

Etudier les séries définies par les termes généraux suivants :

1. $u_n = n^{-\ln(\ln n)}$
2. $u_n = \frac{(n!)^3}{n^{n^2}}$
3. $u_n = \frac{\operatorname{argsh} n}{\sqrt{n^3 + n - 1}}$
4. $u_n = \frac{\operatorname{argsh}(n^a)}{a \ln n} - 1, a \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$
5. $u_n = \left(\arctan\left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^b, a \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, b \in \mathbb{R}$
6. $u_n = \ln\left(\frac{\operatorname{ch} \frac{\pi}{n}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{n}}\right)$
7. $u_n = n^{-\tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{n})}$
8. $u_n = \left(n \sin \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^\alpha}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$
9. $u_n = \sqrt[3]{n^3 + an} - \sqrt{n^2 + 3}, a \in \mathbb{R}$
10. $u_n = \arccos \frac{1}{n} - \arccos \frac{1}{n^2}$
11. $u_n = \sin(\pi \sqrt{n^2 + a^2})$
12. $u_n = (-1)^n n^\alpha \left(\ln\left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)\right)^\beta, (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$
13. $u_n = \frac{(\ln n)^n}{n!}$
14. $u_n = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt[n]{n}}$
15. $u_n = \ln(n) \ln\left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n}\right)$

$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^3}$

$\sqrt[n]{n} \sim \frac{1}{n}$

$\sqrt[n]{n} < \frac{1}{n}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \sim \frac{1}{n}$ $\frac{1}{n}$