Zasurger

(A)  $a_{k} = \frac{2k}{k-1}$ ,  $\frac{2k}{k-1}$   $\frac{2k}{$ 

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2 a. \( \varphi (-2)^k \times^{\sk} \) \( \times = -\frac{1}{2} \\ \tag{2} \)
                                                                                                              Substitution: t = x5
                                                                                                        \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-2)^k t^k, QK: \lim_{k\to\infty} \left| \frac{(-2)^k}{(-2)^{k+1}} \right| = \lim_{k\to\infty} \left| \frac{(-2)^k}{(-2)^{k+1}} \right| = \lim_{k\to\infty} \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| = \lim_{k\to\infty} \left| \frac{1}{
                                                                                                                 = abs. kov. YEER: It I < 1 = Pt
                                                                                                              Resubstitution: |x^5| < \frac{1}{2}, clans reihe mit x abs torv.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   =) | x | < 5/2 = D
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     -\frac{1}{513} < x < \frac{1}{517} abs. kow., x = -\frac{1}{2} \in \left[ -\frac{1}{512}, \frac{1}{517} \right]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                = die Potencieine ist for x = - 2 absolut tomesent
                                                             b. \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k+8}{k} \frac{1}{(3k+2)^3} \circ x^k , x = -\frac{1}{2}?
                                                                                                 \frac{\text{QK} \cdot \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{\binom{k+8}{k} \sqrt{\frac{3k+2}{3}}}{\binom{k+9}{k} \sqrt{\frac{3k+2}{3}}} \right| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{\binom{k+8}{k}}{\binom{k+9}{k}} \cdot \frac{(3k+5)^3}{(3k+2)^3}
                                                                                                                                               = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{(k+8)(k+7) \cdot ... \cdot (k+8-k+1)}{(k+9)(k+8) \cdot ... \cdot (k+9-(k+1)+1)} \circ \left(\frac{3k+5}{3k+2}\right)^{3}
                                                                                                                                               = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{(k+8)(k+7)...(9)}{k!(k+1)} \cdot \frac{(k(3+\frac{5}{k}))^3}{(k(3+\frac{2}{k}))^3} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{k+1}{k+9} \cdot \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{3+\frac{5}{k}}{3+\frac{2}{k}}
                                                                                                                                                 =\lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{k(\lambda+\frac{k}{k})}{k(\lambda+\frac{k}{k})}\cdot (1)^3=\lambda\circ 1=1
                                                                                                                                                 abstanv. YxeR: |x|=1=p, also-1<x<1 abstanv. ,x=-1=[-1,1]
                                                                                                                                                          = die Poterzieine ist für x=-1 absolutionergent
3 a. \frac{x^k}{k^2} = \frac{x^k}{k^2} \cdot x^k
                                                                            QK: \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{k} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^2 = \left(\lim_{k \to \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^2 = 1^2 = 1 = 0
                                                                     | x | < \Lambda, also -\Lambda < x < \Lambda absolut konvergent

| x | < \Lambda, also -\Lambda < x < \Lambda absolut konvergent

| x = \Lambda | x = -\Lambda | x = \Lambda |
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b. & 8 (x+1)3k
                 Sibalitution: t=(x+1)3 => & 8 t t
                                                                         at lim 8th = lim 8k = 1 = Pt => YteR: ItI< 1/8 abstory,
              Resubstitution |(x+1)^3| < \frac{1}{5} abs tonv. \forall x \in \mathbb{R}
                                                                       |x+\Lambda| < \frac{\Lambda}{2}
-\frac{\Lambda}{2} - \Lambda < x < \frac{\Lambda}{2} - \Lambda
                                                            -3 < x < -1/2 abs tonv.
                                                                                            x < -3/2 oder x > -1/2 div
       Randparkte x = -\frac{3}{2} \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} 8^{k}(-\frac{3}{2}+1)^{3k} = \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} 8^{k}((-\frac{1}{2})^{3})^{k} = \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} (8 - (-\frac{1}{8}))^{k} = \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} (-1)^{k}
                                                                                                   Pivogozbribium lim (-1) =1. +0 = Reine divergent
                                                           x=-1/2 & 8 * (-1/2+1)3 = 2 8 * 0 (1/8) = 2 1 * = 2 1
                                                                                                      Progestribium: lim M=1+0 = Reihe divergent
                                                      Potoreito for -3/2 <x < -1/2 abs tonv.
                                                                                                       for x = -3/2 ado x = -1/2 div.
C. \( \frac{\infty}{3} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} \times \( \frac{1}{2} \)
             \frac{QK}{QK}\lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{1}{3^{k}(2k+1)^{2}}=\lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{3^{k+1}(2(k+1)+1)^{2}}{3^{k}(2k+1)^{2}}=\lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{3\cdot\left(\frac{2k+3}{2k+1}\right)^{2}}{3^{k}(2k+1)^{2}}
                                                                                                                             = 12im ×(2+(3)) 2 = 3.12 = 3 = 0
                                          Potential for -3 < x < 3 abs honv
                                                                                             for x < - 3 odb x > 3 div.
                     Pordpokle: x = -3: = \frac{1}{3^k(2k+1)^2} \cdot (-3)^k = = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot 3^k}{3^k(2k+1)^2} = = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot 3^k}{(2k+1)^2} = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot 3^k}{(2k+1)^2}
                                                                                                              - aholich to & R2 = 1 + & (CA) 12
                                                                                                              konv. Majardk
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- Reina absolit knv.

for x<-3 odb x>1 div.