6. Aufgabe

Bestimmen Sie in Abhängigkeit den Konvergenzradius der Potenzreihe

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ k \end{pmatrix} x^k$$

$$a_k = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ k \end{pmatrix}, x_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ k \end{pmatrix} := \begin{cases} 1, k = 0 \\ \frac{\alpha (\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 2)...(\alpha - k + 1)}{k!}, k = 1, 2, ... \end{cases}$$

$$a_k = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ k \end{pmatrix}, x_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ k \end{pmatrix} := \begin{cases} 1, k = 0 \\ \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 2)...(\alpha - k + 1)}{k!}, k = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

 $\frac{\textbf{1. Fall:}}{\alpha \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \mathsf{Faktor} \; \mathsf{für} \; k = \alpha + \mathbf{1} \; \mathsf{wird} \; \mathsf{Null} \; \Rightarrow \textit{a}_k = \binom{\alpha}{k} = 0 \; \mathsf{für} \; k > \alpha$

 \Rightarrow die Potenzreihe ist eine endliche Summe, also ein Polynom

$$\sum_{k=0}^{k\leq\alpha} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ k \end{pmatrix} X^k$$

und daher für alle reellen Zahlen x konvergent, d.h. $\rho=\infty$.



$$\mathbf{a}_{k} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ k \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_{0} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ k \end{pmatrix} := \begin{cases} 1, k = 0 \\ \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 2)...(\alpha - k + 1)}{k!}, k = 1, 2, ... \end{cases}$$

2. Fall:

 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{N}$

Bestimmung des Konvergenzradius ρ mit dem Quotientenkriterium

Quotientenkriterium
$$a_k = \binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 2)...(\alpha - k + 1)}{k!}$$

$$k \ge 1$$

$$a_{k+1} = \binom{\alpha}{k+1} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 2)...(\alpha - k + 1)(\alpha - k)}{(k+1)!}$$



$$\rho = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} \right| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{\alpha}{k} \right| \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \left| \frac{\alpha}{k+1} \right| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{\alpha}{k} \right| \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \left| \frac{\alpha}{k+1} \right| = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)...(\alpha-k+1)}{(k+1)!}$$

$$= \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)...(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} \frac{(k+1)!}{\alpha(\alpha-1)...(\alpha-k+1)(\alpha-k)} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)...(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} \frac{k!(k+1)}{\alpha(\alpha-1)...(\alpha-k+1)(\alpha-k)} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)...(\alpha-k+1)}{\alpha-k} \right| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{k}}{\alpha(\alpha-1)...(\alpha-k+1)(\alpha-k)} = 1$$