

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|$

$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|$

$|x-x_0| < R$  for  $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$

$|x-x_0| > R$

( $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  ~~is not~~) point

if  $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is convergent at  $x_0$ , then  $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is convergent for all  $x$ .

$\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is convergent for all  $x$  if and only if  $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is convergent at  $x_0$ .

for  $x \in A$  if  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is convergent at  $x_0$  then  $f(x)$  is continuous at  $x_0$ .

$x \in A$  if  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is convergent at  $x_0$  then  $f'(x)$  exists at  $x_0$ .

if  $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is convergent at  $x_0$  then  $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is absolutely convergent at  $x_0$ .

$|x-x_0| > R$  for all

$\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is absolutely convergent at  $x$ .

if  $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is absolutely convergent at  $x$  then  $R = \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|}$

if  $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is not absolutely convergent at  $x$  then  $R = \infty$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{|a_{n+1}|}$$

definition

if  $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is absolutely convergent at  $x$  then  $R = \infty$ .

$(-R, R)$  is called the radius of convergence.

if  $\sum a_n (x-x_0)^n$  is absolutely convergent at  $x$  then  $R = \infty$ .

absolute convergence implies convergence.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n \quad (a_n > 0)$$

if  $a_n > 0$  for all  $n$  then  $\sum a_n$  is absolutely convergent if and only if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ .

if  $a_n > 0$  for all  $n$  then  $\sum a_n$  is absolutely convergent if and only if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ .

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

הנה 13

(3)

לעתה נוכיח  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  ( $a_n = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ )

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

↑

$$\frac{(n+2)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^{n+2}} \leq \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^{n+1}}$$

↑

$$\left(\frac{n+2}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

נוכיח  $n \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{n+2}{n+1} < \frac{n+1}{n}$

~~נוכיח~~, נוכיח  $x^n > n! \Rightarrow n^x > n!$

$x^n > n!$  ( $x > 1$  ו-  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ )

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \sqrt{1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}} =$$

הנה 13

(נוכיח  $\alpha - \beta < \epsilon$   $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha = \beta$ )

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2n}} = \sqrt{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{1}{2n}$$

נוכיח  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{2n} < \epsilon$

נוכיח  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{2n} < \epsilon$

~~נוכיח~~  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{2n} < \epsilon$

הנה 13

~~נוכיח~~  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{2n} < \epsilon$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}$$

(2)

(4)

$$\left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \left| \frac{x^{k+1}}{(k+1) \cdot 3^{k+1}} \cdot \frac{(k+1) \cdot 3^k}{x^k} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \frac{kx}{3(k+1)} \right| \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x}{3} \right) < 3$$

$|x| < 3$  পর্যবেক্ষণ

$$\left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{(k+1) \cdot 3^{k+1}} \cdot (k+1) \cdot 3^k \right| = \left| \frac{1}{3(k+1)} \right| \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 3 \quad \text{সূজন করুন}$$

$$|x| < 3 \quad \text{সূজন করুন এবং } x \neq 0$$

$$: x = \pm 3 \Rightarrow \Rightarrow T = N \cap \{x\}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k-1}}{k \cdot 3^k} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k}$$

$$: x = -3$$

$$\text{সূজন করুন এবং } x \neq 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k-1}}{k \cdot 3^k} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \quad : x = 3$$

$$\text{সূজন করুন এবং } x \neq 0$$

$$[-3, 3) \quad \text{সূজন করুন এবং } x \neq 0$$

~~ফলসমূহ পাই এবং সূজন করুন~~ (P)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} x^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!}$$

X

$$\left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \left| \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \cdot \frac{(2k+1)!}{(-1)^{k+1}} \right| = \frac{1}{2k(2k+1)} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

~~ফলসমূহ পাই এবং সূজন করুন~~

সূজন করুন এবং ফলসমূহ পাই এবং সূজন করুন

(-∞, ∞)  $\cup = \text{সূজন করুন}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k! (x-a)^k$$

$$\left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \left| \frac{(k+1)!}{k!} \right| = |k| \rightarrow \infty$$

$x=a$  (不收斂) 由  $\infty$  故不收斂

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k(x-1)^k}{2^k (3k-1)}$$

$$\left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \left| \frac{(k+1)}{2^{k+1} (3k+2)} \cdot \frac{2^k (3k-1)}{k} \right| = \frac{|k|}{2}$$

$$= \left| \frac{(k+1)}{2(3k+2)} \cdot \frac{(3k-1)}{k} \right| \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

由  $|x-1| < 2$  故收斂

$|x-1| > 2$  不收斂

$|x-1|=2$  ;  $x=0, x=4$  由  $\infty$  故不收斂

:  $(-3, 3)$  ~~包含~~  $(-3, 3)$

:  $x=3$  不收斂

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k(x-1)^k}{2^k (3k-1)} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{3^{k-1}}$$

?  $\pi$   $\pi$   $\pi$   $\pi$   $\pi$   $\pi$

$$a_k = \frac{k}{3^{k-1}} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \neq 0$$

由  $a_k \neq 0$

(B)  $x=-1$  不收斂

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k(x-1)^k}{2^k (3k-1)} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \cdot k}{3^{k-1}}$$

由  $a_k \rightarrow 0$  故收斂

Exercice 10

6

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^3 x^n \quad (\text{C})$$

Exercice 10 Calculer

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 1$$

$$R = 1 \quad \text{par } x = \cancel{x+1} \quad (\text{C})$$

$$\text{pour } n \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^3 \quad (\text{C}) \quad x = 1 \quad \text{pour}$$

$$\text{pour } n \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot n^3 \quad (\text{C}) \quad x = -1 \quad \text{pour}$$

soit  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightsquigarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 = 1$

$$(-1, 1) \quad \text{pour } x \text{ dans } \text{par}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad (\text{C})$$

Exercice 10 Calculer  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} t^n}{(2n)!} \quad (\text{C}) \quad \text{pour } t \neq 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n)!} \quad (\text{C})$$

$$\left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \frac{\frac{1}{(2n)!}}{\frac{1}{(2n+2)!}} = (2n+1)(2n+2) \rightarrow \infty$$

$(-\infty, 0)$  et  $0 < x < +\infty$  pour  $x \neq 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{3}\right) x^n \quad (\text{C})$$

Exercice 10 Calculer

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$$

7)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{\pi n}{3}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \left| \cos \frac{\pi n}{3} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\left| \cos \frac{\pi n}{3} \right|} \leq \sqrt[3]{1}$$

~~for  $x < 0$   $\cos x = -\cos(-x)$~~

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^n}{h^{1/n}} x^n$$

3 X

calc

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{(\ln n)^n}{h^{1/n}}} = \frac{\ln n}{h^{\frac{1}{n}}}$$

$$\frac{\ln n}{h^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{\ln n}{e^{\frac{1}{n}}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^0 = 1$$

(BT)  $\Rightarrow N = \infty$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{(\ln n)^n}{h^{1/n}}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

if

$x=0 \rightarrow \text{div} \rightarrow \cos 0 = 1$ ,  $R=0$  und

ת. 12. סדרת גיבובית סיבובית סדרה אינטגרלית.

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n+5}{4n^2+n} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n$$

$$\cdot \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{8^n \sqrt{n}} (x-2)^n \quad (18)$$

אנו נרמזו שפונקציית הבנייה כפונקציה.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n+5}{4n^2+n}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

לפיכך פונקציית הבנייה היא פונקציה.

נוכיח כי הפונקציה  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n+5}{4n^2+n} (x-2)^n$  היא פונקציית גיבובית.

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n+5}{4n^2+n} (x-2)^n \text{ נסמן ב } f(x) \quad x=2 \Rightarrow f(2)=0$$

לפיכך פונקציית הבנייה היא פונקציית גיבובית.

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ נוכיח}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+5}{4n^2+n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 5n}{4n^2+n} = \frac{1}{4}$$

לפיכך.

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ נוכיח}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+5)}{4n^2+n} (x-2)^n \quad x=-3 \Rightarrow f(-3)$$

$$A_n = \frac{n+5}{4n^2+n} \quad \text{נוכיח ש } A_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ כ } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = 0$$

ונוכיח שפונקציית גיבובית היא פונקציית גיבובית.

$-3 \leq x < 3$  : כלומר  $x-2 \in (-5, -1)$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{8^n \sqrt{n}} (x-2)^n \quad (2)$$

פונקציית הבנייה היא פונקציית גיבובית.

לפיכך פונקציית גיבובית היא פונקציית גיבובית.

$$0 < x < 4 \iff |x-2| < 2$$

לפיכך פונקציית גיבובית היא פונקציית גיבובית.

$$3 \leq n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{for } x=21 \rightarrow \infty \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{for } x=21 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{for } x=21 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \ln n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{for } x=0 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{Therefore, } a_n = \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{for } n \geq 2 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad \text{if } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \text{exists } \rightarrow 0 \quad a_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\leftarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sqrt{x} - \frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} \leftarrow f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\leftarrow f'(x) = \frac{2 - \ln x}{2x\sqrt{x}} \leftarrow$$

$$\text{thus } a_n = \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$0 \leq x < 4 : (1 + \lambda)^n \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\left? \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2 2^n} \quad \text{for } x=0 \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{and } x=4 \right. \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \frac{1}{n^2 2^n} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{(n+1)^2 2^{n+1}} \right)} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2 2^{n+1}}{n^2 2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 \cdot 2 = 2$$

$$g=2 \quad \text{not}$$

$$x=2 : \quad \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2 2^n} = \sum \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$$

$$x=-2 : \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{n^2 2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \Rightarrow \text{converges}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} x^{n^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{2n} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \\ a_{2n+1} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[2n]{a_{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{n^2}{2n}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right]^{1/2} = \sqrt{e}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$|x| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \text{ မျှတော် } |x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \text{ ပဲတော် } |x| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \text{ မျှတော် } |x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \text{ ပဲတော် }$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \cdot \frac{1}{e^n} \quad x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\ln \left[ \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{e^n} \right] = n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - n =$$

$$= n \left[ \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n} \right] = \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n}}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}$$

နေရာများ အတွက်  $n \rightarrow \infty$  အတွက်  $\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \rightarrow 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x}{(1+x)2x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{(1+x)2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{e^n} = e^{\ln \left[ \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{e^n} \right]} \rightarrow e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0$$

ပဲတော် မျှတော် ပဲတော် မျှတော် ပဲတော် မျှတော် ပဲတော် မျှတော်

ပဲတော် မျှတော်

(4)

ולכן  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$  $\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$ בנוסף  $x_0 \in A \subseteq \text{dom } f$ 

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$$

 $x \in A$  בפ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \leftarrow$  נסוי (ככל שדרכו עלייה)ב-3 גורם  $R > 0$  מוגדר  $R = \inf$ 

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad \forall x \in (-R, R) \rightarrow f: (-R, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

 $(-R, R) \ni x \rightarrow f(x)$ (ר'  $-R < 0 < R$ ): נסוי

$$\text{בנוסף } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n \quad (1)$$

בנוסף  $x \in (-R, R)$  מוגדר  $R > 0$  מוגדר  $R$ 

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x a_n t^n dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n-1}}{n} x^n$$

הוכחה של  $\int_0^x f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n$ פ'  $(-R, R) \ni x \rightarrow f(x)$  ב- $\mathbb{R}$ בנוסף  $R > 0$  מוגדר  $R$ (ר'  $-R < 0 < R$ ): נסוי

$$\text{בנוסף } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad (1)$$

ב-3 גורם  $f$  מוגדר  $R > 0$  מוגדרבנוסף  $x \in (-R, R)$ 

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n$$

 $\subseteq (-R, R)$  מוגדר  $f$  ב- $\mathbb{R}$ בנוסף  $R > 0$  מוגדר  $R$ בנוסף  $f$  מוגדר

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad \text{בנוסף } f(-g) = g(-f)$$

 $(-g, g) \ni x \rightarrow f(x) = g(x)$ 

$$a_{10} = \frac{f^{(10)}(0)}{10!} \Leftarrow f^{(10)}(0) = a_{10} \cdot 10!$$

$$\left( \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{e^{\frac{1}{n}}} \right)^{n^2} = \left( e^{\frac{1}{n}} \right)^{n^2} = e^{n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = e^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k \quad \text{for } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k \quad \text{for } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

!  $a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!}$

$[-r, r] \subset \mathbb{R} - \text{BN} \Rightarrow$   $f$   $\text{pb}$ :  $f(0) = 0$

$$x \in [-r, r] \setminus \{0\} \quad |f'(x)| \leq M$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}) \quad f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$$

$$\left| \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right| \leq M \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a_{2n+1} = 0 \quad a_{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[2n+1]{|a_{2n+1}|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[2n+1]{\frac{1}{2n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[2n+1]{\frac{1}{4n^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g = 1$$

$x = \pm 1 \in \text{dom}(f)$   $x = \pm 1 \in \text{dom}(f)$

$(-1, 1) \subset \text{dom}(f) \Rightarrow f$   $\text{def}$   $\text{on } (-1, 1)$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \quad \text{für } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\text{def} \quad S(-x) = -S(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$|x| < 1 \Rightarrow$   $S(x)$   $\text{def}$   $\text{on } (-1, 1)$

$$S'(x) = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)x^{2n-2}}{2n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$X=2 : \sum \frac{2^n}{n^2 \cdot 2^n} = \sum \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty \quad (2)$$

$$X=-2 : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{n^2 \cdot 2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \Rightarrow \text{divergent}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n x^{2^n} \quad (2)$$

plausibel ist das Ergebnis

$$\begin{cases} a_{2n} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{2^n} \\ a_{2n+1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[2^n]{a_{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{n}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n\right]^{1/2} = \sqrt{e}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$|x| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \quad \text{divergent} \quad |x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \quad \text{convergent}$$

(für alle  $x \neq 0$ )

$$\text{Satz: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \quad X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{e^n}$$

$\therefore$   $\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$

$$\ln \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right] = n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - n =$$

$$= n \left[ \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n} \right] = \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n}}{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}$$

$\therefore$   $\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$  für  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{1+x} - 1\right)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x}{(1+x)^2 x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-1}{(1+x) \cdot 2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$S(x) \propto \ln(1-x) \quad S'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$S(x) = S(a) + \int_a^x S'(t) dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} t^{n-1} dt =$$

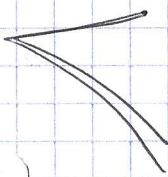
ר. מ. 3 ת. כ. ג.

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \left[ \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[ \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right] \Big|_0^x$$

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)}$$

ר. מ. 2:  
ר. מ. 3:



$$X = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n$$

ר. מ. 3: ס. ו. ס. (ר. מ. 2)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow S = 1$$

$$\text{אנו מ. נ. } S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2}$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-1}$$

$$S(x) = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-1}$$

$$S(x) = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n \quad (\text{ר. מ. 1})$$

$$\int_a^x G(t) dt = \int_a^x \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 t^{n-1} \right) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^x n^2 t^{n-1} dt =$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \frac{x^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}$$

$$\text{ר. מ. 1: } \int_a^x f(t) dt \Leftarrow H(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}$$

$$\text{ר. מ. 2: } S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \quad (\text{ר. מ. 1})$$

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^x n t^{n-1} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^x n t^{n-1} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

S also kann)  $\Leftarrow$  H auch kann)

(4)

$$H(x) = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{(1-x) - x(-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

U

$$G(x) = (x \cdot H(x))' = \left[\frac{x}{(1-x)^2}\right]' = \frac{(1-x)^2 - x \cdot 2(1-x)(-1)}{(1-x)^4} = \\ = \frac{(1-x)[(1-x) + 2x]}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1-x)^4}$$

:|  
ICN|

$$S(x) = x(G(x)) = \frac{x(1+x)}{(1-x)^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n! x^n$$

Oder ODL

Einheit der Ergebnisse

$$|x| < 1 \quad \delta \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad \rightarrow \text{Pfz}$$

$\sqrt{1-t^2} \quad x = -t^2 \quad \text{Oder} \quad \text{Bsp } |x|$

$$\frac{1}{1+t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{2n}$$

$|t| < 1 \quad \delta \quad \text{oder nur } |t|$

:|  
Bsp|  $\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^x \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{2n} \right) dt =$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad |x| < 1$$

$x = \pm \pi \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 t} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1-\cos 2t}{2}} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2}{3+2\cos 2t} dt$

(S, P, S)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \pi} (\arctan x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

! G = P = ODL (A)

70-70 = 00 100 8) like

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)3^n} = \frac{3}{2} + 3\ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} x^n$$

- now k3nd -0))1 [  $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2}$  ] cvil

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ is a point of } f(x)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n = \frac{1}{1-t}$$

: 703N = 1000 - 100 = 3100

: 100

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x t^n dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t} = -\ln(1-x)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} = -\ln(1-x)$$

sim

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^n = -\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}$$

: 100

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

: 100 703N = 8000 0000 k1

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} x^{n-1} = -\left(\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}\right)' = -\frac{\frac{x}{1-x} - \ln(1-x)}{x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-x)x} + \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x^2}$$

: 100

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x}$$

: 100

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)3^n} = \frac{3}{2} + 3\ln\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$