

A 11

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$$1. \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (x+1)^{2k+1}}{k^2+4}$$

$$a_k = \frac{(x+1)^{2k+1}}{k^2+4} ; a_{k+1} = \frac{(x+1)^{2k+3}}{(k+1)^2+4}$$

$$\rho = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| \Rightarrow \rho = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(x+1)^{2k+3}}{(k+1)^2+4} \cdot \frac{k^2+4}{(x+1)^{2k+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{(x+1)^2 \cdot k^2+4}{(k+1)^2+4} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{(x+1)^2 \cdot k^2+4}{k^2+2k+5} \right| \Rightarrow \rho = |(x+1)^2| \cdot \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{k^2+4}{k^2+2k+5} \right| \Rightarrow \rho = |(x+1)^2| \cdot 1$$

$$\rho = |(x+1)^2| < 1$$

$$\rho = |x+1| < 1$$

$$-1 < x+1 < 1$$

$$-2 < x < 0$$

$$-2 < x < 0$$

$$R = 1$$

$$\text{Se } x = 0 \text{ ou } x = -2$$

$$p/ x = 0$$

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

p- série
p = 2 > 1 → converge

Let's test the integral:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx \Rightarrow \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \int_1^b x^{-1} dx \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^b \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{b} - \left(-\frac{1}{1}\right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{b} + 1 \right] = 1 \rightarrow \text{converge}$$

$$p/ x = -2$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+1)^{2k+1}}{k^2+4} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2+1)^{2k+1}}{k^2+4} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2k+1}}{k^2+4}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^3}{5} + \frac{(-1)^5}{8} + \frac{(-1)^7}{13} + \dots$$

Pelo teste de comparação

$$b_k = \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \rightarrow \text{converge}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots$$

$$a = 1$$

$$M = 1/4 \rightarrow |n| < 1 \rightarrow \text{converge}$$

$$a_k = (-1)^{g(k+1)}$$

$$k^2 + 4$$

$$\frac{(-1)^{g(k+1)}}{k^2 + 4} < \frac{1}{k^2}$$

↳ pelo teste de comparação, pode-se concluir que b_k sempre menor. Assim, se a_k ("maior") converge, então b_k ("menor") também converge.

Por fim,

Intervalo de convergência: $[-2, 0]$

Raio de convergência: 1

