Geminar 8

1. Aratati cà seria de functii \(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctg \frac{2\pi}{\pi^2 + m^4} \)

converge uniform.

Yolutie. Avem: $\frac{x^2 + n^4}{2} \ge \sqrt{x^2 n^4} = n^2 |x| \implies$

(a) $x^2 + m^4 \ge 2m^2 |x|$ (b) $\frac{2|x|}{x^2 + m^4} \le \frac{1}{m^2}$ (c)

(=) - 1/n² ≤ 2×/n4 ≤ 1/n² + XER, +MEH*,

Deci arcty $\left(-\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \leq \arctan \frac{2x}{x^2 + n^4} \leq \arctan \frac{1}{n^2}$

+ XER, + nEH* (decarece function arctg este (strict)

erescatoure), i.e. $\left| \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2 \times 1}{\chi^2 + n^4} \right| \leq \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{n^2} + \chi \in \mathbb{R}$

+neH*.

Fie &n= arctg 1/2 + meH*.

Observam sa dnzo tne A*

Fie Bn= 1/m2 + MEHX.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\Delta_n}{\beta_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1 \in (0, \infty).$

Chonform Chiteriului de comparație cu limită $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ convergentă (serie ar-

monica generalizata en x=2).

Conform Teoremei lui Weierstrass retultà cà suia de funcții ∑ arctg 2× converge uniform. □ n=1

2. Déterminati multimea de convergență pentru urmatoarele serii de puteri:

 $\Delta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} \mathcal{X}^n.$

Solutie. an= 1/n·2n + nEH*.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{|a_n|} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{2}$

Deci $R = \frac{1}{1} = 2$.

Fie A multimea de convergență a seriei de puteri

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} \times^n$

them (-2,2) CAC[-2,2].

Daca x=2, revia derine $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} \cdot 2^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{diver}$

gentà (serie armonica generalizatà cu x=1).

Deci 2 = A.

Daca $\mathfrak{X}=-2$, seria devine $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n\cdot 2^n}\cdot (-2)^n=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n\cdot 2^n}\cdot (+1)^n\mathbb{Z}^n$

= \(\frac{1}{n} \) \(\frac{1

Deci-2EA.

Assodar A = [-2,2).

Yolutie. $a_n = \frac{n!}{(a+1)!...(a+n)} + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

lim | an+1 = lim (a+1)... (a+m) (a+n+1).

 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{n+1} = 1.$

Dei $R = \frac{1}{\Lambda} = 1$.

Fie A multimea de convergență a seriei de puteri

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! \, \chi^n}{(\alpha+1) \cdot \dots \cdot (\alpha+n)}.$$

Avem (-1,1) = A = [-1,1].

Daca x=1, Alria devine $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(a+1)....(a+n)}$.

The $x_n = \frac{n!}{(a+1)...;(a+n)} + n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}}-1\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(\frac{a+n+1}{n+1}-1\right) =$

 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} n \cdot \frac{a + x + x - x - x}{n + 1} = a > 1.$

Chonform Griteriului Raabe-Duhamel rezulta ca seria \$\frac{2}{2} \times n \text{ este convergenta}, deci 1EA.

Daca x=-1, seria devine $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(a+1)\cdot ... \cdot (n+n)} (-1)^n$.

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(a+n)\cdots(a+n)} (-1)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(a+n)\cdots(a+n)} con-$

vergenta.

Deci $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(a+1)...(a+n)} (-1)^n$ est absolut convergentà,

i.l. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{m!}{(n+1)! ...! (n+n)} (-1)^m$ este convergentàr, i.e. -1EA. Asadar A = [-1, 1]. [$\mathcal{L}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}}, (x+3)^n.$ Solutie. Notam y= x+3. Seria devine \(\frac{5}{3^m} \) y^n. Determinam multimes de convergența pentru seria de putti $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \cdot y^n$ an = 3 + n E A*. lim lant = lim 3 1 2 3.

Deci $R = \frac{1}{2}$.

Fie B multimea de convergență a seriei de pteri = 3m yn.

Aven (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) CBC[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}].

Daca $y=\frac{1}{3}$, sura devine $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{3^n}{7^n}\cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n=$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^m}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{3^m} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{3}}} \text{ divergenta} \text{ (seric anomorphis of a periodication and } devine
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^m}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^m = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^m}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^m = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^m}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^m = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^m}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}$$$$

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

Solutie. Rezolvati-l voi!

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

Yolutie.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n} x^{2n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$$
, runde

$$a_0 = 0$$
, $a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^m}{2m} ; k = 2m \\ 0 ; k = 2m-1 \end{cases}$

Deci $a_0 = 0$, $a_{2m} = \frac{(-1)^m}{2m} + m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ is $a_{2m-1} = 0$ $+ m \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2m} = 1 \quad \text{si } \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{|\mathbf{a}_{2n-1}|} = 0.$$

Arada lim Vagt = 1.

Fie R hoza de convergentà a seriei de puteri $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1-1^n}{2n} \chi^{2n} \left(=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \chi^k\right).$

from
$$R = \frac{1}{\lim \sqrt{|a_{\ell}|}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$
.

Tie A multimea de convergentà a seriei de puteri $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n} \chi^{2n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \chi^{k}$.

threm (-1,1) CAC [-1,1].

Daca x=1, ruia devine $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2m}$ convergentà

(biterial lui Leibniz), Deci 1EA.

Darà $\mathfrak{X}=-1$, seria devine $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2m} (-1)^{2m} =$

= $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n}$ convergentà (Chriteriul lui Leibniz).

Dei -18A.

Aradar A = [-1, 1]. [

3. La se duzvolte în serie de puteri ale lui x funcțiile de mai jos:

A) $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, f(x) = Min x.

Yolutie. I=R=(-∞, ∞).

tec∞(I).

$$f(x) = \sin x + x \in \mathbb{R} \implies f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x + x \in \mathbb{R} \implies f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x + x \in \mathbb{R} \implies f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x + x \in \mathbb{R} \implies f'''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x + x \in \mathbb{R} \implies f'''(0) = 0$$

Conform Formulei lui Taylor au restal sub forma lui Lagrange, $+ x \in \mathbb{R}^{+}$ (i.e. $x \neq 0$), \exists a între 0 și x (i.e. $x \in (0, x)$ sau $x \in (x, 0)$ astfel încât $x \in (x, 0) + \frac{f(0)}{2!}(x - 0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}(x - 0)^{2} + \dots + \frac{f'''(0)}{n!}(x - 0)^{n} + \frac{f'''(0)}{(n+1)!}(x) = (x - 0)^{n+1}$

$$R_{m}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} \times^{n+1}$$

$$|R_m(x)| = \frac{|f^{(m+1)}(x)|}{(m+1)!} |x|^{m+1} \leq \frac{1}{(m+1)!} |x|^{m+1} = \frac{|x|^{m+1}}{(m+1)!}$$

The
$$x_n = \frac{|x|^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} + m \in \mathbb{N}$$
.

The $x_n = \frac{|x|^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} + m \in \mathbb{N}$.

The $x_n = \frac{|x|^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} + m \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{2n+1}{x_n} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{12}{(n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+2)!} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{12!}{n+2} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{12!}{n+2}$$

=0<1

Conform britariuliu raportului pentru sinuri cu turmeni strict pozitivi rezultà că lim En=0.

Deci lim $|R_n(x)| = 0$, i.l. $\lim_{n \to \infty} R_n(x) = 0$.

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

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{1!} \times + 0 - \frac{1}{3!} \times^{3} + 0 + \frac{1}{5!} \times^{5} + ... = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m}}{(2m+1)!} \times^{2m+1} \times \times^{m=0} \times^{m=0} \times \times^{m=0} \times^{m=0} \times \times^{m=0} \times^{m=0} \times \times^{m=0} \times$$

$$f(0) = 1 \text{ sin } 0 = 0$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2m+1$$

Dui
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \cdot x^{2n+1} + x \in \mathbb{R}$$
. \square

In
$$f: [-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
, $f(\mathfrak{X}) = \ln(1-\mathfrak{X})$.

Youtile. $f'(\mathfrak{X}) = -\frac{1}{1-\mathfrak{X}} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathfrak{X}^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1) \mathfrak{X}^n + \mathfrak{X} \in (-1, 1)$.

Integram, turnen on termen in obtinem on \mathfrak{X} of \mathfrak{X} on \mathfrak{X} .

 $f(\mathfrak{X}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1) \frac{\mathfrak{X}^{n+1}}{n+1} + C = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{n+1}) \mathfrak{X}^{n+1} + C$
 $\mathfrak{X} = \mathbb{X}$.

$$f(0) = lm(1-0) = 0$$

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

Occi C=0.

Dun Memore
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \cdot x^{n+1} + x \in (-1,1)$$
.
Are loc egalitates precedents si pentra $x = -1$?
Daca $x = -1$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{n+1}\right) x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \left(-1\right)^{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \cdot x^{n+1}$

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

Leibnit.).

Conform Teremei a doua a lui Abel avem lim $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{n+1}\right) \cdot (-1)^{n+1}$.

Dar, lim
$$f(x) = f(-1)$$
.
 $x \to -1$ f continua

Deci
$$f(-1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{n+1})(-1)^{n+1}$$
.

Asadar
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{n+1}\right) x^{n+1} + x \in [-1,1)$$
.