Pinor Albayrak

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}$$



& Torev

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

Lx ile corp

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

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

$$I = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{t^{2}}{2!} + \frac{t^{4}}{4!} - \frac{t^{6}}{6!} + \cdots\right)}{t^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{x} \left(\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{t^{2}}{4!} + \frac{t^{4}}{6!} - \cdots\right) dt$$

$$=\frac{t}{2!}-\frac{t^3}{3.4!}+\frac{t^5}{5.6!}-\cdots \Big|_{3}^{\times}=\frac{x}{2!}-\frac{x^3}{3.4!}+\frac{x^5}{5.6!}-\cdots$$

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

€ Z (2/41) x2n serisinin toplomini ve yakınsaklık analiğini bylup bu seri yardımıyla = 20+1 serisinin toplominin Zx= 1-x (-1<x<1) oldugunu biliyonuz. 1 2 2 Tx -x x 205  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$  $\frac{x}{1-x^2}$   $\leq x^{2n+1}$ 1 × ile corp (2nH).x2n  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+1} = \frac{x}{1-x^2} \quad (-1 < x < 1)$  $\frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}$  $\frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) \cdot x^{2n}}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} \qquad (-1 < x | )$  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{4^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |2n+1| \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n} = \frac{1+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{\left(1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right)^2} = \frac{20}{9}$ (a) \( \frac{1}{(n+1)}\)^2. \( \tau^2 \) serisinin yakın How Test ile:  $\left(\frac{1}{nH}\right)^n \times$ (1-1) Felxce  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n}} \times n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n . |x| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} . |x| = \frac{|x|}{e} < 1$ 1x1 21

(n+2) xnt serisinin yakınsadığı fonksiyonu ve bu yakınsamanın gerceklestiği aralığı bulunuz. Des x/2 1-x (-1<x<1) oldugunu biliyoruz. 1 x2 ile carp  $\sum_{\infty} x_{u+5} = \frac{1-x}{x_5} \qquad (-1 < x < 1)$ (1+2) x1+1  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)x^{n+1} = \frac{2x \cdot (1-x) + x^2}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{2x - x^2}{(1-x)^2}$  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2) x^{n+2} = \frac{2x^2 - x^3}{(1-x)^2}$ (-14×41) (x) = (x+2) kuvvet serisinin yakınsaklık aralığını ve bu 30 aralıkta temsil ettiği fonksiyonu bulunuz.  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{x+2}{3} \right)^{3} \cdot \left( \frac{x+2}{3} \right)^{3} \cdot \left( \frac{x+2}{3} \right)^{3} \cdot \left( \frac{x+2}{3} \right)^{3} = \frac{x+2}{3}$   $1 = \frac{x+2}{3} \quad a = \frac{x+2}{3}$ Bu seri  $|r|=\left|\frac{x+2}{3}|\zeta|\right|$  isin yoni  $|x+2|\zeta|=1$ -54×41 icin ye-Kinsoktic.  $\frac{\infty}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{3}\right)^n = \frac{\alpha}{1-c} = \frac{\frac{x+2}{3}}{1-\frac{x+2}{3}} = \frac{x+2}{1-x} \quad (-5 < x < 1)$ x+2 <1 -3 (x+2 < 3  $\begin{cases} \frac{\infty}{2} \frac{(x+2)^n}{3^n} = \frac{x+2}{1-x} \quad (-5\langle x \langle 1 \rangle) \end{cases}$ -5 Lx61

(1-x)2 tonkoigonu için bir kurvet serisi temsili elde

ediniz ve gakinsaklık araliğini bulunuz.

1 Torer

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

1 x ile corp

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha.x^n = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \qquad (-1 < x < 1)$$

\$\frac{1}{(x+2)^2} | \text{serisi temsili ve gecerli

olduğu aralığı bulunuz.

$$\frac{1}{1-(-x-1)} = \frac{1}{2+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x-1)^n \left( 1-x-1/(1-x-1) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1+x)^n \qquad (1x+11<1)$$

1 Torev

$$-\frac{1}{(x+2)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot n \cdot (1+x)^{n-1} (1x+11(1))$$

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

€) ∑ es. count serisinin yakınsaklığını arastırınız.

Yakinsak ise toplamini bulunuz.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{n} \cdot Cosn7 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \cdot e^{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{e}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{e}\right)^{n-1}$$

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Seri

$$|r| = \frac{1}{e} \times 1$$
 oldsgynden seri yakınsaktır.  $\left(-1\right)^{n} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{n}$ 

Toplami = 
$$\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-(\frac{1}{e})} = \frac{e}{e+1}$$
 1+1  $e$   $e$   $e$   $e^{2}$ 

Z (K+3K+2) x k+3

bu yakınsamanın gerceklestiği aralığı

bu yakınsamanın gerceklestiği aralığı

(K+1)(K+2) × K+3 = = (K+1)(K+2) × K+3

Z xk= 1-x (-1xxx1) aldrånn pilindens.

1x 1/e care (N+2) (N+1)

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

LToner al

$$\sum_{k=3}^{K-3} (K+5) \times_{K+1} = \frac{5}{2} \times_{K+2} \times_{K+1} = \frac{5}{2} \times_{K+2} \times_{K+1} \times_{K$$

 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+2)(k+1) \times^{k} = \frac{2}{(1-x)} \quad (-1 \times \times \times 1)$ 

Lx3 ile corp

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

$$e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+\frac{1}{4})} + \frac{t^{2}}{2!} + \frac{t^{3}}{3!} + \cdots = e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+\frac{1}{2})} = e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+\frac{1}{2})} + \frac{t^{4}}{2!} + \frac{t^{6}}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$= 1 - e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+\frac{1}{2})} + \frac{t^{6}}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{1-e^{-t^{2}}}{t^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2} - \frac{t^{4}}{2!} + \frac{t^{6}}{3!} - \dots}{t^{2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} \left(1 - \frac{t^{2}}{2!} + \frac{t^{4}}{3!} - \frac{t^{6}}{4!} + \dots\right) dt$$

$$= t - \frac{t^{3}}{3 \cdot 2!} + \frac{t^{5}}{5 \cdot 3!} - \frac{t^{7}}{7 \cdot 4!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{(2n+1)!} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$e^{x^{2}}$$
  $1 + x^{2} + \frac{x^{4}}{2!} + \frac{x^{6}}{3!} + \cdots = 1 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{4} + x^{2} - x^{4} - x^{4}}{x^{2}} - \frac{x^{4}}{2!} - \frac{x^{6}}{3!} - \cdots$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} -\left(\frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{3!} - - \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x + Arctox^2}\right) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{Arctox^2}{x(x + Arctox^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{2} - \frac{1}{3}x^{6} + \frac{1}{5}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} + \frac{1}{5}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} + \frac{1}{5}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} + \frac{1}{5}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} + \frac{1}{5}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} + \frac{1}{5}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} + \frac{1}{5}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} + \frac{1}{5}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}x^{10} - \frac{1}{3}$$

kullonarak In(1.2) icin yaklasık bir değer bulun

$$f'(x) = 1 = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^{2}}$$

$$f'''(x) = 2$$

$$f'''(x) = 2$$

$$f(x) \approx f(1) + f'(1) \cdot (x-1) + f''(1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!} + f'''(1) \cdot \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!} = P_3(x)$$

$$f(1,2) = \ln(1,2) \approx 0 + 1. (1,2-1) + (-1). \frac{(1,2-1)^2}{2} + 2. \frac{(1,2-1)^3}{3!} = 0.2 - \frac{1}{2}.(0,2)^2 + \frac{(0,2)^2}{3!}$$

$$= 0.182$$

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{lim} & e^{\times} - e^{-\times} - 2 \times \\
\times + 0 & \times - \sin \times
\end{array}$ 

limitini kuvvet serilerini kullanara

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} + \cdots$$
 $e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{5}}{5!} + \cdots$ 

$$Sinx = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x} + \frac{x^{2}}{3!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{4}}{5!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \sqrt{1 - x^{3}} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \sqrt{1 - x^{3}}}{x - (x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \cdots)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + 2 \frac{x^{5}}{5!} + \cdots}{\frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} + \cdots} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{3} \left(\frac{2}{3!} + \frac{2x^{2}}{5!} + \cdots\right)}{\frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} + \cdots} = \frac{2}{5!}$$

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \dots = e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n}}{n!} + \dots$$

$$y = x \cdot e^{-x} = x - x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} - \frac{x^4}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n!}$$

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