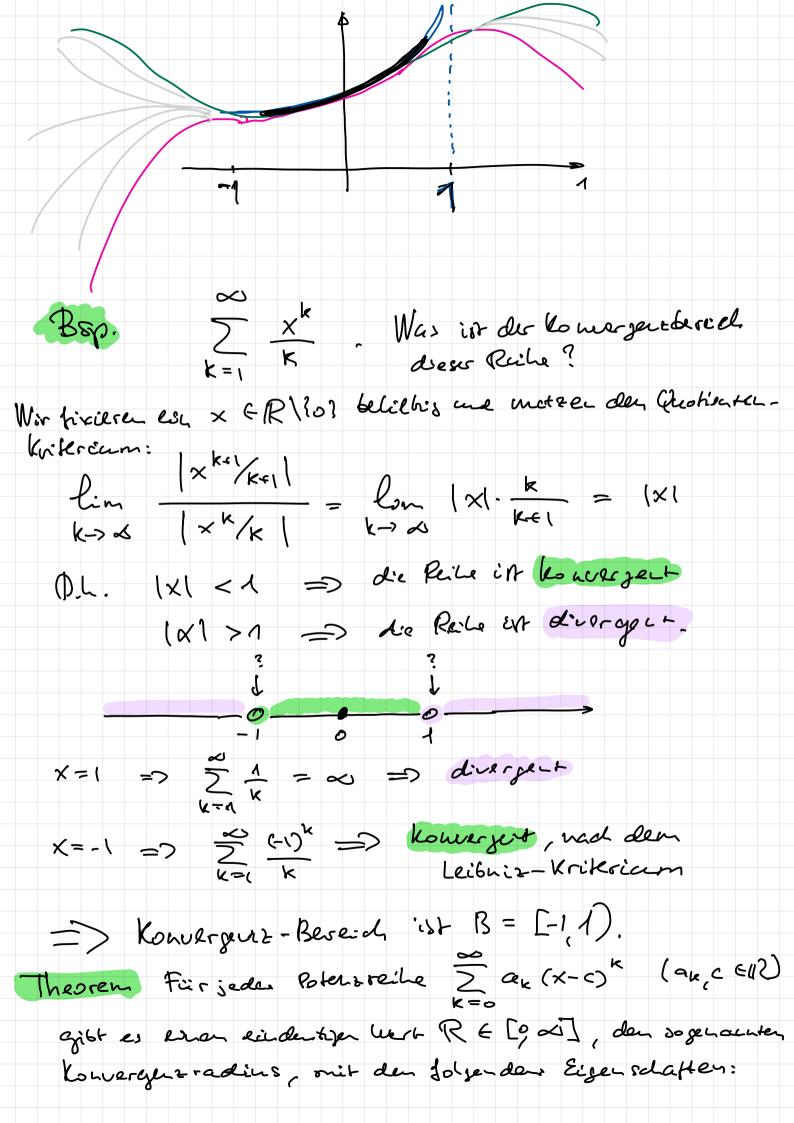
Agenda: + Call of Duty, Drehanger, Trijohom. Funktioner + Potenzreiher, Welche Funktionen kann der Rechner? of Die Form des Konnergenz bereiehes of Bestimmung des Rohvergentradices Wern man inner weeler Heller, als Glieder hat ... of Limes Superior, praktische Konsequenzen of Polenzreiher oud Taylorreiher 2-x+ 1-x2 of Differenzieren von Potentrechen Konnes gersbereich wind aurol. Polsteleen "blockiet!" + ex cosx rex de Roberzacher - Fuller- Formel (Funktioner theorie)

Potenzieille: $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-c)^k$ ao, a1, a2, Weste, bei aus Elemente vaiR

c ist der Entwicklungsprunkt, bei aus and ein Element
con R. Bereval der Convergens: B. = 1 x etR: Z ak (x-o) konversiest} neigt men den Komergezbererch. Die Reihe ersibt somit de truckion f: B -> R $mil \quad f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-c)^k$ Ben: c 6 B. Also ist B + Ø. f(c) = a0.00 + a1.01 + a2.02 + ... = a0. Bem. e sorge hir die Versehillenig. c=0 kaen inner festyleft werden. C o Bsp Zxk. Was ist der Koncergenzberech? $\mathcal{B} = (-1,1)$ $|X| < \Lambda = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |X| = \frac{1}{1-x}$ $X = \Lambda = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |X| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ $X = -1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |A| = \Lambda + 1 + \Lambda + \dots = \infty$ (1-x)(x)=1 (XI => diverper.



(a) 1x-e1 < R => de Reihe komerstern (6) 1x-c1>R=> die Reihe in die roelnt. Die Komesgnzeignschaften dei x = C + R said a priori unkler. Insbehondere Let man hir den Roncergent blæd bdie Solgenden Mörslichkeiter $B = \{c\} \qquad (R = 0)$ · B= R (R= as) B = (c-R, c+R)B = [c-R, c+R]· B = (c-R, C+R] · B = [c-R, c+R) BSp. $\frac{\infty}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{K!}}$ Was in der Konvergentradies? der lonvergen zbereich? < € (R\303 : Quokaka levikoian => howeret. Kowersegroberase EXT B= IR. => Convergenzación R= 0. BSP $f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x} + \frac{1}{1-x^2}$. Können wir of (x) als ena Potemereille des stelles. ? Ggt.

was i'v der Konvorsentradices der Reche?

$$\begin{cases} (x) = \frac{1}{2 - x} - \frac{1}{1 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2(1 - \frac{x}{2})} - \frac{1}{1 - x^2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^k + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} x^{2l}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times^0 - \frac{1}{4} \times^1 + \frac{1}{8} \times^2 + \dots \right) + \left(\times^0 + x^2 + x^4 + \dots \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} (x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \times \\ x = \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} + 1 \\ x = \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} +$$

Wie berachnet man den la noergentoadies
all se nein?
$\frac{\infty}{2}$ $a_{\nu} \times^{k}$
K=0
× ≠0; blackertenteritan:
× 70; ((a) (
$\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{ a_{k+1} \times k+1 }{ a_k \times k } = \left(\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{ a_{k+1} }{ a_k }\right) - x $
lin = (lin - 1x)
K-Ja (axx" (ax)
$\sim 1 \sim R_{\rm c} / L_{\rm c}$
Kohversont
<1 => Roile Konvergert
21 => Reihe divergent.
discripe.
Der Konverzu zradions idt
DE DEVE JE E LECTION CO.
lian —
k->0 (2k)
Use of its all all as it because his say
Hierbrie in 1 oils ou zer interpretieren.
Es got noch ene rucite cliépichheit:
X 70; Wurzelkniteriam:
lim $ a_k \cdot x ^{1/k} = \left(\lim_{k \to \infty} a_k ^{1/k}\right) \cdot x $ $k \to \infty$
10 10 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
<1 => Rete houvergen
21 => Reile konvergent >1 => Reile dingent

 $R = \lim_{k \to \infty} |a_k|^{1/k}$ Auch hier of heißt .

Bsp. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2^k + 3^k) \times k$.

Was in der lower jen = radias?

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} (2^k + 3^k)^{1/k} = \lim_{k \to \infty} (3^k)^{1/k} \left(\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^k + 1 \right)^{1/k}$$

$$= 3 \cdot \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^k + 1 \right)^{1/k} = 3$$

Nach der andra Formel:

$$\lim_{k \to 2} \frac{|a_{k+1}|}{|a_{k}|} = \lim_{k \to 2} \frac{2^{k+1}}{2^k} \frac{3^{k+1}}{3^k}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k} + 3}{k - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k} + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{3}$$
.

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Ein Kleines technisches Problen:
         Ein Granzwert existiet wicht immar
            der Rowergenzradias solon.
       Wie berechest men den Konvergezradies,
        viel c des Brochzwest, wie z. B.
                lim [GK+1] welt existing.
B&p.
         a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} + 1 \\ \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} \end{cases}
                                                 k gerade.
         |a_{k}|^{1/k} = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{2^{k+1}} + 1\right)^{1/k} & \text{ k appende} \\ \left(\frac{1}{2^{k+1}}\right)^{1/k} & \text{ k unprade}. \end{cases}
       \lim_{k\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{k+1}}+1\right)^{1/k} = 1
      \lim_{k\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{k+1}}\right)^{1/k} = \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^{1+\frac{1}{k}}} = \frac{1}{2}
Die Formal die Imner opht:

R=

lim scap lakt

k-200
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lim sup l'mes supresion lim sup Xx iso als Maximum der Coanquelose aller Teil Jolgen des Folge Xk, welder einen endlider ocher Mandrehen Grenzuert besitzen.