$$\frac{1}{1-\pi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n ; |x| < 1$$

$$*f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \rightarrow f(00) = (00)! \quad \alpha_{100} = 100!$$

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

*
$$f(n) = \frac{1}{(1-\kappa)^2} \rightarrow f(0) = 50! \ a_{50} = \frac{50! \times 51}{50!} ; |x| < 1$$

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

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

3/2/<1

$$(5) \operatorname{Ln}(1+x) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{dt}{1+t}$$

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|(1)} \int_{0}^{\chi} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} t^{n} \right) dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} \chi^{n+1}}{n+1} ; |\mathbf{x}| < 1$$

هال ، به برک سردیم بازه می دواز نع ،

$$-1 \implies \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{n+1} : n = 0$$

$$\mathcal{X} = 1 \implies \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n}{n+1} \quad \text{if } \quad \mathcal{X} = 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} = Ln2.$$

$$tg^{-1}x = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{dt}{1+t^{2}}$$

$$x = t^2$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \chi^{2n+1}}{2n+1} ; |\chi| < 1$$

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

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

$$- \frac{1}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n+1}$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{10;1}}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$$

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

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$$. I = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \cdot 3^n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n} \frac{1}{n^n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n} \frac{1}{n^n} \frac{1}{n^n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n} \frac{1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\pi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \pi^n; |\pi| \langle 1$$

$$I = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n}$$

$$= \ln \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \left[\frac{1}{3}\right]^{n}$$

پس شعاع همگرایی سری برابر سه میباشد و چون سری در نقاط x=4 و x=4 واگراست

 $u := -\frac{x-1}{3} \to f(u) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1-u} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u^k \qquad |u| < 1$

 $\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{x-1}{3} \right)^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{3^{k+1}} (x-1)^{k} \qquad |x-1| < 3$

 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2+x} = \frac{1}{3 + (x-1)} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1 - (-\frac{x-1}{3})}$

مثال تابع $f(x) = \frac{1}{2+x}$ را به صورت سری توانی به مرکز یک بنویسید و سپس شعاع و بازه همگرایی آن را مشخص کنید.