

## tipforsolving question

on  $(x-x_0)^n$  =) Eger Kurvet serisinin yakınsaklık aralığı

var ise bu serinin yakınsaklık merkezi

Xo diğerine eqittir.

bu neyi ifade eder.

yukarıdaki soru üzerinden düğüncek olursak  $x_0=0$  dır. => 0-k=0 > 0+kmerker Aralık (-k, k)

So in this regard

yokmsaklik oraligi

O SHHALLI

O Kesh raksaktir

O Jiraksak

Cerop => x = 8 igh Cerop

Iraksaktir.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^b \cdot b^n}, \quad b > 0 \text{ olm.} k \text{ Szere}$$

a) yakınsaklık yorıçapını b törönden bulunuz.

b) b=1 igin yakınsaklık aralığını bulunuz.

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} X \end{array} \right| \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{b}}{(n+1)^{b} \cdot b} = \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{b} \cdot \frac{1}{b}$$

$$1$$

$$1 \times 1 \quad \frac{1}{b} \quad \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{x}{b} \left( \frac{1}{b} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c$$

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{(n+1).(x+a+1)}{(n+1).(x+a+1)} \lim_{N\to\infty} \left(\frac{x}{n+1}, n\right) = 1$$

$$|x| \lim_{N\to\infty} \left(\frac{x}{n+1}, n\right) = 1$$

for 
$$x = -1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \cdot (1)^n} = 3$$
 altern

Soru: 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-6)^n}{n^n}$$

$$\frac{\left(x+6\right)^{n+1}}{\left(n+1\right)^{n+1}}$$

$$(x-6) \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} =$$

[x-6|.0<1 => 0<1 Bu durumdan anlayacagimiz X perine ne verillese verilsin song 1 den Kigsktir. (-00,00) -> Serinin yak. oraligidis.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n}}{n} (4x-8)^{n}$  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} / 1 = yokinsek$  $\frac{2^{x+1}}{n+1} (4x-8)^{x+1} = \frac{2n}{n+1} (4x-8)$   $\frac{2^{x}}{n+1} = \frac{2n}{n+1} (4x-8)^{n+1}$ (4x-8) lim 2x / 11 2 |4x-8/ <1 -1 L9x-16 L1

> 15 < 8 × < 17 15 < × < 17 8

$$\frac{2}{n}(4x-8)$$

$$\frac{2}{n}(4\cdot\frac{15}{82}-8)$$

$$\frac{1}{n}\frac{2}{n}(4\cdot\frac{15}{82}-8)$$

$$\frac{1}{n}\frac{2}{n}\frac{(-\frac{1}{2})}{(-\frac{1}{2})}\frac{(-\frac{1}{2})}{(-\frac{1}{2})}$$

$$\frac{1}{n}\frac{2}{n}\frac{(\frac{1}{2})}{(\frac{1}{2})}$$

$$\frac{(1)}{n}=\frac{1}{n}$$