

Věta 10.9. Necht $a_k \in \mathbb{C}$. Potom:

$\sum a_k$ konverguje $\Leftrightarrow \sum a_k$ splňuje (BC- ϵ):

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists m_0 \forall m \geq m_0 \forall n \geq 1: \left| \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+n} a_k \right| < \epsilon.$$

Důk. 1. bližové provozování:

$\sum a_k$ splňuje (BC- ϵ) $\Leftrightarrow \{p_m\}$ splňuje (BC):

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists m_0 \forall m, n \geq m_0: |p_m - p_n| < \epsilon$$

... BUŇO $m > n, m = n + 2$

$$p_m - p_n = \sum_{k=1}^{m+2} a_k - \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=n+1}^{m+2} a_k$$

2. $\{p_m\}$ konverguje (tj. $\sum a_k$ konv.)

\Updownarrow ... Věta 7.5 (pro \mathbb{R} ; obecněji
viz Kap. 73)

$\{p_m\}$ splňuje (BC)

Věta 10.10. [O absolutní konvergenci.]

Necht' $a_k \in \mathbb{C}$, necht' $\sum |a_k|$ konverguje.

Pak se'z $\sum a_k$ konverguje.

Důk.: máme: $\sum |a_k|$ konv., tedy (v. 10.9.)

$$(*) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m_0 \forall n \geq m_0 \forall \lambda \geq 1: \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+\lambda} |a_k| \right| < \varepsilon.$$

cíl: $\sum a_k$ konv., tj. (viz' se v. 10.9.)

$$(**) \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m_0 \forall n \geq m_0 \forall \lambda \geq 1: \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+\lambda} a_k \right| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{aťž } \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+\lambda} |a_k| \right| = \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+\lambda} |a_k| \geq \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+\lambda} a_k \right|$$

(dle Δ -nerovnosti v \mathbb{C}),

a tedy $(*) \Rightarrow (**)$.

Lemme 10.3. Nechť $a_k, b_k \in \mathbb{C}, k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Polož $\tilde{\rho}_m = \sum_{k=m+1}^m a_k$, kde $m \geq n$. Potom:

$$\sum_{k=m+1}^m a_k b_k = \tilde{\rho}_m b_{m+1} + \sum_{k=m+1}^m \tilde{\rho}_k (b_k - b_{k+1}).$$

pro $\forall m > n$.

Důk.: $\tilde{\rho}_m = \rho_m - \rho_m$;

by: $\tilde{\rho}_m = 0$

$$\tilde{\rho}_k = \tilde{\rho}_{k-1} + a_k, \quad k > n$$

$$LS = \sum_{k=m+1}^m (\tilde{\rho}_k - \tilde{\rho}_{k-1}) b_k$$

$$= \sum_{k=m+1}^m \tilde{\rho}_k b_k - \underbrace{\sum_{k=m+1}^m \tilde{\rho}_{k-1} b_k}_{(*)}$$

$$(*) \sum_{k=m}^{m-1} \tilde{\rho}_k b_{k+1} = \sum_{k=m+1}^m \tilde{\rho}_k b_{k+1} - \tilde{\rho}_m b_{m+1}$$

a tedy:

$$LS = \underbrace{\sum_{k=m+1}^m \tilde{a}_k b_k - \sum_{k=m+1}^m \tilde{a}_k b_{k+1}}_{\sum_{k=m+1}^m \tilde{a}_k (b_k - b_{k+1})} + \tilde{a}_m b_{m+1} = PS.$$

Věta 10.12. [Dirichletovo krit.].

Necht' $\sum a_n$ má omezené částečné součty.

Necht' $b_n \rightarrow 0$, navíc $\{b_n\}$ je monotónní od jistého $n \geq n_0$. Pak $\sum a_n b_n$ konverguje.

Důk. ... Věta 10.9: stačí ověřit (BC-12):

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \forall m \geq n_0 \forall l \geq 1: \left| \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+l} a_k b_k \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon > 0 \text{ dáno: } \exists K > 0 \text{ l.č. } |a_n| < K$$

pro $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, kde

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$$

$$\exists m_0 \in \mathbb{N}. \quad |v_{k_2}| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2k}, \quad \forall k_2 \geq m_0$$

BUNO: $\{v_k\}$ monotonically zero $k \geq 1$,

and satisfy: $v_1 \geq v_2 \geq \dots \geq 0$.

and $m \geq m_0, k \geq 1$ is bounded

$$\tilde{\rho}_m = \rho_m - \rho_m = \sum_{k=m+1}^m a_k,$$

we have $|\tilde{\rho}_k| \leq (|\rho_k| + |\rho_m|) < 2k$

L. 10.3. (abel.) \Rightarrow

$$\sum_{k=m+1}^m a_k v_k = \tilde{\rho}_m v_{m+1} + \sum_{k=m+1}^m \tilde{\rho}_k (v_k - v_{k+1})$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=m+1}^m a_k v_k \right| \leq |\tilde{\rho}_m| |v_{m+1}|$$

$$+ \sum_{k=m+1}^m |\rho_k| (v_k - v_{k+1})$$

$$\text{před: } |\bar{v}_n| < 2K, \quad |v_n| = v_n$$

$$|v_n - v_{n+1}| = v_n - v_{n+1}$$

a tedy:

$$\leq 2K \cdot v_{m+1} + 2K \cdot \sum_{n=m+1}^m (v_n - v_{n+1})$$

$$= 2K \left(v_{m+1} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=m+1}^m (v_n - v_{n+1})} \right)$$

teleskopické sumy: $v_{m+1} - v_{m+1}$

$$= 2K \cdot \underbrace{v_{m+1}} < \varepsilon.$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2K} \quad (\text{neboť } m+1 > m_0)$$

Dirichlet Věta 10.11. (Leibniz.)

$a_n = (-1)^n \dots \sum (-1)^n$ měřené
řady.

Lemme 10.4. Necht $x \neq 2m\pi$.

$$\text{Pro } \sum_{k=0}^n \sin kx = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{n+1}{2}x\right) \cdot \sin\frac{n}{2}x}{\sin\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \cos kx = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{n+1}{2}x\right) \cdot \cos\frac{n}{2}x}{\sin\frac{x}{2}}$$

Def. $e^{iy} = \cos y + i \cdot \sin y \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n e^{ikx} = \sum_{k=0}^n q^k = \frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q}$$

kde $q = e^{ix} \neq 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow x \neq 2m\pi)$

$$e^{i2x} = \cos 2x + i \sin 2x;$$

$$LS = \sum_{k=0}^n \cos kx + i \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n \sin kx$$

$$PS = \frac{1 - e^{i(n+1)x}}{1 - e^{ix}} = \frac{e^{i(n+1)x} - 1}{e^{ix} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{e^{i(n+1)x} - 1}{e^{ix} - 1} \cdot \frac{e^{-i(\frac{n+1}{2})x}}{e^{i\frac{x}{2}}} \cdot e^{i\frac{n}{2}x}$$

$$= \frac{e^{i(\frac{n+1}{2})x} - e^{-i(\frac{n+1}{2})x}}{e^{i\frac{x}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{x}{2}}} \cdot e^{i\frac{n}{2}x}$$

$$*) = \frac{\sin(\frac{n+1}{2}x)}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{n}{2}x + i \sin \frac{n}{2}x \right)$$

$$*) \text{ dibay sari: } \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iy} - e^{-iy}) = \sin y$$

Věta 10.13. [Abelovo krit.]

necht $a_k \in \mathbb{C}$, necht $\sum a_k$ konverguje.

necht $\{b_k\}$ je omezené, monotonní ($k \geq k_0$).

Pak $\sum a_k b_k$ konverguje.

Důk. Věta 7.2. $\Rightarrow b_k \rightarrow b \in \mathbb{R}$

násme: $a_k b_k = a_k (b_k - b) + b \cdot a_k$

$\sum b \cdot a_k$ konv. \Leftarrow aritmetické řad,
(Věta 10.2, část 1)

$\sum a_k (b_k - b)$ konv. \Leftarrow Dirichlet
(Věta 10.12.)

necht: $\sum a_k \dots$ omezenost $\{p_n\}$

(Věta 7.1.)

$(b_k - b) \rightarrow 0$, monotonní ($k \geq n_0$)

CELKEM: $\sum a_k b_k$ konv. (Věta 10.2, část 2)

Věta 10.14. [o přerovném řadě]

necht $a_k \in \mathbb{C}$. necht buď (i) $a_k \geq 0$,
nebo (ii) $\sum a_k$ konv. absolutně. Potom

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k| \text{ pro libovolné přerovnění .}$$

Důk. 1. necht $a_k \geq 0$

označme $\rho_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$, $t_n = \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k|$

$$\rho = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k, \quad t = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|.$$

líme: $\{\rho_n\}, \{t_n\}$ neklesajících, a tedy:

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n = \sup \{ \rho_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$t = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = \sup \{ t_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

↖ Věta 7-2

pro $n \in \mathbb{N}$ polož:

$$N(n) = \max \{ \varphi(x), x=1, \dots, n \}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a_1 + \dots + a_n \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}} \\ b_1 + \dots + b_{N(n)} \end{array}$$

maximální složí: $\rho_n \leq t_{N(n)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a tedy: } \rho &= \sup \{ \rho_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \} \\ &\leq \sup \{ t_{N(n)}, n \in \mathbb{N} \} \\ &\leq \sup \{ t_n, n \in \mathbb{N} \} \\ &= t. \end{aligned}$$

symetrické rovnice: $t \leq \rho$.

2. nechť $a_k \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sum |a_k| < +\infty$

pisme $a_k = a_k^+ - a_k^-$, kde

$$0 \leq a_k^+, a_k^- \leq |a_k|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n} a_n^+, \sum a_n^- < +\infty$$

a series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges to L if and only if $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+ < +\infty$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^- < +\infty$:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+ - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^-$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^+ - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^- = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$$

3. $a_n \in \mathbb{C}$, $\sum |a_n| < +\infty$

write: $a_n = \operatorname{Re} a_n + i \operatorname{Im} a_n$,

$$\text{and } |\operatorname{Re} a_n|, |\operatorname{Im} a_n| \leq |a_n|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n} |\operatorname{Re} a_n|, \sum_{n} |\operatorname{Im} a_n| < +\infty$$

a series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges to L if and only if $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re} a_n < +\infty$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Im} a_n < +\infty$:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re} a_n + i \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Im} a_n$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re} b_n + i \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Im} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$$