

Pasi de rezolvare.

1. Raza  $\times 11$   $R = \frac{1}{11}$
2. Mul de conv.

$f_n(x)$  - sir det.

$\sum f_n(x)$  - serie det.

Serie de puteri

Def: Serie de puteri = Serie de functii de forma  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$

Notiuni 1. Raza de convergenta  $R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$

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

2. Interval de convergenta  $(-R, R)$

3. Multimea de convergenta  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \text{serie de puteri e convergenta}\}$

$$(-R, R) \subseteq A \subseteq [-R, R] \quad [-2, 2] \\ [-2, 2]$$

4. Suma seriei

$$s: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad s(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(x)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2^n}{(n+1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}^n} \cdot (x+2)^n \quad | \quad \sum f_n(x) = \sum a_n \cdot x^n$$

fiere  $a_n = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2^n}{(n+1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}^n}$ , fiere  $y = x+2$ ,  $B$  multimea de conv.  
a seriei de puteri  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n y^n \rightarrow$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+2)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}^n}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+2)^2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Asadar  $R = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Auем  $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \subseteq B \subseteq \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$

1. daca  $\gamma = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  auем  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \in B, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \in B$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = 0$$

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

$\left. \begin{array}{l} n^2 < (n+1)^2 \\ \frac{1}{n^2} > \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \rightarrow$  Criteriul  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$  convergeaza  $\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \in B$

Pași de rezolvare.

1. Raza  $x!!$   $R = \frac{1}{\lim}$
2. Mul. de conv.

$$2 \text{ dacă } y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ avem } \sum_n \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)^2 \sqrt{3}^n} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^n = \sum_n \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \alpha \leq 1 \text{ div.} \\ \alpha > 1 \text{ con.} \end{array} \quad \sum_n \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ (convergență) (serie armonică generalizată cu } \alpha > 1) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Criteriul de} \\ \text{Inegalitate} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \sum_n \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ conv.}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \in B$$

$$\text{Așadar } B = \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$$

$$y \in \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right] \Leftrightarrow x+2 \in \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right] \Rightarrow x \in \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-2, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-2\right]$$

$$\text{Așadar } A = \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-2, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-2\right]$$



$$② \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n = f_n(x)$$

$$R, A, \Delta?$$

$$\text{Notat. } a_n = n+1$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{n+1} = 1$$

$$R = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$(-1, 1) \subseteq A \subseteq [-1, 1] \quad ①$$

$$f_n(1), f_n(-1) \in A?$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\sum_n (n+1) \cdot (-1)^n$$

$$\text{Fie } n=2k$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) = \infty$$

$$\text{Fie } n=2k+1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -(n+1) = -\infty$$

Impartim in sub-serii si dam ca cele 2 sub-serii au lim diferita \*

Cum sirul admite doua sub-serii cu limite diferite seria nu este convergenta.  $\Rightarrow -1 \notin A$

②

$$x=1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n+1 = \infty \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ , din criteriul suficient de divergență, avem  
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)$  divergență  $\Rightarrow 1 \notin A$  (3)

Din (1), (2) și (3)  $\Rightarrow A = (-1, 1)$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$ ; ①  $f(x_0) = a_0$ ; ②  $f$  e indefinit derivabilă,  $\int f'(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int a_n (x-x_0)^n$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n = f(x) \quad R=1, A=(-1,1)$$

$$R, A, \Delta = ?$$

$$\Delta: (-1,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta(0)=1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Delta \text{ ist indefinit der variable } (-1,1)$$

$$\int \Delta(x) dx = \sum_n \int (n+1)x^n dx = \sum_n \left( x^{n+1} + C \right) \stackrel{n \in \mathbb{N}}{=} \\ = \sum_n \left( \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \right) = \frac{1}{1-x} + C$$

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

$$\left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right)' = \left( \frac{-1}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \left( \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} \right)'$$

$$\int f(x) = g(x) \\ f(x) = \underline{g'(x)}$$

$$S = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots \\ xS = x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots \\ (1-x)S = 1 \\ S = 1/(1-x)$$



## Dezvoltări în serie Taylor.

Def: Seria de puteri  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n$  se numește serie Taylor asociată funcției  $f$  în jurul punctului  $x_0$ .

Definim funcția  $T_{f,n,x_0}: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $T_{f,n,x_0}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$  ca fiind polinomul Taylor de rang  $n$  asociat lui  $f$  în  $x_0$ .

— " —  $R_{f,n,x_0}: D \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $R_{f,n,x_0}(x) = f(x) - T_{f,n,x_0}(x)$  ca fiind restul Taylor de rang  $n$  asociat lui  $f$  în punctul  $x_0$ .

$$f(x) = T_{f,n,x_0}(x) + R_{f,n,x_0}(x)$$

Teor Taylor. Seria Taylor asociată lui  $f$  în  $x_0$  este convergentă  $\forall x \in I_{x_0}$ , dacă  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_{f,n,x_0}(x) = 0$ .

$$\textcircled{1} f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \cos x \quad \forall x_0 = 0$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \cdot x^n$$

$$I = \mathbb{R} \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$f \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 1$$

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

$$\sin 0 = 0$$

$$\sum = 0$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Constatăm  $T$  lui Taylor cu rest Lagrange.

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+, \exists c \text{ între } 0 \text{ și } x \text{ cu } R_{f,n,c}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} \cdot x^{n+1}$$

$$0 \leq |R_{f,n,c}(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} \cdot x^{n+1} \right| \leq \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(c)|}{(n+1)!} \cdot x^{n+1}$$

(\*) Vom folosi că  $f$  este derivată de ordinul  $n+1$  în  $\max x = 1$  în

$$\text{deci } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |R_{f,n,c}(x)| = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_{f,n,c}(x) = 0$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{0!} \cdot x^0 + \frac{0}{1!} \cdot x^1 + \frac{-1}{2!} \cdot x^2 + \frac{0}{3!} \cdot x^3 + \frac{1}{4!} \cdot x^4 + \dots$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \cdot x^{2n} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow \cos 0 = 1$$

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