THEMA: Potencieihen. Zusammenfassurg · Potenzieine = Peine mit reeller Variable x allgemeine Form:  $\stackrel{\sim}{\mathcal{E}} \alpha_{\kappa}(x-x_{0})^{k}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   $x_{0}$  reelle Konstonte (Mittelpunkt)  $\alpha_{k}$  reelle Zohlanfolge · For welche x ist Potenzielne transgent? => Konvergenzradius p (0 = p = 00) dir. abs.koiv. div. Rondontke.

-P+Xo. D+xo geschot behachter olso  $|x-x_0| < \rho$ .

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olso  $|x-x_0| < \rho$ . 1x-x01>0 1x-x0) divergent 1x-x01=p x=-p+x0 v x=p+x0 } being Aussage Randpurk granded behadnen wenn p = 0: 1x-xol <00, also fx & IR absolut kaneight · Konvegeradius bestimmen Quotiententation (OK): lime | OK | = D Wisoltaterium (wk) lim + lari = p · Stetighoit: Polenzieina hat kawergrandius po

Ableiting Potencielle f(x) = = 2 ax (x-x0) tenvergent for 1x-x01<p

-> f'(x) = \(\int\_{k} \) \(\chi\_{k} \) \(\ch

Right for kniegovardins: 
$$\mathcal{E}_{A} = \mathcal{E}_{A} = \mathcal{E}_{$$

## · Potenzieiher wichtige Funktionen

$$e^{x} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{0}^{2}}_{k!} \frac{x^{k}}{k!}}_{\text{Sinh}(x)} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{0}^{2}}_{k=0} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{(2k+1)!}}_{\text{Sinh}(x)} \underbrace{X^{2k+1}}_{\text{Sinh}(x)} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{0}^{2}}_{k=0} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}}_{\text{Sinh}(x)} \underbrace{X^{2k+1}}_{\text{Sinh}(x)} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\mathbb{E}_{0}^{2}}_{k=0} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}}_{\text{Sinh}(x)} \underbrace{X^{2k+1}}_{\text{Sinh}(x)} \underbrace{X$$

## · Rogela

$$-\binom{\alpha}{k} = 0$$
, wenn  $k > \alpha$ 

$$\binom{\alpha}{k} = 1$$
 , wenn  $k=0$ 

## Aukaben

1 Bestimme den Konvergenzradius.

a  $\underset{k=2}{\overset{\infty}{\underset{k-1}{\overset{2k}{\underset{k-1}{\overset{k}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}{\underset{k-1}{\overset{k}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}{\underset{k-1}{\overset{k}{\underset{k-1}{\overset{k}{\underset{k-1}{\overset{k}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}}{\overset{k}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\underset{k-1}}}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}{\overset{k}}}{\overset{k}}{\overset$ 

b. 25 5 xt

(2) Let die Robentieihe for  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  abs kanv. /div. /bed. kanv. ?

a.  $\underset{k=0}{\overset{\infty}{\sim}} (-2)^k \times^{sk}$ b.  $\underset{k=1}{\overset{\infty}{\sim}} (k+8) \cdot \frac{1}{(3k+2)^3} \cdot \times^k$ 

3 For whohe Zahler Xelk ternegiest die Potenzieiha?

 $\mathbf{a} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k^2}$ 

P & 8k (x+1)3k

C. \(\frac{2}{\xi}\) \(\frac{3}{\xi}\) \(\frac{2}{\xi}\) \(\frac{1}{\xi}\)

 $d = \frac{1}{(2k+\Lambda)^2 \cdot 2^k} (x+\Lambda)^k$