

VIII. — q'fN.

§ 1. Σ , Π .

$u, v \in \text{q'fN}$. $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. \odot :

1. $(\bar{\Sigma} u)_n = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n = \sum_{r=1}^{r=n} u_r$. Def.
2. $(\Pi u)_n = u_1 u_2 \dots u_n = \prod_{r=1}^{r=n} u_r$. Def.
3. $\Sigma u_n = (\Sigma u)_n$. $\Pi u_n = (\Pi u)_n$. Def.
- 3'. $(1 + u)_n = 1 + u_n$. $(u + v)_n = u_n + v_n$. $(uv)_n = u_n v_n$. Def.
4. $\bar{\Sigma} u_1 = u_1$. $\bar{\Sigma} u_{n+1} = u_{n+1} - u_n$. [1, 3]
5. $\bar{\Pi} u_1 = u_1$. $\bar{\Pi} u_{n+1} = u_{n+1} / u_n$. [2, 3]
6. $\Sigma^2 u_1 = u_1$. $\Sigma^2 u_2 = 2u_1 + u_2$. [1, 3]
- 6'. $\Sigma^2 u_n = nu_1 + (n-1)u_2 + (n-2)u_3 + \dots + u_n$.
7. $\Sigma^m u_n = \binom{m+n-2}{m-1} u_1 + \binom{m+n-3}{m-1} u_2 + \dots + \binom{m-1}{m-1} u_n$. [1, 3]
8. $\Pi^m u_n = u_1 \binom{m+n-2}{m-1} u_2 \binom{m+n-3}{m-1} \dots u_n \binom{m-1}{m-1}$. [2, 3]
9. $\bar{\Sigma}^m u_{m+n} = u_{m+n} - \binom{m}{1} u_{m+n-1} + \binom{m}{2} u_{m+n-2} - \dots \pm \binom{m}{m} u_n$. [4]
10. $\bar{\Pi}^m u_{m+n} = u_{m+n} \binom{m}{1} u_{m+n-1} \binom{m}{2} \dots u_n \binom{m}{m}$. [5]
11. $u_{m+n} = u_m + n \bar{\Sigma} u_{m+1} + \binom{n}{2} \bar{\Sigma}^2 u_{m+2} + \dots + \bar{\Sigma}^n u_{m+n}$. [4]
12. $u_{n+n} = u_n (\bar{\Pi} u_{n+1}) \binom{n}{1} (\bar{\Pi}^2 u_{n+2}) \binom{n}{2} \dots (\bar{\Pi}^n u_{n+n}) \binom{n}{n}$. [5]
13. $\Sigma_a^{n+m} u_r = \binom{m+1}{1} u_n + \binom{m+1}{2} \bar{\Sigma} u_{n+1} + \binom{m+1}{3} \bar{\Sigma}^2 u_{n+2} + \dots + \binom{m+1}{m+1} \bar{\Sigma}^m u_{n+m}$. [11]
14. $\Pi_a^{n+m} u_r = u_n \binom{m+1}{1} (\bar{\Pi} u_{n+1}) \binom{m+1}{2} \dots (\bar{\Pi}^m u_{n+m}) \binom{m+1}{m+1}$. [12]
15. $\Sigma(u+v)_n = \Sigma u_n + \Sigma v_n$. $\Pi(uv)_n = (\Pi u_n)(\Pi v_n)$. [1, 2, 3]
16. $\bar{\Sigma}(u+v)_n = \bar{\Sigma} u_n + \bar{\Sigma} v_n$. $\bar{\Pi}(uv)_n = (\bar{\Pi} u_n)(\bar{\Pi} v_n)$. [3, 4, 5]

$$17. r \in \mathbb{N} . \circ r . u_r = \binom{m+r}{r} : \circ . \bar{\Sigma}^m u_{r+m} = 1 . \quad [9]$$

$$18. a, b \in \mathbb{Q} : r \in \mathbb{N} . \circ r . \bar{\Sigma}^m u_{r+m} = a . \bar{\Sigma}^n v_{r+n} = b : \circ . \bar{\Sigma}^{m+n} (uv)_{r+m+n} = \binom{m+n}{n} ab .$$

$$[\text{Hp. P4} . \circ . \bar{\Sigma} (uv)_{r+m+n} = u_{r+m+n} \bar{\Sigma} v_{r+m+n} + v_{r+m+n-1} \bar{\Sigma} u_{r+m+n} : \\ \text{P16} . \circ . \bar{\Sigma}^{m+n} (uv)_{r+m+n} = \bar{\Sigma}^{m+n-1} (u_{r+m+n} \bar{\Sigma} v_{r+m+n}) + \\ \bar{\Sigma}^{m+n-1} (v_{r+m+n-1} \bar{\Sigma} u_{r+m+n}) . \text{Pi} . \circ . \text{Ths.}]$$

$$19. \Pi (1+u)_n \Pi (1-u)_n = \Pi (1-u^2)_n .$$

$$20. v \in \mathbb{Q} \text{fN} . \circ . (1+v_1)(1+v_2) \dots (1+v_m) > 1 + v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_m .$$

$$20'. v \in \theta \text{fN} . \circ . (1-v_1)(1-v_2) \dots (1-v_m) > 1 - (v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_m) .$$

$$21. \frac{1}{\Pi (1+u)_n} = \Pi \left(1 - \frac{u}{1+u} \right)_n . \frac{1}{\Pi (1-u)_n} = \Pi \left(1 + \frac{u}{1-u} \right)_n .$$

$$22. u \in \theta \text{fZ}_n . \circ : \Pi (1+u)_n < \frac{1}{\Pi (1-u)_n} . \Pi (1-u)_n < \frac{1}{\Pi (1+u)_n} . \quad [19]$$

$$23. u \in \mathbb{Q} \text{fZ}_m . \circ . \Pi (1+u)_m < 1 + \frac{\Sigma u_m}{1} + \frac{(\Sigma u_m)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(\Sigma u_m)^m}{m!} .$$

$$24. u \in \theta \text{fN} . r \in \mathbb{N} . \circ . \Pi \left(\frac{1}{1-u}_m \right) > 1 + \frac{\Sigma u_m}{1} + \frac{(\Sigma u_m)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(\Sigma u_m)^r}{r!} .$$

$$25. u \in \theta \text{fZ}_m . m \in (2 + \mathbb{N}) . \circ . (1-u_1) \dots (1-u_m) < 1 - (u_1 + \dots + u_m) + (u_1 u_2 + u_1 u_3 + \dots + u_{m-1} u_m) .$$

$$26. (1+u_1)(1+u_2) \dots (1+u_m) = 1 + u_1 + (1+u_1)u_2 + (1+u_1)(1+u_2)u_3 + \dots + (1+u_1)(1+u_2) \dots (1+u_{m-1})u_m .$$

$$27. u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_m = u_1 \left(1 + \frac{u_2}{u_1} \right) \left(1 + \frac{u_3}{u_1 + u_2} \right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{u_m}{u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_{m-1}} \right) .$$

$$28. 1 = \frac{u_1}{1+u_1} + \frac{u_2}{(1+u_1)(1+u_2)} + \dots + \frac{u_n}{(1+u_1) \dots (1+u_n)} \\ + \frac{1}{(1+u_1) \dots (1+u_n)} .$$

$$28'. a, b \in \mathbb{Q} . (a+u_1)(a+u_2) \dots (a+u_{n+1})(a-b) = 0 . \circ .$$

$$\frac{1}{a-b} = \frac{1}{a+u_1} + \frac{b+u_1}{(a+u_1)(a+u_2)} + \dots + \frac{(b+u_1) \dots (b+u_n)}{(a+u_1) \dots (a+u_{n+1})} \\ + \frac{(b+u_1) \dots (b+u_n)(b+u_{n+1})}{(a+u_1) \dots (a+u_{n+1})(a-b)} .$$

§ 1. 23. PRINGSHEIM, *Math. Ann.*, t. 33, a. 1889, pag. 142.

25. CESÀRO, *Analisi algebrica*, a. 1894, pag. 106.

26, 27. EULER, *Novi comm. Acad. Petropolitanae*, t. V, pag. 76.

28'. NICOLE, *Mém. de l'Acad. des Sciences de Paris*, 1727, pag. 257.

$$29. (u+v) \varepsilon (\pm Q) f Z_n. \circ \cdot \sum_{r=2}^{r=n} \frac{u_r \prod v_{r-1}}{\prod (u+v)_r} = \frac{v_1}{u_1+v_1} - \frac{\prod v_n}{\prod (u+v)_n}. \quad [28]$$

$$30. \sum_{m+1}^{m+n} u = u_{m+1} - u_{m+2} + 2(u_{m+2} - u_{m+3}) + \dots + (n-1)(u_{m+n-1} - u_{m+n}) + n u_{m+n}.$$

$$31. \prod_{m+1}^{m+n} u = u_{m+1} | u_{m+2} (u_{m+2} | u_{m+3})^2 \dots (u_{m+n-1} | u_{m+n})^{n-1} u_{m+n}.$$

$$32. v_n u_n + (v_{n+1} - v_n) u_{n+1} + \dots + (v_{n+m} - v_{n+m-1}) u_{n+m} = v_n (u_n - u_{n+1}) + \dots + v_{n+m-1} (u_{n+m-1} - u_{n+m}) + v_{n+m} u_{n+m}.$$

$$33. v_n \frac{u_n}{(v_{n+1} | v_n)^{u_{n+1}}} \dots (v_{n+m} | v_{n+m-1})^{u_{n+m}} = v_n \frac{u_n - u_{n+1}}{v_{n+m-1} - u_{n+m}} \dots \frac{u_{n+m}}{v_{n+m}}.$$

§ 2. $\sum u_r.$

[$\lim = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$]

$u, v \varepsilon q f N. m \varepsilon N. \circ :$

$$1. \sum_1^\infty u = \lim \sum u_n. \quad 1'. \sum_m^\infty u = \lim \sum_n^n u. \quad \text{Def.}$$

$$2. u_1 + u_2 + \dots = (\sum u)_\infty = \sum u_\infty = \sum_1^\infty u. \quad \text{Def.}$$

$$3. \sum u_\infty \varepsilon q. \circ. \lim u_n = 0. \lim \sum_n^{n+m} u = 0. \quad [§2 P2]$$

$$4. \sum_1^\infty u \varepsilon q. =. \sum_m^\infty u \varepsilon q. \quad [§2 P2]$$

$$4'. \succ = \infty. =. \succ = \infty. \quad [\succ]$$

$$4''. \sum_1^\infty u \varepsilon q. =: \varphi \varepsilon N f N. \circ_{\varphi}. \lim \sum_n^{n+\varphi} u = 0. \quad [\succ]$$

$$5. \sum u_\infty \varepsilon q. h \varepsilon Q. \circ. \therefore n \varepsilon N : r \varepsilon N. \circ_r. \text{ mod } \sum_n^{n+r} u < h : - = {}_n \Delta. \quad [§2 P2]$$

$$6. h \varepsilon Q. \circ_h. \therefore n \varepsilon N : r \varepsilon N. \circ_r. \text{ mod } \sum_n^{n+r} u < h : - = {}_n \Delta : \circ. \sum u_\infty \varepsilon q. \quad [§2 P2]$$

$$7. a \varepsilon q. u_1 + u_2 + \dots \varepsilon q. \circ. a u_1 + a u_2 + \dots = a (u_1 + u_2 + \dots). \quad [\succ]$$

$$8. \sum u_\infty, \sum v_\infty \varepsilon q. \circ. (u_1 + v_1) + (u_2 + v_2) + \dots = (u_1 + u_2 + \dots) + (v_1 + v_2 + \dots). \quad [§2 P2]$$

$$9. \sum (u - v)_\infty \varepsilon q. \varphi \varepsilon N f N. \circ. \lim \sum_n^{n+\varphi} u = \lim \sum_n^{n+\varphi} v. \quad [\succ]$$

§ 2. 3, 4, 4', 8, 14. CAUCHY. *Analyse algébrique*, a. 1821, pag. 125, 144, 147.

$$27. r \in \mathbb{N}. \circ r : \frac{u_{r+1} v_{r+1}}{u_r v_r} \in \mathbb{Q}. \lambda_r = v_r - v_{r+1} \frac{u_{r+1}}{u_r} : \circ.$$

$$\frac{1}{u_1 v_1} \sum_1^m \lambda_n u_n = 1 - e^{\sum_1^m \log \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_n}{v_n} \right)} = 1 - e^{\sum_1^m \log \frac{u_{n+1} v_{n+1}}{u_n v_n}}.$$

$$28. a \in (\mathbb{Q} \text{ f } \mathbb{N}) \text{ cres. } \lim a_n = \infty. p \in \mathbb{Q} : \circ. \sum_1^\infty \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{e^p a_{n+1}} \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

$$29. a \in \mathbb{Q}. \circ. \log \frac{a+m+1}{a+1} < \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{a+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a+m} < \log \frac{a+m}{a}.$$

$$30. a \in \mathbb{q} - (-\mathbb{N}). \circ. \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{a+2} + \dots = \sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{a+n} = \infty.$$

$$31. a \in \mathbb{Q}. p \in \mathbb{Q}. \circ. \frac{1}{(a+1)^{1+p}} + \frac{1}{(a+2)^{1+p}} + \dots \in \mathbb{Q} \cap \left(\frac{1}{p a^p} - \mathbb{Q} \right) \cap \left(\frac{1}{p(a+1)^p} + \mathbb{Q} \right).$$

$$32. a, b, p \in \mathbb{Q}. \circ. \frac{1}{ab^p} < p \left(\frac{1}{b^{1+p}} + \frac{1}{(b+a)^{1+p}} + \frac{1}{(b+2a)^{1+p}} + \dots \right) < \frac{1}{ab^p} + \frac{p}{b^{1+p}}.$$

$$33. a \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ f } \mathbb{N}. \lim a_n = \infty. \lim a_{n+1}/a_n = 1. \circ. \lim_{p \rightarrow +0} p \sum_1^\infty \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_{n+1} a_n^p} = 1.$$

$$34. \quad \text{»} \quad \text{»} \quad \text{»} \quad = c > 1. \quad \text{»} \quad \frac{c-1}{c \log c}.$$

$$35. \quad \text{»} \quad \text{»} \quad \text{»} \quad = \infty. \quad \text{»} \quad = 0.$$

$$36. x \in \mathbb{q} - (-\mathbb{N}). \circ. \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} + \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+3)} + \dots$$

$$37. x \in \mathbb{q} - (-\mathbb{N}). p \in \mathbb{N}. \circ. \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{(x+n)(x+n+1)\dots(x+n+p)} = \frac{1}{p(x+1)(x+2)\dots(x+p)}.$$

27. P. DU BOIS-REYMOND. *Crelle's Journal*, t. 76, a. 1873, pag. 70.

28. PRINGSHEIM. *Math. Ann.*, t. 35, a. 1889, pag. 329, 335.

30. ABEL. *Oeuvres*, a. MDCCCLXXXI, I, pag. 401.

32. LEJEUNE-DIRICHLET. *Lezioni sulla teoria dei numeri*, tradotto da Faifofer, Venezia 1881, pag. 300; *Zahlentheorie*, a. 1894, pag. 301.

33-35. PRINGSHEIM. *Math. Ann.*, t. 37, a. 1890, pag. 47.

$$38. p \in \mathbb{N}. \circ. \frac{1}{1(p+1)} + \frac{1}{2(p+2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(p+n)} + \dots = \frac{1}{p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p} \right).$$

$$39. b, a \in \mathbb{Q}. a - \varepsilon (-N_0 b). \circ. \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{(a+nb)(a+(n+1)b) \dots (a+(n+m)b)} = \frac{1}{mb} \frac{1}{a(a+b) \dots (a+(m-1)b)}.$$

$$40. b \in \mathbb{Q}. a \in (b+\mathbb{Q}). \circ. \frac{a}{a-b} = 1 + \frac{b}{a+b} + \frac{2!b^2}{(a+b)(a+2b)} + \frac{3!b^3}{(a+b)(a+2b)(a+3b)} + \dots \quad [\S 2 P21]$$

$$41. a \in \mathbb{Q}. b \in \mathbb{Q}. p \in \mathbb{N}. \varphi \in \mathbb{N} f \mathbb{N}. \circ.$$

$$\lim_{v=n} \sum_{v=n}^{v=n+\varphi} \left(\frac{b}{(a+vb) \log(a+vb) \dots \log^{p-1}(a+vb)} - \log^p(a+(v+1)b) + \log^p(a+vb) \right) = 0.$$

$$42. a \in \mathbb{Q}. b \in \mathbb{Q}. p \in \mathbb{N}. \log^p(a+mb) \in \mathbb{Q}. \sum_{v=m}^{v=\infty}$$

$$\left(\frac{b}{(a+vb) \log(a+vb) \dots \log^{p-1}(a+vb)} - \log^p(a+(v+1)b) + \log^p(a+vb) \right) = E_p. \circ : r \in (m+N). \circ r. \log^p(a+mb) + \sum_{v=m}^{v=r} \frac{b}{(a+vb) \log(a+vb) \dots \log^{p-1}(a+vb)} - \log^p(a+rb) > E_p > \log^p(a+mb) + \sum_{v=m}^{v=r} \frac{b}{(a+vb) \log(a+vb) \dots \log^{p-1}(a+vb)} - \log^p(a+(r+1)b).$$

$$43. \lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \log n \right) \in \mathbb{Q}. \quad [\S 2 P42]$$

$$44. \lim \left(\frac{1}{2 \log 2} + \frac{1}{3 \log 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \log n} - \log^2 n \right) \in \mathbb{Q}. \quad [\quad \cdot \quad]$$

39. ($m=1$). JOHANNIS BERNOULLI. *Opera omnia*, a. MDCCXLII, t. 4, pag. 7.

41, 42, 46-50. GIUDICE. *Giornale di Battaglini*, t. 28, a. 1890, pag. 290-292; t. 27, a. 1889, pag. 342-351.

$$45. \lim \left(\frac{1}{3 \log 3 \log^2 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \log n \log^2 n} - \log^3 n \right) \varepsilon Q. \quad [\S 2 P42]$$

$$46. a \varepsilon Q \text{ f N. } \lim (a_n - a_{n-1}) \varepsilon Q. \circ . \lim (a_n - a_{n-1}) = \lim (\log^m a_n - \log^m a_{n-1}) a_n \log a_n \dots \log^{m-1} a_n.$$

$$47. p \varepsilon (m + N). \circ . \lim \left(\frac{1}{mn+1} + \frac{1}{mn+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{pn} \right) = \log \frac{p}{m}.$$

$$48. \quad \cdot \quad \lim \left(\frac{1}{n^m \log n^m} + \frac{1}{(n^m+1) \log (n^m+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^p \log n^p} \right) = \log \frac{p}{m}.$$

$$49. a, u \varepsilon Q. u - \varepsilon (-N a). k \varepsilon N. \circ . \sum_{n=1}^{n-m} \frac{1}{u+na} - \sum_{n=1}^{n-k} \frac{1}{u+na} + \sum_{n=1}^{2m} \frac{1}{u+na} - \sum_{n=1}^{2k} \frac{1}{u+na} + \dots = \frac{1}{a} \log \frac{m}{k}.$$

$$50. k \varepsilon N. \circ . \sum_1^m \frac{1}{2n-1} - \sum_1^k \frac{1}{2n} + \sum_{m+1}^{2m} \frac{1}{2n-1} - \sum_{k+1}^{2k} \frac{1}{2n} + \sum_{2m+1}^{3m} \frac{1}{2n-1} - \sum_{2k+1}^{3k} \frac{1}{2n} + \dots = \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{m}{k}.$$

§ 3. Q f N.

$u \varepsilon Q \text{ f N. } m \varepsilon N. \circ :$

$$1. \sum u \varepsilon (Q \text{ f N}) \text{ cres. } \sum u_\infty = l' \sum u_n. \quad [\S 2 P2]$$

$$2. \sum u_\infty \varepsilon Q \cup i \infty. \quad [\quad]$$

$$3. a \varepsilon Q : n \varepsilon N. \circ_n. \sum u_n < a : \circ . \sum u_\infty \varepsilon Q. \sum u_\infty \varepsilon \theta a. \quad [\S 3 P1]$$

$$4. a \varepsilon \theta \wedge -i : n \varepsilon N. \circ_n. \sum u_n < a : \circ . \sum u_\infty \varepsilon Q \cap \left(\frac{1}{1-a} - Q \right).$$

$$5. a \varepsilon Q : n \varepsilon N. \circ_n. u_n / u_{n+1} > 1 + a : \circ . \sum u_\infty \varepsilon Q \cap \left(u_1 + \frac{u_1}{a} - Q \right).$$

$$6. \sum u_\infty \varepsilon Q. \circ . 0 \varepsilon \lim n u_n. 0 = \min \lim n u_n.$$

$$7. p \varepsilon Q. \infty - \varepsilon \lim n^{1+p} u_n. \circ . \sum u_\infty \varepsilon Q.$$

§ 3. 4, 7, 14, 15, 40. CAUCHY. *Anal. Alg.*, pag. 130, 132, 133, 134, 137.

5, 6, 20, 35, 36, 48, 49. ABEL. *Oeuvres*, I, pag. 400; II, pag. 197, 198, 199, 201, 202.

8. $(v - u) \in \text{QfN} . \Sigma u_x = \infty . \circ . \Sigma v_x = \infty .$ [§3 P1]
9. $a \in \text{Q} . \left(\frac{v}{u} - a \right) \in \text{QfN} . \Sigma u_x = \infty . \circ . \Sigma v_x = \infty .$
10. $\Sigma u_x = \infty . v \in \text{QfN} : n \in \text{N} . \circ_n . \frac{v_{n+1}}{v_n} > \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} . \circ . \Sigma v_x = \infty .$
11. $v \in \text{QfN} . \Sigma v_x \in \text{Q} : n \in \text{N} . \circ_n . u_n < v_n : \circ . \Sigma u_x \in \text{Q} .$ [§3 P1]
12. » » . $\infty - \varepsilon \lim u_n / v_n . \circ .$ » »
13. » » : $n \in \text{N} . \circ_n . u_{i+1} / u_i < v_{i+1} / v_i . \circ .$ » »
14. $\max \lim u_n^{1/n} < 1 . \circ . \Sigma u_x \in \text{Q} .$
15. $\min \lim u_n^{1/n} > 1 . \circ . \Sigma u_x = \infty .$
- 15'. $n \in (m + \text{N}) . \circ_n . u_n^{1/n} > 1 : \circ . \Sigma u_x = \infty .$
16. $v \in \text{QfN} . \min \lim \frac{v_n - v_{n+1}}{u_{n+1}} > 0 . \circ . \Sigma u_x \in \text{Q} .$
17. » . $\lim v_n = \infty . \min \lim u_{n+1} v_{n+1} / (v_{n+1} - v_n) > 0 . \circ . \Sigma u_x = \infty .$
18. $v \in (\text{QfN}) \text{ cres.} \lim v_n = \infty . p \in \text{Q} . \circ . \Sigma_1^{\infty} \frac{v_{n+1} - v_n}{v_{n+1}} = \infty . \Sigma_1^{\infty} \frac{v_{n+1} - v_n}{v_{n+1} v_n^p} \in \text{Q} .$
19. $g \in (\text{QfN}) \text{ decr.} \lim g_n = 0 . p \in \text{Q} . \circ . \Sigma_1^{\infty} \frac{g_n - g_{n+1}}{g_n^{1-p}} \in \text{Q} . \Sigma_1^{\infty} \frac{g_n - g_{n+1}}{g_n} = \infty .$ [§3 P18]
20. $\Sigma u_x = \infty . p \in \text{Q} . \circ . \Sigma_1^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{(\Sigma u_n)^{1+p}} \in \text{Q} . \Sigma_1^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{\Sigma u_n} = \infty .$ [»]
21. $p , \Sigma u_x \in \text{Q} . \circ . \Sigma_1^{\infty} \frac{u_i}{(\Sigma_n^{\infty} u)^{1-p}} \in \text{Q} . \Sigma_1^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{\Sigma_n^{\infty} u} = \infty .$ [§3 P19]
22. $p , l^1 u_n \in \text{Q} . \circ . \Sigma_1^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{(\Pi_1^{n-1} (1 + u))^p} \in \text{Q} .$
23. $u \in \text{hfN} . p \in \text{Q} . \circ . \Sigma_1^{\infty} u_n (\Pi_1^{n-1} (1 - u))^p \in \text{Q} .$

9, 10, 12, 13, 45, 46, 46'. BONNET. *Journal de Liouville*, VIII, a. 1843, pag. 73, 74, 95, 100.

16, 17, 19, 26, 27, 33, 34, 53, 53'. DINI. *Annali delle Università Toscane*, IX, a. 1867, pag. 43, 45, 46, 47, 61.

18, 22, 23. PRINGSHEIM. *Mathematische Annalen*, XXXV, a. 1889, pag. 230, 330, 334.

21, 50, 51. GIUDICE. *Giornale di Battaglini*, XXVIII, a. 1890, pag. 301; *Rendiconti Circolo Matematico di Palermo*, IV, a. 1890, pag. 284.

$$24. \Sigma u_\infty = \infty . \circ . \lim_{\log \Sigma u_n} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{u_2}{\Sigma u_2} + \dots + \frac{u_n}{\Sigma u_n}\right)} = \lim 1 / \log$$

$$\frac{\Sigma u_n}{\left(1 + \frac{u_n}{\Sigma u_{n-1}}\right)^{u_n}} . \quad [\S 1 \text{ P27, } \S 3 \text{ P4}]$$

$$25. \Sigma u_\infty = \infty . \lim_{\Sigma u_{n-1}} \frac{u_n}{1 + \frac{u_2}{\Sigma u_2} + \dots + \frac{u_n}{\Sigma u_n}} = 0 . \circ . \lim \frac{1 + \frac{u_2}{\Sigma u_2} + \dots + \frac{u_n}{\Sigma u_n}}{\log \Sigma u_n} = 1 .$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \triangleright & a \in \mathbb{Q} . & \triangleright = a . & \triangleright & a / (1+a) \log(1+a) . \\ & & \triangleright = \infty . & & = 0 . \end{array}$$

[§3 P24]

$$26. \Sigma u_\infty = \infty . \circ . \sum_1^\infty \frac{u_{n+1}}{\Sigma u_n \log \Sigma u_n} = \infty . \sum_1^\infty \frac{u_{n+1}}{\Sigma u_n \log \Sigma u_n \log^2 \Sigma u_n} = \infty \dots$$

$$27. \triangleright p \in \mathbb{N} . \circ . \sum_1^\infty u_{n+1} \left[\Sigma u_n \cdot \log \Sigma u_n \cdot \log^2 \Sigma u_n \dots \log^p \Sigma u_n \right] = \infty .$$

[§3 P25]

$$28. r \in \mathbb{N} . \log^r m \in \mathbb{Q} . \circ . \sum_n^\infty \frac{1}{n \log n \log^2 n \dots \log^r n} = \infty . \quad [\S 3 \text{ P27}]$$

$$29. \triangleright \triangleright . p \in \mathbb{Q} . \circ . \sum_n^\infty \frac{1}{n \log n \dots (\log^{r-1} n) (\log^r n)^{1+p}} \in \mathbb{Q} .$$

[§3 P20, 25]

$$30. \triangleright . \Sigma u_\infty \in \mathbb{Q} . \circ . 0 \in \lim u_n n \log n \log^2 n \dots \log^r n . \quad [\S 3 \text{ P9, } 28]$$

$$31. \triangleright . p \in \mathbb{Q} . \infty - \varepsilon \lim u_n n \log n \log^2 n \dots \log^{r-1} n (\log^r n)^{1+p} . \circ . \Sigma u_\infty \in \mathbb{Q}$$

[§3 P12, 29]

$$32. \Sigma u_\infty = \infty . \circ : \varphi \in \mathbb{N} f \mathbb{N} . \lim \sum_n^{n+\varphi n} u_n / [\Sigma u_n \log \Sigma u_n \dots \log^n \Sigma u_n]$$

$$- \varepsilon 0 . - = \varphi \wedge . \quad [\S 2 \text{ P4} \cdot \S 3 \text{ P27}]$$

$$33. \Sigma u_\infty = \infty . p \in \mathbb{Q} . \circ : \varphi \in \mathbb{N} f \mathbb{N} . \circ_\varphi . \lim \sum_n^{n+\varphi n} u_n / [\Sigma u_n (\log \Sigma u_n)^{1+p}]$$

$$= 0 . \lim \sum_n^{n+\varphi n} u_n / [\Sigma u_n \log \Sigma u_n (\log^2 \Sigma u_n)^{1+p}] = 0 .$$

$$34. \Sigma u_\infty = \infty . p \in \mathbb{Q} . \circ : \varphi \in \mathbb{N} f \mathbb{N} . \circ_\varphi . \lim \sum_n^{n+\varphi n} u_n / [\Sigma u_n \log \Sigma u_n \dots \log^{m-1} \Sigma u_n (\log^m \Sigma u_n)^{1+p}] = 0 .$$

$$35. \varphi \in \mathbb{Q} f \mathbb{N} . \circ : v \in \mathbb{Q} f \mathbb{N} . \min \lim \varphi_n v_n = 0 . \Sigma v_\infty = \infty . - = v \wedge .$$

24. CESÀRO. *Analisi algebrica*, 1894, pag. 133.

28, 29, 47. BERTRAND. *Journal de Liouville*, VII, a. 1842, p. 38, 43.

30-31. DE MORGAN. *Differential calculus*, a. 1839, pag. 323.

36. $\varphi \in \text{QfN} . \lim \varphi_n = \infty . \circ : v \in \text{QfN} . \max \lim \varphi_n v_n = \infty . \Sigma v_n \in \text{Q} .$
 $- =_v \Delta .$
37. $v \in (\text{QfN}) \text{cresc} . \lim v_n = \infty . p \in \text{Q} . \max \lim \frac{v_{n+1} v_n^p}{v_{n+1} - v_n} u_n \in \text{Q} . \circ . \Sigma u_n \in \text{Q} .$
 [§3 P12, 18]
38. , , $\min \lim \frac{v_n \log v_n \dots \log^m v_n}{v_{n+1} - v_n} u_n . \circ . \Sigma u_n = \infty .$
 [§3 P9, 27]
39. , , $p \in \text{Q} . \max \lim \frac{v_n \log v_n \dots \log^{m-1} v_n (\log^m v_n)^{1+p}}{v_n - v_{n-1}}$
 $u_n \in \text{Q} . \circ . \Sigma u_n \in \text{Q} .$ [§3 P12, 34]
40. $\max \lim (u_{n+1}/u_n) < 1 . \circ . \Sigma u_n \in \text{Q} .$
41. $\min \lim (nu_n/u_{n+1} - n - 1) > 0 . \circ . \Sigma u_n \in \text{Q} .$
 $\max \lim (\quad) < 0 . \circ . \quad = \infty .$
- 41'. $n \in (m + \text{N}) . \circ_n . (nu_n/u_{n+1} - n - 1) < 0 : \circ . \Sigma u_n = \infty .$
42. $v \in \text{qfN} : n \in \text{N} . \circ_n . u_{n+1}/u_n = 1 - v_n/n : l' v_n \leq 1 : \circ . \Sigma u_n = \infty .$
 $: \max \lim v_n < 1 : \circ . \quad$
 $: l_1 v_n > 1 : \circ . \Sigma u_n \in \text{Q} .$
 $: \min \lim v_n > 1 : \circ . \quad$
43. $a \in \text{Q} . p \in \text{Q} . v \in \text{qfN} . \infty - \varepsilon v_n : n \in \text{N} . \circ_n . u_{n+1}/u_n = 1 + a/n + v_n/n^{1+p}$
 $\therefore \circ : \lim u_n = \infty . \lim u_n/n^a \in \text{Q} . \Sigma u_n = \infty .$
 $\left[c_n = \left(1 + \frac{a}{n} + \frac{v_n}{n^{1+p}} \right) / \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^a . \circ . \Pi c_n \in \text{Q} . u_{n+1}/u_n = c_n \right.$
 $\left. (n+1)^a/n^a \right]$
44. $a \in \text{Q} . p \in \text{Q} . v \in \text{qfN} . \infty - \varepsilon v_n : n \in \text{N} . \circ_n . u_{n+1}/u_n = 1 - a/n + v_n/n^{1+p}$
 $\therefore \circ : \lim u_n = 0 . \lim n^a u_n \in \text{Q} : a \leq 1 . \circ . \Sigma u_n = \infty : a > 1 . \circ . \Sigma u_n \in \text{Q} .$
45. $v \in \text{qfN} : n \in \text{N} . \circ_n . u_{n+1}/u_n = 1 - 1/n - v_n/(n \log n) : l' v_n \leq 1 : \circ . \Sigma u_n = \infty .$
 $: \max \lim v_n < 1 : \circ . \quad$
 $: l_1 v_n > 1 : \circ . \Sigma u_n \in \text{Q} .$
 $: \min \lim v_n > 1 : \circ . \Sigma u_n \in \text{Q} .$
46. $v \in \text{qfN} . p \in \text{N} : n \in \text{N} . \circ_n . u_{n+1}/u_n = 1 - 1/n - 1/(n \log n) - \dots -$
 $1/(n \log n \log^2 n \dots \log^{p-1} n) - v_n/(n \log n \log^2 n \dots \log^p n) :$
 $l' v_n \leq 1 : \circ . \Sigma u_n = \infty .$
 $l_1 v_n > 1 : \circ . \Sigma u_n \in \text{Q} .$

41, 41', 52, 52'. KUMMER. *Crelle's Journal*, XIII, a. 1835, pag. 172, 173, 177.

42. RAABE-DUHAMEL. *Journal de Liouville*, IV, a. 1839, pag. 215; VI, a. 1840, pag. 85.

$$46'. v \in \mathcal{Q} f \mathcal{N}, p \in \mathcal{N}: n \in \mathcal{N}, \circ_n, n \left(1 - u_n^{\frac{1}{p}}\right) = \log n + \dots + \log^{p-1} n + v_n \log^p n.$$

$$l' v_n \leq 1: \circ, \Sigma u_\infty = \infty.$$

$$l_1 v_n > 1: \circ, \quad \gg \quad \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}.$$

$$47. v \in \mathcal{Q} f \mathcal{N}, p \in \mathcal{N}: n \in \mathcal{N}, \circ_n, u_n / u_{n+1} = 1 + 1/n + 1/(n \log n) + \dots + 1/(n \log n \log^2 n \dots \log^{p-1} n) + v_n / (n \log n \log^2 n \dots \log^p n):$$

$$l' v_n \leq 1: \circ, \Sigma u_\infty = \infty.$$

$$l_1 v_n > 1: \circ, \Sigma u_\infty \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}.$$

$$48. \min \lim \frac{\log \left(\frac{1}{n u_n \log n \dots \log^{m-1} n} \right)}{\log^{m+1} n} > 1: \circ, \Sigma u_\infty \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}.$$

$$49. \max \lim \frac{\log \left(\frac{1}{n u_n \log n \dots \log^{m-1} n} \right)}{\log^{m+1} n} < 1: \circ, \Sigma u_\infty = \infty.$$

$$50. v \in \mathcal{Q} f \mathcal{N}, \min \lim \frac{v_{n+1}}{v_n} = 0, \Sigma v_\infty = \infty: - = v \Delta.$$

$$51. \quad \gg \quad \max \lim v_{n+1}/v_n = \infty, \Sigma v_\infty \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}: - = v \Delta.$$

$$52. v \in \mathcal{Q} f \mathcal{N}, \min \lim (u_n v_n / v_{n+1} - u_{n+1}) > 0, \circ, \Sigma v_\infty \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}.$$

$$52'. \quad \gg \quad \min \lim v_n u_n = 0, \min \lim v_n u_n u_{n+1} / (u_n v_n - u_{n+1} v_{n+1}) > 0, \circ, \Sigma u_\infty = \infty.$$

$$53. \quad \gg \quad \Sigma_1^\infty \frac{1}{u} = \infty, \max \lim (u_n v_n / v_{n+1} - u_{n+1}) < 0, \circ, \Sigma v_\infty = \infty.$$

$$53'. \quad \gg \quad \gg \quad : n \in (m + \mathcal{N}), \circ_n, (u_n v_n / v_{n+1} - u_{n+1}) \leq 0, \circ, \Sigma v_\infty = \infty.$$

$$54. v \in \mathcal{Q} f \mathcal{N}: n \in \mathcal{N}, \circ_n, \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \leq \frac{v_n}{1 + v_{n+1}}, \circ, \Sigma_1^\infty u \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}. [\S 2 P 24, \S 3 P 13]$$

$$55. \Sigma_1^\infty u \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}, \circ: v \in \mathcal{Q} f \mathcal{N}, n \in \mathcal{N}, \circ_n, \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \leq \frac{v_n}{1 + v_{n+1}}: - = v \Delta.$$

$$56. a, b \in \mathcal{Q} f \mathcal{Z}_m, n \in \mathcal{N}, \circ_n, \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} = \frac{n^m + a_1 n^{m-1} + \dots + a_m}{n^m + b_1 n^{m-1} + \dots + b_m}.$$

$$a_1 - b_1 > 1, \circ, \Sigma u_\infty \varepsilon \mathcal{Q}.$$

$$\gg \quad \leq 1, \circ, \quad \gg \quad = \infty.$$

2. $u \varepsilon (Q f N)$ decr. $\lambda \varepsilon (N f N)$ cresc. $\max \lim \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{n+1}} < 1$. $\Sigma u_n \varepsilon Q$. \circ . $\Sigma_1^\infty \lambda_n u_{\lambda_n} \varepsilon Q$.
3. $u \varepsilon (Q f N)$ decr. $\lambda \varepsilon (N f N)$ cresc. $\min \lim \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{n+1}} > 0$. $\Sigma u_n = \infty$. \circ . $\Sigma_1^\infty \lambda_n u_{\lambda_n} = \infty$.
4. $u \varepsilon (Q f N)$ decr. $\alpha \varepsilon N$. \circ : $\Sigma u_n \varepsilon Q$. $=$. $\Sigma_1^\infty \alpha^n u_{\alpha^n} \varepsilon Q$.
5. $v \varepsilon (Q f N)$ decr. $\Sigma v_n \varepsilon Q$. $u_1 = v_1 - v_2$. $u_2 = 2(v_2 - v_3)$. $u_3 = 3(v_3 - v_4)$. \dots . \circ . $\Sigma v_n = \Sigma_1^\infty \frac{u_r}{r} + \Sigma_2^\infty \frac{u_r}{r} + \Sigma_3^\infty \frac{u_r}{r} + \dots = \Sigma_1^\infty u$.
6. $u \varepsilon (Q f N)$ decr. $\max \lim n u_n > 0$. \circ . $\Sigma u_n = \infty$. [§4 P4]
7. \circ : $\Sigma u_n \varepsilon Q$. $=$. $\lim n u_n = 0$. $\Sigma_1^\infty n(u_n - u_{n+1}) \varepsilon Q$. [§1 P30. §4 P6]
8. $\Sigma u_n \varepsilon Q$. \circ . $\Sigma u_n = \Sigma_1^\infty n(u_n - u_{n+1})$. [\circ]
9. $u \varepsilon Q f N$. $\Sigma u_n \varepsilon Q$. $\frac{1}{\lambda}$, $\alpha u \varepsilon (Q f N)$ decr. $\lim \lambda_n = \infty$. $\max \lim \alpha_n (\lambda_n - \lambda_{n-1}) \varepsilon Q$. \circ . $\lim \lambda_n \alpha_n u_n = 0$.
 [Hp. \circ . $\Sigma_1^\infty (\lambda_n - \lambda_{n-1}) \alpha_n u_n \varepsilon Q$. $\lim \frac{\lambda_m}{\lambda_{m+n}} = 0$. $(\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m) \alpha_{n+1} u_{m+1} + \dots + (\lambda_{m+n} - \lambda_{m+n-1}) \alpha_{m+n} u_{m+n} > \lambda_{m+n} \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_m}{\lambda_{m+n}}\right)$
 $\alpha_{m+n} u_{m+n}$: §2 P3. \circ . Ths.]
10. $u \varepsilon Q f N$: $n \varepsilon N$. \circ_n . $n u_n > (n+1) u_{n+1}$: $\max \lim n u_n \log n > 0$. \circ . $\Sigma u_n = \infty$. [§4 P9. §2 P46]
11. $u \varepsilon Q f N$: $n \varepsilon N$. \circ_n . $n u_n \log n > (n+1) u_{n+1} \log(n+1)$: $\max \lim n u_n \log n \log^2 n > 0$. \circ . $\Sigma u_n = \infty$. [\circ]
12. $u \varepsilon Q f N$: $n \varepsilon N$. \circ_n . $n u_n \log n \log^2 n > (n+1) u_{n+1} \log(n+1) \log^2(n+1)$: $\max \lim n u_n \log n \log^2 n \log^3 n > 0$. \circ . $\Sigma u_n = \infty$. [\circ]
13. $u \varepsilon Q f N$. $\Sigma u_n \varepsilon Q$: $n \varepsilon N$. \circ_n . $n u_n \log n \log^2 n \dots \log^m n > (n+1) u_{n+1} \log(n+1) \dots \log^m(n+1)$. \circ . $\lim n u_n \log n \log^2 n \dots \log^{m+1} n = 0$. [\circ]

2, 3. DINI. *Annali Università Toscane*, a. 1867, pag. 78-80.4. CAUCHY. *Anal. Alg.*, pag. 135.

$$14. u \in (Q f N) \text{ cresc. } d \in Q f N. \sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{d} = \infty. \max \lim \frac{u_{n+1} - u_n}{d_{n+1} - d_n} \in Q. \circ.$$

$$\sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{u} = \infty.$$

$$15. u \in (Q f N) \text{ cres. } c \in Q f N. \sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{c} \in Q. \min \lim \frac{u_{n+1} - u_n}{c_{n+1} - c_n} \in Q. \circ.$$

$$\sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{u} \in Q.$$

$$16. u \in (Q f N) \text{ cresc. } \max \lim \frac{u_{n+1} - u_n}{\log n \log^2 n \dots \log^m n} \in Q. \circ. \sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{u} = \infty.$$

$$17. u \in (Q f N) \text{ cresc. } p \in Q. \min \lim \frac{u_{n+1} - u_n}{\log n \log^2 n \dots \log^{m-1} n (\log^m n)^{1+p}} \in Q. \circ. \sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{u} \in Q.$$

$$18. u \in (Q f N) \text{ cresc. } \max \lim \frac{u_{n+1} - u_n}{\log u_n \log^2 u_n \dots \log^m u_n} \in Q. \circ. \sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{u} = \infty.$$

$$19. u \in (Q f N) \text{ cresc. } p \in Q. \min \lim \frac{u_{n+1} - u_n}{\log u_n \log^2 u_n \dots \log^{m-1} u_n (\log^m u_n)^{1+p}} \in Q. \circ. \sum_1^\infty \frac{1}{u} \in Q.$$

$$20. \varphi, \frac{1}{g}, \frac{1}{h} \in (Q f Q) \text{ decr. } (g - h) \in Q f Q. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} h_x = \infty. p \in Q. \min \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(g_{x+p} - g_x) \varphi(g_{x+p})}{(h_{x+p} - h_x) \varphi(h_x)} > 1. \circ. \sum_1^\infty \varphi(n) = \infty.$$

$$21. \varphi, \frac{1}{g}, \frac{1}{h} \in (Q f Q) \text{ decr. } (g - h) \in Q f Q. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} h_x = \infty. p \in Q. \max \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(g_{x+p} - g_x) \varphi(g_x)}{(h_{x+p} - h_x) \varphi(h_{x+p})} < 1. \circ. \sum_1^\infty \varphi(n) \in Q.$$

$$22. \varphi, \frac{1}{g} \in (Q f Q) \text{ decr. } x \in Q. \circ. g_x > x; \lim_{p \rightarrow +0} \frac{g_{x+p} - g_x}{p} = g'_x. \lim \frac{g'_x \varphi(g_x)}{\varphi(x)} > 1. \bigcup. \sum_1^\infty \varphi(n) = \infty. \in Q.$$

14-21. PRINGSHEIM. *Mathematische Annalen*, XXXV, pag. 381-392.
22, 24, 25. ERMAKOF. *Bulletin de Darboux*, a. 1871, pag. 250, 255.

$$23. \varphi, \frac{1}{h} \varepsilon (\text{Q f Q}) \text{ decr. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} h_x = \infty : x \varepsilon \text{Q} . \circ_x . x > h_x : \lim_{p \rightarrow +0}$$

$$\frac{h_{x+p} - h_x}{p} = h'_x .$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi(x)}{h'_x \varphi(h_x)} > 1 . \bigcap : \sum_1^\infty \varphi(n) = \infty .$$

$$24. \varphi \varepsilon (\text{Q f Q}) \text{ decr. } \lim \frac{e^n \varphi(e^n)}{\varphi(n)} > 1 . \bigcap : \sum_1^\infty \varphi(n) = \infty .$$

$$25. \varphi \varepsilon (\text{Q f Q}) \text{ decr. } \lim \frac{n \varphi(n)}{\varphi(\log n)} > 1 . \bigcap : \sum_1^\infty \varphi(n) = \infty .$$

§ 5. Πu_∞ .

$u \varepsilon \text{Q f N} . \circ :$

$$1. \Pi u_\infty = \Pi_1^\infty u = u_1 u_2 u_3 \dots = \lim \Pi u_n . \quad [\text{Def.}]$$

$$2. \Pi u_\infty \varepsilon \text{Q} . = . \sum_1^\infty \log u \varepsilon \text{q} .$$

$$3. u \varepsilon \text{Q f N} . \circ : \Pi u_\infty = \infty . = . \sum_1^\infty \log u = \infty . = . \Pi_1^\infty \frac{1}{u} = 0 . = . \sum_1^\infty \log \frac{1}{u} = -\infty .$$

$$4. \Pi u_\infty \varepsilon \text{Q} . \circ . \lim u_n = 1 .$$

$$5. v \varepsilon \text{Q f N} . \sum v_\infty \varepsilon \text{Q} . \circ . \Pi_1^\infty (1 + v_n) \varepsilon \text{Q} .$$

$$6. \quad \text{,} \quad \text{,} \quad = \infty . \circ . \quad \text{,} \quad = \infty .$$

$$7. v \varepsilon \theta \text{f N} . \sum v_\infty \varepsilon \text{Q} . \circ . \Pi_1^\infty (1 - v_n) \varepsilon \text{Q} .$$

$$8. \quad \text{,} \quad = \infty . \circ . \quad \text{,} \quad = 0 .$$

$$9. v \varepsilon (-1 + \text{Q}) \text{f N} . \sum v_\infty , \sum v_\infty^2 \varepsilon \text{q} . \circ . \Pi_1^\infty (1 + v_n) \varepsilon \text{Q} .$$

$$10. \quad \text{,} \quad \sum v_\infty \varepsilon \text{q} . \sum v_\infty^2 = \infty . \circ . \quad \text{,} \quad = 0 .$$

$$11. m \varepsilon \text{N} . \circ : \Pi u_\infty = 0 . = . \Pi_m^\infty u = 0 . \quad [\S 5 P1]$$

$$12. m \varepsilon \text{N} . \circ : \Pi u_\infty \varepsilon \text{Q} . = . \Pi_m^\infty u \varepsilon \text{Q} . \quad [\text{ , }]$$

$$13. \Pi u_x \varepsilon \text{q} . = . \varphi \varepsilon \text{N f N} . \circ_\varphi . \lim \Pi_n^{n+\varphi n} u = 1 . \quad [\text{ , }]$$

§ 5. 2-10. CAUCHY. *Analyse algébrique*, pag. 561, 562, 563.

14. $\varphi, u \in (1+Q) fN : n \in N. \circ_n. \varphi_n | \varphi_{n+1} > u_{n+1} : \circ. \Pi u_\infty \in Q.$
15. $\lim \varphi_n = 1. \varphi_n | \varphi_{n+1} > u_{n+1} : \circ. = \infty.$
16. $v \in (Q fN) \text{ decr. } \Pi v_\infty \in Q : n \in N. \circ_n. u_n = \left(\frac{v_n}{v_{n+1}}\right)^n : \circ. \Pi v_\infty = \Pi_1^\infty$
 $\frac{1}{u_r} \Pi_2^\infty \frac{1}{u_r} \Pi_3^\infty \frac{1}{u_r} \dots = \Pi u_\infty.$
17. $u \in (Q fN) \text{ decr. } \max \lim (1+u_n)^n > 1. \circ. \Pi (1+u)_\infty = \infty.$ [§4 P6. §5 P2]
18. $\alpha \in Q fN. \Pi (1+u)_\infty \in Q. \frac{1}{\lambda}, (1+u)^\alpha \in (Q fN) \text{ decr. } \lim \lambda_n = \infty.$
 $\max \lim \alpha_n (\lambda_n - \lambda_{n-1}) \in Q. \circ. \lim (1+u_n)^{\lambda_n} \alpha_n = 1.$ [§4 P9. §5 P2]
19. $\alpha^2 < 1. \circ. \Pi_1^\infty (1+\alpha^n) = \Pi_1^\infty \frac{1}{1-\alpha^{2n-1}}.$
20. $k \in (1+Q). \circ. \Sigma_1^\infty \frac{1}{n^k} = \Pi_1^\infty \left(1 - \frac{1}{Np_n^k}\right).$

§ 6. q' fN.

1. $\left(\frac{q'}{q}\right)$ [§ 1. § 2, P1-13] $\left(\frac{q'}{Q}\right)$ [§ 5 P1, 4, 12, 13]
2. $u \in q' fN. \Sigma_1^\infty \text{ mod } u \in Q. \circ. \Sigma u_\infty \in q'.$
3. $u \in q' fN. l' \text{ mod } u_n \in Q. v \in Q fN. \Sigma v_\infty \in Q. \circ. \Sigma_1^\infty u_n v_n \in q'.$
[§2 P4. §6 P1]
4. $u \in q' fN. \Sigma \text{ mod } u_\infty \in Q. v \in q' fN. l' \text{ mod } v_n \in Q. \circ. \Sigma_1^\infty u_n v_n \in q'.$
[]
5. $\Sigma u_\infty \in q'. v \in (Q fN) \text{ dec. } \circ. \Sigma_1^\infty u_n v_n \in q'.$
6. $\text{cres. } v_\infty = \infty. \circ. \Sigma v_\infty \in q'.$

14, 15. GIUDICE. *Giornale Battaglini*, a. 1890, pag. 305, 306.

20. EULER. *Introductio in Analysin inf.*, I, a. 1748, pag. 225.

§ 6. 2, 4, 15, 18, 19. CAUCHY. *Analyse Algèbrique*, pag. 147, 274-277, 280, 281.

4. O. BONNET. *Liouville Journal*, a. 1843, pag. 73.

5, 6, 8, 9. ABEL. *Œuvres*, I, pag. 222. - DIRICHLET. *Teoria dei numeri*, pag. 368. - CAPELLI-GARBIERI. *Analisi algebrica*, a. 1886, pag. 190.

7. \triangleright . $l' \bmod (\sum u_n) = \infty$. $v \in (QfN) \text{ dec. } \lim v_n = 0$. \circ . $\sum_1^\infty u_n v_n \in q'$.
8. \triangleright . $v \in q'fN$. $\sum_1^\infty \bmod (v_n - v_{n+1}) \in Q$.
 $\lim v_n = 0$. \circ . $\sum_1^\infty u_n v_n \in q'$.
9. \triangleright . $\sum u_\infty \in q'$. $v \in q'fN$. $\sum_1^\infty \bmod (v_n - v_{n+1}) \in Q$. \circ . $\sum_1^\infty u_n v_n \in q'$.
 (§1 P32 . §2 P4 . §6 P1)
10. $u \in q'fN$. $\sum u_x \in q'$. \circ . $\varphi \in (NfN) \text{ sim}$. \circ . $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_x}{\varphi^n} = \sum u_x := \sum_1^\infty$
 $\bmod u \in Q$.
11. $u \in q'fN$. $l' \bmod u_N \in Q$. $v \in (QfN) \text{ decr. } \lim v_n = 0$. \circ . $\sum_1^\infty \bmod (u_n -$
 $u_{n+1}) v_n \in Q_0$. (§1 P32)
12. $u \in q'fN$. $\lim u_n \in q'$. $v \in qfN$. $a \in q : n \in N$. \circ_n . $v_{n+1} \in \text{med}(v_n, a) :$
 \circ . $\sum \bmod (u_n - u_{n+1}) v_n \in Q_0$. (§1 P32)
13. $u \in q'fN$. $\bmod u \in QfN$. $\Pi u_x \in q'$. \circ . $\varphi \in (NfN) \text{ sim}$. \circ . $\Pi_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_x}{\varphi^n} =$
 $\Pi u_x := \sum_1^\infty \bmod (u - 1) \in Q$.
14. $u \in q'fN$. $\sum u_x$, $\Pi (1 + u)_x \in q'$. \circ . $\bmod \sum u_x < \sum_1^\infty \bmod u$. $\bmod \Pi$
 $(1 + u)_x = \Pi_1^\infty \bmod (1 + u)$.
- $u, v \in q'fN : n \in N$. \circ_n . $w_n = \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} u_m v_{n-m+1} : \circ$
15. $\sum \bmod u_\infty$, $\sum \bmod v_\infty \in Q$. \circ . $\sum w_\infty = (\sum u_\infty) (\sum v_\infty)$.
16. $\sum u_\infty$, $\sum v_\infty$, $\sum w_\infty \in q'$. \circ .
17. $\sum \bmod u_\infty$, $\sum v_\infty \in q'$. \circ .
18. $u, v \in qfN$. $\circ : \sum_1^\infty (u_n + i v_n) \in q'$. $=$. $\sum u_x$, $\sum v_x \in q$.
19. \triangleright . $\sum u_x$, $\sum v_x \in q$. \circ . $\sum_1^\infty (u_n + i v_n) = \sum u_x + i \sum v_x$.
20. \triangleright : $n \in N$. \circ_n . $u_n u_{n+1}$, $v_n v_{n+1} \in Q : \circ : \Pi_1^\infty (1 + u_n + i v_n)$
 $\in q'$. $=$. $\sum_1^\infty \bmod (u_n + i v_n) \in Q$.

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$$21. a \in \mathbb{Q}' \text{ mod } a < 1. \circ. (1 + 2 \sum_1^\infty a^{4n^2}) \sum_1^\infty a^{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{a}{1-a^2} - \frac{a^3}{1-a^6} \\ + \frac{a^5}{1-a^{10}} - \frac{a^7}{1-a^{14}} + \dots$$

$$22. \psi \in \mathbb{Q}' \text{ f } \mathbb{N}. \sum_1^\infty \text{ mod } \psi(n) \in \mathbb{Q}. \psi(1) = 1 : n, n' \in \mathbb{N}. \circ_{n, n'}. \psi(n) \psi(n') \\ = \psi(n n') : : \circ. \prod_1^\infty \frac{1}{1 - \psi(N p_n)} = \sum_1^\infty \psi(n).$$

F. GIUDICE.

21, 22. DIRICHLET. *Teoria dei numeri*, versione italiana Faifofer, pag. 225, 336.