

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{kx}{k^3 + |x|^3}$$

Pointwise convergence:

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{k|x|}{k^3 + |x|^3}}{k^{-2}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{1 + \frac{|x|^3}{k^3}} \Rightarrow |x| \in [0, \infty)$$

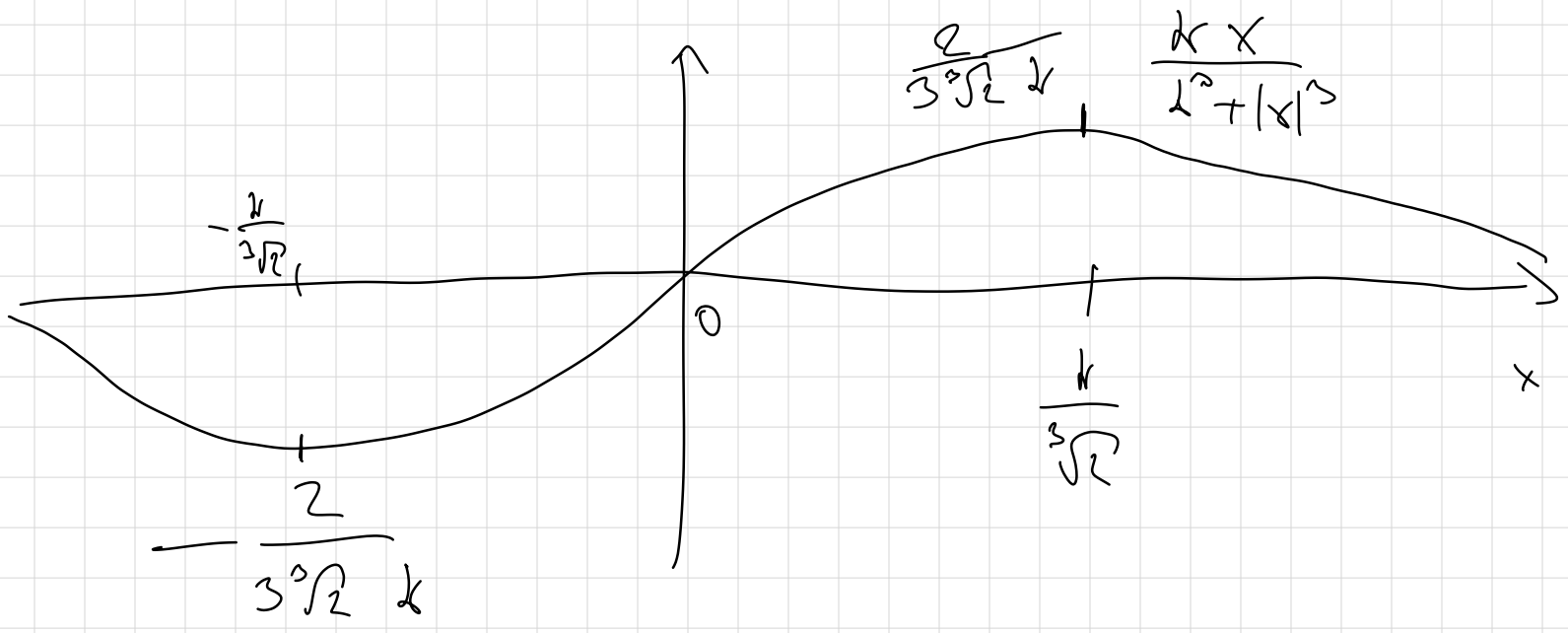
Tedy řada konverguje bodově pro $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{Necht' } x > 0. \text{ Pak } \left(\frac{kx}{k^3 + |x|^3} \right)' = \frac{k(k^3 + x^3) - 3kx^3}{(k^3 + x^3)^2} =$$

$$\frac{k^4 - 2kx^3}{(k^3 + x^3)^2}$$

$$\text{Jc liboť } \frac{x^0}{k^3 + 0^3} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{kx}{k^3 + |x|^3} = 0,$$

$$\text{a } \left| \frac{k(-x)}{k^3 + |-x|^3} \right| = \left| \frac{kx}{k^3 + |x|^3} \right| \quad \text{d'le váme}$$



$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{kx}{k^3 + |x|^3} \right| = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} k^2}{\frac{3}{2} k^3} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 3k}, \text{ maxima}$$

se v bodech $x = \pm \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}$. Nelze tedy použít M-test na \mathbb{R} . Zvolíme-li ale

$A \in (0, \infty)$, pak pro $k > A^2, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ platí

$$\sup_{x \in [-A, A]} \left| \frac{kx}{k^3 + |x|^3} \right| = \frac{kA}{k^3 + A^3} < \frac{k^{3/2}}{k^3} = \frac{1}{k^{3/2}}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Proboze } A < \sqrt{x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} < \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \text{ pro } \forall x \geq 2 \text{ a tedy} \\ \text{pro duto } k \text{ platit } \left(\frac{kx}{k^2 + |x|^3} \right)' > 0 \text{ na } (0, A) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{a tedy } \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{kx}{k^2 + |x|^3} \rightrightarrows \text{ na } [-A, A].$$

Dokázat, že \bar{F}_d nekonverguje na \mathbb{R} stejnoměrně mezi současně pořádkově. Postupně uvádím jak něco na víc.

$\exists \nu_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{8}$, $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ lib. Prob. pro $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$,
 $M > n_0$ plati, $\bar{\varepsilon} \in \mathbb{N}$ vollos $x = M$ dos kane n_1

$$\sum_{k=n_0}^M \frac{k^3}{k^3 + |x|^3} \geq \sum_{n=n_0}^M \frac{k}{2M^2} = \frac{1}{2M^2} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{n_0(n_0+1)}{2} \right)$$

Prob. $\bar{\varepsilon} \in \mathbb{N}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2M^2} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{n_0(n_0+1)}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$

že pro libovolné $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ volit $N > n_0$

$$\text{tak, } \exists \epsilon \frac{1}{2M^2} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{n_0(n_0+1)}{2} \right) > \frac{1}{8} \quad \text{tak pro}$$

$x = N$ platí díky meze porroosti $\frac{2x}{2 + |x|^3}$

$$\left| \sum_{d=1}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{d^3 + |x|^3} - \sum_{d=1}^{n_0} \frac{2x}{d^3 + |x|^3} \right| = \sum_{d=n_0+1}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{d^3 + |x|^3} \approx$$

$$\geq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} \frac{kx}{k^3 + |x|^3} > \frac{1}{8}. \quad \text{Tedy ření splňuje}$$

definice stejnoměrné konvergence na \mathbb{R} .