G.2. REDOVI POTENCIJA

G.2.1. OSNOVNI TEOREM I PRIMJERI

motivacija: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n = 1+2+2^2+\dots$, $|2| \le 1$ konvergia $|2| \le 2$ $|2| \le 1$ konvergia $|2| \le 2$ $|2| \le 1$ $|2| \le 1$ konvergia

DEF Red pokencija obor točk $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ ji izraz oblika: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x_0 - x_0)^n = a_0 + a_1 (x_0 - x_0) + a_2 (x_0 - x_0)^2 + ..., a_n \in \mathbb{R}$

La koje x ova sema konvegira?

TM Područje konvegencije će unijek lihi interval odnostrnog oblik.

Područje konvergencyt rede potencija je 1x-xo/2 R. Odnomo to je simetničau interval:

∠xo-R, xo+R)!

gaje R nazivamo polumjer (radijus) konverzencje.

→ ovaj TH vajedi u n dimenzja, ali mi zledevno u samo jednoj vanjabli
HATM3- područje konverzencyc je KRUG!

Red divergira 2 1x-xol > R, na rulu ne znomo, nema pravrila,
moze divergirati ili hornvergirati.

DOKAZ: usporedivanje s geom redom - mauje više sveki dokaz tako ide BSO (Bez smanyenja općenitoshi)

Xo=0; preto de red hornvergia ze neli X1, tj. $\overline{Z}a_0x^0$ konvergia, tada po definiciji NUK lim $a_0x^0=0$.

12 toga sligidi po definicioj: $\forall n \ge n_0$, $|a_n x_n^n - o| \angle 1$, odnosmo $|a_n x_n^n| \angle 1$.

Nelso je $|X| \angle |X|$, $\forall : \left|\frac{X}{X_1}\right| = 2 < 1$ Jacka $|a_n x_n^n| \frac{X^n}{X_n^n} | \angle 2^n$

*poredbeni briterij, ato konv veki, onda somv « 2° januari).

Dakte ako konv gr (goom. rad, g<1), tada po poredbonom briteriju konverzira i mauji Zan X°.

Uzmemo najveli X, ze koji red konvergira.

TH 2a polimier honvergencye insjedi $R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|$ ili $R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a_n|}}$ take ti limesi postoje no po reciprocinom D'Alambertu ili Caudughi
*Caudy i D'Alam ou en nenegative
a ovaje se readi o an ER pa trobamo
capoolutroo! DOKAZIĆ: gledoms aprobehne konvergención de doby emo ne ny clemore serbim D'Alemberta: 141) * promatiams \(\sum_{n}^{\infty} \mathbb{Q}_{n} \land{\text{(x-xg)}^n} $|X-Xo| < \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|\alpha_n|}{|\alpha_{n+1}|} = R$ LVIR-20-5) $\times X_0 = -2$ tu writavamo reibove! $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{2^n(n+2)} \times X_0 = -2$ tu writavamo reibove! $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{2^n(n+2)} \times X_0 = -2$ tu writavamo reibove! $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{2^n(n+2)} \times X_0 = -2$ tu writavamo reibove! $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{2^n(n+2)} \times X_0 = -2$ tu writavamo reibove! $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{2^n(n+2)} \times X_0 = -2$ tu writavamo reibove! $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{2^n(n+2)} \times X_0 = -2$ tu writavamo reibove! $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{2^n(n+2)} \times X_0 = -2$ tu writavamo reibove! $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{2^n(n+2)} \times X_0 = -2$ tu writavamo reibove! $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{2^n(n+2)} \times X_0 = -2$ tu writavamo reibove! moromo ispitati rulove! $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{2^n(n+2)} = \sum_{n+2} \frac{1}{n+2} N \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \text{ aivergia.}$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{2^n(n+2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-n)^n}{n+2} \xrightarrow{\text{Leabrite}} \lim_{n \to 2} \frac{1}{n+2} = 0 \quad \text{if } p \text{ adajuc'}$ red konvergira po deibnitzu KONAČNO RJ.

Lonvergine acressina

$$\frac{2ad}{1R-23} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x-3)^{n} \sin \frac{1}{n^{2}+1}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n} (x-\frac{3}{2})^{n} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{n^{2}+1}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{n^{2}+1} \approx 1$$

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

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n}} = 1$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ $x \in \langle 1, 2 \rangle$

+M. 0 aps. 20 Sin 1 ~ 2 12

*možema i leibniz ali moramo detaljino lijannit zasti je padajicia i to X E [1,2]

 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

2e an (x-x0)

yednales unjear i als je red oblite $(x^m - x_0)$ (čim krev nyż oblite $a_n(x-x_0)^n$, ne mozems koniskih formulu $z \in \mathbb{R}$)

Direction koristima Cauchyja (a or formule to R)

Ramylispash o ilioo!

X-11 / 12

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right)^n \left(x-1\right)^{2n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right) |x-1|^2 = \frac{1}{2} |x-1|^2$ ato idemo e po , poema Cauchyju: 1/2 / 1 De = 12 dubjema briva fer chama oray panal (x-1)2<2/5

XE (1-12, 1+12)

na oba multa divergira po NUK.u

cradili smo prosti fidam pa

x=2 ≥ sin 1 ~ > 5 1/62 Konvergira

 $x_0 = 1$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{n^2 + 1}$

 $\mathcal{P} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{2^n \cdot \text{Sio} \frac{1}{n^2 + 1}}{2^{n+1}} \right| \approx \frac{1}{n^2}$

 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^n \cdot \sin \frac{1}{n^2 + 1}$

2003 ovos ne nožemo konistiti Birvallu Za R jer tomo injedi sonno

Primyir) a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n! \times^n R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$
 — ne mida od eredište.

b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = e^x R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (n+1) = \infty$

Ova suma postoji 2π traki x koji je

C > kanvergira 2π $+ x \in \mathbb{R}$ $i \geq R$

6.2.2. Taylorovi redovi

Podsjelimo se Jaylora 2e f(x) (matom 1) $f(x) = T_N(x) + R_N(x)$

Lytaylorov polinom n-tog shapuja
$$T_{in}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{n}{n!}(x_0)}{n!}(x_0-x_0)^n$$
- Fig. ce imat Jaylerov red alo R70 $R_{in}(x) = \frac{p(mn)}{(n+1)!}(x_0-x_0)^{n+1}$
(neupadmenno lumerom lum)
(c je iż olulne x_0)

DEF Red oblika
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^n(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n$$
 zoverno Jaylorov red
Rumberje $f(x)$ o be tocke x_0 .

NUZAN I DOVOLVAN UVJET:

Taylor red je jednak $f(x)$ akko $\lim_{n \to \infty} R_n(x) = 0$ red se zove rac laurinov.

Primyer:
$$f(x) = e^x - sve$$
 yene deriv. ou jéanale = $f''(x) = e^x$, $x_0 = 0$, $f''(0) = 1$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{2!} x^{2} + \frac{f''(0)}{3!} x^{3} + \dots$$

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{5}}{3!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!}$$

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty} R_{N}(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{e^{c}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} = e^{c} \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} =$$

beskonačno diferencijalsko

b)
$$Z = \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{10}$$
 $X = \frac{1}{2}$ In to mild lade the od 0

sawaments prove due clave