Respiring mech optensrekker

$$\frac{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_j \cdot x^j}{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_j \cdot x^{j+1}} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{j+1}}{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{j+1}} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{j+1}}{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (x^{j+1})^{j+1}} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (x^{j+1})^{j+1}}{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (x^{j+1})^{j+1}} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (x^{j+1})^{j+1}}{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (x^{j+1})^{j+1}} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{j+1}}{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (x^{j+1})^{j+1}} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{j+1}}{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{j+1}} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{j+1$$

Pltså: 
$$g(x)=\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j.a_j.x^{j-1}$$
 konveger for  $|x|<\Gamma$ ,

Ved forrige resultat
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} g(t) dt = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_{j}x^{j}$$

Men da vet vi at \$\frac{20}{5-1} \args. \frac{1}{5-1} \text{ es deriverbox}

og den denivelle er g(x).

## Sunnayon a rekke

Eksemple: Augjør hvor rekken  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j \cdot x^{j-1}$  konvergever og fina sommen.

$$\lim_{y \to \infty} \frac{(j+1)|x|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{j \cdot |x|^{\frac{1}{2}-1}} = \lim_{y \to \infty} \frac{(j+1)}{j} \cdot |x| = |x|$$

Sá vi has konvegens for 121<1

diregens for 1x1>).

Siden j.(-1)<sup>j-1</sup> og j es ubegrensede har vi ikke konvergers for v.) og x=-1,

Fine summen: 
$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j x^{j-j}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{j}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{j}$$

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21.05.2013.notebook May 21, 2013

> Eksempel: Augier hvor  $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{i}}{j-1}$  konveyeve og finn sommen.

> > Ronvegensområd: Forholdstest gir konvegens pai 1x1<1 og diregens på 1x1>1. Endepunkter: x=1 Rikka er \( \frac{1}{\sum\_{i=2}} \) \( \frac{1}{\sum\_{i=2}} \) , og den har vi sett diverses (integral test), 1=-1 Rekka er  $\sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{j}}{j-1}$ Denne er altrevende og

1-1 \ 0 noi J -1 20.

Da ha vi sett at rekka konvegere. Så konvegensomrade e [1,1).

Summer below  $g(x) = \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{j-1}}{j-1}$ Summer below  $g(x) = \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{j-1}}{j-1}$ Haddle view kra  $\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} \frac{x^{j}}{j} \end{pmatrix}^{j}$   $= x \cdot \sum_{j=3}^{\infty} \frac{x^{j-1}}{j-1}$   $= \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{j-1}}{j-1}$ 

Hadde west kra
$$\left(\sum_{j=a}^{\infty} \frac{x^{j}}{j}\right)^{j}$$

$$\sum_{j=a}^{\infty} x^{j-1} \sum_{j=a}^{\infty} x^{j}$$

$$g'(x) = \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} x^{j-2} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} x^{j}$$
Soi 
$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$$
Integrer 
$$g(x) = -\log(1-x) + C$$
Soidun 
$$g(x) = 0 \text{ for } vi \text{ Geo}$$
Soi 
$$G(x) = -\log(1-x)$$
Too at 
$$f(x) = -\log(1-x)$$

21.05.2013.notebook May 21, 2013

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (3j+1) \cdot \chi^{3j-2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (3j+1) \cdot \chi^{3j}} = \frac{1}{\chi^{2}} \cdot \left( \sum_{j=1}^{N} \chi^{3j+1} \right)^{1} = \frac{1}{\chi^{2}} \cdot \left( \chi \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{N} \chi^{3j+1} \right)^{1} = \frac{1}{\chi^{2}} \cdot \left( \chi \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{N} \chi^{3j} \right)^{1} = \frac{1}{\chi^{2}} \cdot \left( \chi \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{N} \chi^{3j} \right)^{1} = \frac{1}{\chi^{2}} \cdot \left( \chi \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{N} \chi^{3j} \right)^{1} = \frac{1}{\chi^{2}} \cdot \left( \chi \cdot \left( \frac{1-\chi^{3}}{1-\chi^{3}} - 1 \right) \right)^{1} = \dots \quad ...$$

Taybrækku

Taylorpolynomu:

Txf(x)=f(x)+

f'(x)-(x-x<sub>0</sub>)

Den beste Linearz

Klaaspringen til fir k<sub>1</sub>.

the of in the bud e

DEF: La f vous on funksjon som er m ganger duriverbor i et qunkt b. Da er Taybo-polynomet til f ov grad on ch;

$$T_{m} f(x) = f(x_{0}) + f'(x_{0})(x_{0} - x_{0}) + \frac{f^{(2)}(x_{0})}{2}(x_{0} - x_{0})^{2} + \frac{f^{(3)}(x_{0})}{3!}(x_{0} - x_{0})^{2}$$

Hua er feilen? Derson f er (m+1) ganger derivebox sai et  $f(x) = T_m f(x) + \frac{f^{(m+1)}(c)}{(m+1)!} (x-k)^{m+1}$   $d_M \quad (\in [v_0, x].$ 

Dessin for vendity garge derivebors it is so extraporrekka is  $f: x_0$   $Tf(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(j)}(x_0)}{j!}(x-x_0)^j$ 

Sentralt spersmail: nou er Taybr-rekka til f 2k f på et intervall?

Se pai  $f(x) = e^{x}$ Taylorrekka! how at  $f^{(m)}(x) = e^{x}$  for alle m,

i 0  $Tf(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(j)}(0)}{j!} \cdot x^{j}$ Eks:  $\frac{c_x}{1i} \quad \frac{\chi^3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

Se på Taylors formet med rest-ledd.

$$Sin(x) = \frac{\sum(-1)^{2} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{z+1}\right)^{2}}{\sum(-1)^{2} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{z+1}\right)^{2}}$$

$$Cos(x) = \frac{\sum(-1)^{2} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{z+1}\right)^{2}}{\sum(-1)^{2} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{z+1}\right)^{2}}$$

 $f(x) = e^{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{x^{j}}{j!} + \frac{\int_{j}^{(m+1)} (c)}{(m+1)!} \cdot x^{m+1}$ 

$$sin(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{(j+1)}}{(z_{j+1})^{j}}$$

$$cos(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{(j+1)}}{(z_{j})^{j}}$$

$$cos(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{(j+1)}}{(z_{j})^{j}}$$

$$cos(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{(j+1)}}{(z_{j})^{j}}$$

An sett for:  $\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{N^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} = 0$ 

$$\frac{N}{1} \cdot \frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{N}{N} \cdot \frac{N}{N+1} \cdot \frac{N}{N+2} \cdot \dots \longrightarrow 0,$$