^* - \{1\} : \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{a^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{e^{n \ln a}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot \frac{n \ln a}{e^{n \ln a}}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = +\infty & \text{si } 0 < a < 1 \\ \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = 0 & \text{si } a > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{tq } x = n \ln a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{4^n} = 0 ; \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{\pi^n} = 0$$

ومنه :



لانتدروا بملاحظاتكم واقتراحاتكم