

Verdichtung

$$0 \leq a_n \text{ antiton} \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n < \infty \Leftrightarrow \sum_{m \geq 0} 2^m a_{2^m} < \infty$$

type p-harm/integral Test

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} n^{-p}: \quad \text{which } p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{p(n)}{q(n)} \text{ Vergleich mit p-harm/Quot Test nicht anwendbar}$$

$$\text{super-div/triv Test } \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{7n^2 - 5n}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\text{div } \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n+4}{n^2-3n+1}: \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n-1}{n^2+1}: \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{n^2}{1+n^3}: \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{n^2}{n^3+4n-1}: \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{n+1}{n^2-2n+5}$$

$$\text{konv } \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n+1}{n^3}: \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2} =: \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}: \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n(n+3)}$$

$$\frac{k}{n(n+k)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+k}$$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1/n & n \text{ even} \\ 1/n^2 & n \text{ odd} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 1} a_n = \infty$$