Prinon recordences que les surie de Taylar del serve es

$$y \in \mathbb{R}$$
 sen(x)=  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)!}{(2n+1)!}$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{3}{4}(\ln t^{n} + \frac{1}{4} \ln t^{n} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{3}{4} \frac{(-t)^{n}}{(2\pi t^{n})!} \left( 2\pi \frac{3}{4} \ln t^{n} \right)^{2n+1} \\
= \frac{3}{4} \ln t^{n} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{3}{4} \frac{(-t)^{n}}{(2\pi t^{n})!} \left( 2\pi \frac{3}{4} \ln t^{n} \right)^{2n+1} \\
= \frac{3}{4\pi} \ln t^{n} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{(-t)^{n}}{(2\pi t^{n})!} \left( 2\pi \frac{3}{4} \ln t^{n} \right)^{2n+1} \\
= \frac{3}{4\pi} \ln t^{n} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \ln t^{n} \frac{3}{4\pi} \ln t^{n} \ln t^{n} \ln t^$$

$$\frac{2}{5}(a_{n}t^{n}) + \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}t^{n}) - \frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\left(2\pi \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}t^{n})\right) - \frac{1}{8!}\left(2\pi \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}t^{n})^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}\left(2\pi \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}t^{n})^{5} - ...\right) = \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}\lambda^{n}t^{n}) - \frac{1}{8!}\left(2\pi \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}t^{n})^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}\left(2\pi \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}t^{n})^{5} - ...\right) = \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}\lambda^{n}t^{n}) - \frac{1}{2\pi}\left(2\pi \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}t^{n})^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}\left(2\pi \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}t^{n})^{5} - ...\right) = \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}\lambda^{n}t^{n}) - \frac{1}{8!}(a_{n}t^{n})^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}\left(2\pi \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}t^{n})^{5} - ...\right) = \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}\lambda^{n}t^{n}) - \frac{1}{8!}(a_{n}t^{n})^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}(a_{n}t^{n})^{5} - ... = \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}\lambda^{n}t^{n})^{5} - ... = \frac{2}{5}(a_{n}\lambda^{n}$$

identificando y agripando les terminas de viden con:

$$\frac{|2T|^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|^{2}}{|x-x|^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|} = \left(2\pi^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|\right) \left(2\pi^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|\right) \left(2\pi^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|\right) = (2\pi^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|) \left(2\pi^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|\right) \left(2\pi^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|\right) \left(2\pi^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|\right) = (2\pi^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|) \left(2\pi^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|\right) \left(2\pi^{2} |u_{n}t^{n}|$$

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Por le que a volu cen
       40 tho -\frac{1}{2\pi}\left[2\pi\alpha_0 - \frac{(2\pi)^3}{3}\alpha_0^3 + \frac{(2\pi)^3}{3}\alpha_0^5 - \dots\right] = \alpha_0 ( Sistema de exerciones de orden cens
        b_0 - \frac{k}{2\pi} \left[ 2\pi a_0 - \frac{(2\pi)^3}{3!} a_0^3 + \frac{(2\pi)^5}{5!} a_0^5 - \dots \right] = b_0
        Comparando términus:
                        -\kappa \left[a_0 - \frac{(2\pi)^2}{3!}a_0^3 + \frac{(2\pi)^4}{5!}a_0^5 - \dots\right] = 0 \Rightarrow -\kappa a_0 \left[1 - \frac{(2\pi)^2}{3!}a_0^3 + \frac{(2\pi)^4}{5!}a_0^4 - \dots\right] = 0
                        \Rightarrow a_0 = 0 \qquad \delta \qquad 1 - \frac{(2\pi)^2}{a_0^2} + \frac{(2\pi)^4}{5!} a_0^4 - \dots = 0
Si a_0 = 0 untokes b_0 = 0
                                      si do 70 entonces
                                                                     1 - (217)2 as2 + (217)4 as4 - ... 0
                                                   1 = \frac{(2\pi)^2}{31} \frac{4^3 - (2\pi)^4}{51} \frac{4^4 + (2\pi)^6}{4^9 + (2\pi)^6} \frac{4^6}{4^9} = 1 = \frac{5!}{5!} \frac{(2\pi)^6}{(2\pi)^6} \frac{(-1)^6}{(-1)^6} \frac{4^{34}}{4^{34}}
                                                       si a. ≠0 lu sere tendriu que anunqu a 1. :. (-2π as)<sup>2n</sup> | <1.
                                                             => ( == ast <= ( entis)!
                                                                                          \Rightarrow |a_0^{2n}| \leq \frac{(2n+1)!}{2\pi}
                                                                                                               as < 1/2 to all no polanos aseguros: as=>
                                                Enterior parames a order 1.
   \frac{27}{4\pi^{2}} \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}} \frac
   los de orden 1 serún ast° (9,t') (4,t') (4,t') (4) (4) (as (4) (4)
     (21 2 ant) = (21 2 ant) - (21 2 ant) = (a, +a, + + -) ... (a, +u, + + -)
Términos de orden 5: as at a3, as at a3, as at a, a4 at, at a9
                                                         -5 at 9.
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Entonies a order 1 tenemos que
at + bit - $\frac{1}{2} \left[ 2 \pi a_1 t^1 - (2 \pi)^3 z a_1 t a_2^2 + (2 \pi)^5 z a_2 t a_2^4 \cdots \right] = a_1 \tau t \frac{5}{2} \text{Sixana de cual and panel
    can ) conoada
    a1(1-k-2)+51=0 -> 61= a1(k+2-1)
    6,(1-2)- Ka=0
entury terring yu
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