Absolut konvagante rekkar:

En absolutt konvergent rekke en en rekke som Konvagner når vi sette på absoluttveditegn.

EKS!

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32} + \cdots$$
en absolut konvergent, Sordi
$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \cdots$$

konveguer

Eks: 1-2+3-4=5-6+...

er ikke absolut konvagent, sidm

1+2+3+4=5+6+...

Betingert K konvagant.

divagener.

Teven: En absolut konvegent rebbe konvegener.
Tvikset a fypisk å ta absoluttvedi, bruke andre fester på dan nye positive rebba.

Potensrekken En potensiekke sentrent i a en en rekke $\sum_{n} c_{n}(x-a)^{n}$ Here x an ultilant. Mesteparten av tiden vil vi sentrere i O, og Sår $\sum_{n} C_n > C_n$ (Secat 0°=1) Første spørsmål: Vil denne rekken konvergere? Egentlige sponsoral: For hville & vil rekkn konvergae? Els: X=0 vil gipre at relika konvergeren. Trikset: Brake Sorholdsfesten: $\lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{nel}}{a_N} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{c_{nel} x^{nel}}{c_N x^n} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{c_{nel}}{c_N} \right| \cdot |c|$ 1x lim Cnel < 1 ? 1x1 < lim | Cnel | cnel | Konvergne non $|x| < \frac{1}{|x|}$, how $|x| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right|$

 $x \in (-\frac{1}{L}, \frac{1}{L})$

Tre muligheter: R elle S, We , L=0, konvergene S en $S=\infty$, konvergene S en $S=\infty$, alle X. · L = 00, konvegensradius 8=0, konvegeer kun for , OLL < ∞, konvergensvadivs S= 1, konvergere nav × ∈ ∈ 1, 1> $\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n} = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots$ $\frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^5}{3} + \dots + \frac{$ Forholds testen: $\lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right| = \lim_{N\to\infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right|$ = |x|. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|n|}{|n+1|} = |x|$. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{|n+1|}$ = |x| < 1 C. Fra Soulddsteatan Konvergea vor x e < -1, 1>. Divergener non x < -1, eller x > 1Now x=1 en velle $\sum_{ij}^{n}=1$ t = 1 tNår x=- | en kella $\int_{N}^{1} \frac{1}{1} = -1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \cdots$

Konvergerer via attenuande relatest.

Vi kan lage Sunksjoner desinet uha potens vekter.

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2c^n}{n}$$

Kan vi skrive kjente Sunksjoner uha potensrekler?

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$nan xe\langle -1, 1 \rangle$$

$$\frac{\text{Els:}}{1-0.3} = |+0.3+0.09+0.6027+0.0008|+---$$

(a)
$$e^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$
 konvergensradius ∞

(3)
$$ln(1-x) = -\frac{2}{5} \frac{3}{5} \frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{5}$$
 konvergensradius 1

$$\text{(4) Sin } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^7}{1040} + \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
5 & \cos x & = & \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \\
& = & \frac{(-1)$$

$$(1+x)^{\times} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x) x^{n}$$

minst konvagans radius på 1.

Sin
$$x = 2c - \frac{2c^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \frac{x^7}{5040} + \cdots$$

Sin $x = 2c - \frac{8}{6} + \frac{32}{120} - \frac{128}{5040} + \cdots + \frac{512}{362880}$

$$\approx 286 \approx 0.9079365079 - 0.9093$$

Har at sin xx xx Sor små vinkler.

Tilsvehende er
$$\cos x \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$$
 Ser sur vinkler.

...

Manipulation au potentie kha:

Vi kan plusse, minuse, gange, derivere og integere potensælber, konvergensvadien Hir den samme.

Hua er leddame opp til n=5 for potensieka til Sin xc · cos xc ?

$$\left(x - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{5}}{120} - \dots\right) \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{4}}{24} - \dots\right)$$

$$= x - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^5}{24} - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{12} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{x^5}{120}$$

$$= x - \frac{2}{3}x^{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^{5} + \dots$$

Eks: Eksamen 2017

Ser på potensvekka 1-20 = 5 x

Deriverer: $\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' = \left((1-x)^{-1}\right)' = -\left((1-x)^{-2}\cdot(-1)\right) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$ $\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}$

 $Td\tilde{e}: x=\frac{1}{3}x^{4}=(\frac{1}{3})^{4}=3^{-4}$

$$x \cdot \left| \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \right|$$
 Sett inn $x = \frac{1}{3}$

$$N = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

Skrev opp
$$\ln 1 - \infty = \frac{8}{5} \times \frac{50}{N}$$

Kan se hoor dange kommen Sva.

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2c_n$$

Integrera legge sider:

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x} dx = -\ln(1-x) = -\ln(1-t)$$

$$\int_{N=0}^{\infty} \int_{N=0}^{\infty} \int_{N$$

$$l_{N}(1-t)=-\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\frac{t^{m}}{m}$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}x^n}{n}$$

Finn de Sørste Sem leddene til potensieken til tansc.

$$\tan 3C = \frac{\sin 2C}{\cos 3C} = \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} - \dots}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^6}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + \dots}$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{5}}{100} - \dots\right) \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{4}}{24} + \frac{x^{6}}{200} - \dots\right)\right]$$

$$= \left[1 + y + y^{2} + y^{3} + \dots\right]$$

$$= \left(2c - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{5}}{120} - \dots\right) \left(1 + y + y^{2} + y^{3} + \dots\right)$$

$$= \left(2c - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{5}}{120} - \dots\right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{4}}{24} + \dots\right) + \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{4}}{24} + \dots\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{4}}{24} + \dots\right)^{3} + \dots\right)$$

$$= \left(2x - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{5}}{120} + \dots\right) \left(1 + \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{4}}{44} + \frac{x^{4}}{4} + \dots\right)$$

$$= x + \frac{x^3}{a} - \frac{x^5}{24} + \frac{x^5}{4} - \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x^5}{12} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \dots$$

$$= 2C + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \dots$$

$$(1+x)^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x) x^{n}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{x(x-1)\cdot(x-2)\dots(x-n+1)}{y(y-1)\cdot(y-1)\cdot(y-1)\cdot(y-1)}$$

$$(1+x)^3 = {3 \choose 0} + {3 \choose 1} \cdot x + {3 \choose 2} x^2 + {3 \choose 3} x^3 + {3 \choose 4} x^4 + \cdots$$

$$= 1 + 3x + 3x^{2} + x^{3} + 0x^{4} + 0x^{3} + ...$$

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2})x + (\frac{1}{2})x^{2} + ...$$

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$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2})x + (\frac{1}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})x^{2}$$

$$\sqrt{85} = \sqrt{81+4} = (81+x)^2 = 9 + \overline{a.9} \cdot x + \cdots$$

$$29 + \frac{2}{18} = 9 + \frac{2}{9} = 9 + \frac{2}{9} = 9.22$$