SEMINAR & Serii de puteri

Perii de juteri remarcabile

1) 2 xm = 1 +xe(-111)

2) I (-1) xm = 1 1+x +xe(-111)

5) to the the service of the service

EXERCITIUL I Parse determine rasa de convergenta, multimea de convergenta si suma imatocirelor serie de puteri!

 $(a) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m}$ 

le) To (MH) Xm

 $C) = 0 \frac{1}{2m+1}$ 

Revolvare a)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} x^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m (x-x_0)^m$ Se colentifica so ai conficientii seriei de puteri an.

20 = 0a0=0 an= 1 AUGHX Para de convergentà se calculearà cue formula din thorema Cauchy-Hadamard P= f E EO, +20]
P= lim Nam = lim N/1 = lim N/1. Aplicam criterial radicalului pentru druri de numere reale positive. lim  $\frac{|a_{m+1}|}{|a_{m}|} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{m+1} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m}{m+1} = 1 \Longrightarrow$ =) Flim Wan = 1=) tim Van = 1=) 9=1. J=1=) R= 1=1. Multimea de convergenta A are urmatoarel proprietati: · ACR nevida (SofA) · (260-R, 260+P) CAC [260-P, 26+R] (0-4,0+1) CAC [0-1,0+1] => (-1,1) CAC [-1,1] Pentru a identifica corect multimea A trebul sa verificam doca 1et of 16A. 16 A (=) seried de numbre reale = 1 == = 2 1 este convergenta

Tel 1 = Et Teria armonica au d=1) strie diverglula de numbre reale > 1 € A. -10 AES seria de numere reale \$ (1)" este convergenta The full = the following limi I =0

Leibnit seria alternata I =1 m

men men men leibnit este convergenta =)-10 A Asadar, A= [-111) Lima arulí de putera Fin este functia f: A > R data de fixt = = xm + xeA. f: [1]) > R, f(x) = \frac{\pi}{n} \frac{\pi}{n}

f are wronatoarele proprietati: a) f(36)= ao a) f(260)= ao b) f(26-RMD+R) este indefenit derivabila f(k) (21) = \frac{1}{2} (\an(12-160)^m)(k) \frac{1}{2} \f Staldx= 100 San(x-20) mdx, xe(x0-R,20+R) c) Dacai 20-2 e A, atunai flete continua an 20-R

d) Daca 20+2 CA, atunci fest continua in DotR. F(26)= a0 => f(0)=0 feste indefinit derivabilà pel-1,1) feste continuà in -1.  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \left( \frac{x^{m}}{n} \right)^{1} = \frac{2}{1-x} \frac{x^{m-1}}{x^{m}} = \frac{1}{1-x} \frac{x^{m-1}}{x^{m}} = \frac{1}{1-x} \frac{x^{m-1}}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x}$ f(x)= 1 + ++++-11) => f(x)= \frac{1}{1-x} dx= = ln |1-x|+C=-ln(1-x)+C +xe(-1,1) f(x) =- ln(1-x) + C+xc(-1,1)=> f(0) =- ln1+C= f(0)=0=) C=0=) f(x)=-ln(1-x) +xe(-1,1) f continuà  $m^2 - 1 = f(-1) = lim f(x) = lim - ln(1-x)$  f(x) = lim - ln(1-x) f(x) = lim - ln(1-x) f(x) = lim - ln(1-x)=- ln2 f: [-111) > R fix)=- ln (1-x) + x Ct-1,1). 300 =0 a0=1 ans (M+1) tref.

Petim Wan  $\frac{\text{lim}}{\text{now}} \frac{|\mathbf{a}_{m+n}|}{|\mathbf{a}_{m}|} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{|\mathbf{m}_{m+1}|}{|\mathbf{m}|} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{|\mathbf{m}_{m+1}|}{|\mathbf{m}|} = 1 = 1$ =) Flim Tran = 1 =) lim Tran = 1 => P=1=1. (26-Pixb+P) CAC [26-Pixb+P]=> (-1,1)CAC [-1,1] tor. seria de numere reale £ (n+1). 1 = = = = (m+1) exteronoergenta lim (m+n) = + n +0 = 1 In (m+n) drie divergenta > 1¢A nt=-10 A (=) seria de numere reale \$\frac{1}{n=0}(n+1)(-1)^n este convergentà lim (21/41) (-1) 26 = +0 lem (2k+2)(-1)2k+1 = -0 # Flem (n+1)(-1)" =) souria = (m+1)(-1) este devergentà =>-1&A. Asadar, A=(-1,1) f: (-111) = R, f(x) = = (n+1)xm + xe(-111) flan = a0 =) flo)= 1 findefinit derevabilà pel-1,1) Stortdr= 500 Smtn/2mdx= 50 xmtn + c m= m+n  $= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x^m + C = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} x^m + C - 1 = \frac{1}{1-x} + C - 1 + 4C + 11$ 

Stradk= 1-x + C-1 + C-1 + C-1) =  $= -\frac{(-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \forall x \in (-1,1)$ f: (-in) - 12 F(x) = 1 (1-x) 2 +x6(-1,1) (e)  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(-1/m \frac{\chi^{2m+1}}{2m+1}\right) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m (\chi - \chi_0)^m$ 760 = 0 ao co azm+1 = Ein vnex. azm=0 Hmer lim \[ \lazn \] = lim \[ \lor \] = 0 (1) lum 2 1 [asm+1] = lim 1 1 2m+1 Din Ori O = tem Tran = sup { 0,1/3 = 1 => P= 1 = 1 (xo-R, xo+R) CA C[xo-R, xo+R] => (-1, 1) CA C[-1, 1] = 1 EA (=) Alria de numere reale (= 1) (-1) (-1) (2n+1) = 1 = 0 (-1) (-1) este convergenda TO (-1) m+1 = 50 (-1) m+1. 1 lim 1 =0 | chit; aria alternata \( \frac{1}{2m+1} \) este \\ \frac{1}{2m+1} \) \( \frac{1}{2m 1 CAES seria de numere reale \$\frac{1}{100}, 1^{2m+1} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1} = \frac{1}{2m+1} este convergenta.  $\frac{2m}{N=0}\left(\frac{-1}{2n+1}\right)^{m} = -\frac{2m}{2m+1}$  derie convergenta =) -1 CA. Asadar, A= [-111]. fi [-1,1] - 1R, fix) = 50 [-1,1 x2m+1 +xc [-1,1] an f(20)= cao =) f(0)= 0 f endefinit derivabilà pe (-1/1) f continuà in-1 gi m'1. Standa Too (1) may  $P'(\chi) = \frac{1}{2m+1} \left( \frac{1}{2m+1} + \frac{1}{2m+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2m+1} \left( \frac{1}{2m+1} + \frac{1}{2m+1} + \frac{1}{2m+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2m+1} \left( \frac{1}{2m+1} + \frac{1}{2m+1} +$ Stim rea 5 (-1) xm = 1 + + + + (-1/1) x = xx  $=) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \chi^{2n} = \frac{1}{1+\chi^2} \forall \chi^2 \in (-1,4) =) f'(\chi) = \frac{1}{1+\chi^2}$ f(x)= ) 1/1x dx = arctgx+ C +xe(-1,1) \$10) = cercty 0 + C = C \(\frac{1}{2}\)C=0

flx)= arctg x Yxel-1,1) frontinuà il 1 => f(1)= limaratg x = aratg 1= II frontinua in -1 => f(-1)=line arotgt= arotg(1)= fit-1,11] AR, flx)= perotyx +xet-1,1] EXERCITIVE 2 Soise dettermine rata de convergenta i multimea de convergenta pentru urmatoarele ariide puteri: a)  $\frac{1}{2}$   $(\frac{1}{2}+1)^{n}$ b) In mi mm N=0 N2+1 e) sto filmxm se calculeata si suma srici d) Internation n2th 2n (se calculeatà si suma serile ± (n+2)(n+1) xn (se calculeate jeneme n=0 seriei). 4)