

Analízis 1.  
11. gyakorlat

Hatványsorok

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x-a)^n :$   $(\alpha_n) : N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  egüttható sorozat  
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$  szözeppont  
 milyen  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  esetén konv?

Cauchy-Hadamard: t. f.  $\exists \lim \sqrt[n]{|\alpha_n|} =: A \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ ,

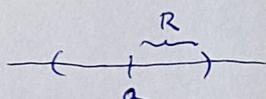
$$R := \frac{1}{A} \quad (\frac{1}{0} := +\infty, \frac{1}{+\infty} := 0) \Rightarrow$$

i, ha  $0 < R < +\infty$ : a hatványsor absz. konv.,  
 ha  $|x-a| < R$ , és div., ha  $|x-a| > R$

ii, ha  $R = 0$ : csak  $x = a$ -ban konv.

iii, ha  $R = +\infty$ :  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  konv.

$R$ : konvergencia sugár



megj.: gyökérkriteriumból adódik a széplet

hányados krit.: ha  $\exists \lim \left| \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} \right|$ , akkor

$$\text{ezzel is működik } R = \frac{1}{A}$$

Konvergencia halom:  $KH := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sum \alpha_n (x-a)^n \text{ konv.}\}$

megj.:  $(a-R, a+R) \subset KH$

negpontok?

1.

konv. sugar, konv. halmaz?

$$a, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}_{\alpha_n} x^n, \quad a = 0$$

$$\lim \sqrt[n]{|\alpha_n|} = \lim \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

azaz ha  $|x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-1, 1)$ : a hatv. sor absz. konv.

ha  $|x| > 1 \Leftrightarrow x > 1 \vee x < -1$ : div.

$$x = 1: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \text{ div., mert } \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x = -1: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \text{ div., mert } (-1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow KH = (-1, 1)$$

$$b, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{2n-1} (3x-1)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{2^{n-1} \cdot 3^n}{2n-1}}_{\alpha_n} \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^n, \quad a = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim \sqrt[n]{|\alpha_n|} = \lim \frac{6}{\sqrt[2n-1]{2n-1}} = \underset{\uparrow}{\cancel{6}} \Rightarrow R = \cancel{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$1 < \sqrt[n]{n} \leq \sqrt[n]{2n-1} \leq \sqrt[2]{2} \cdot \sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow 1$$

azaz ha  $|x - \frac{1}{3}| < \frac{1}{6} \Leftrightarrow x \in (\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2})$ : a hatv. sor absz. konv.

ha  $|x - \frac{1}{3}| > \frac{1}{6} \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{1}{6} \vee x > \frac{1}{2}$ : div.

$$x = \frac{1}{2}: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{2n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2(2n-1)} \text{ div.}$$

$$\text{mert } \frac{1}{2(2n-1)} \geq \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \geq 0 \text{ és } \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ div.}$$

(összehasonlító módsz.)

$$x = \frac{1}{6} : \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{2n-1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \underbrace{\frac{1}{2(2n-1)}}_{b_n}$$

$b_n \geq 0 \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}), \quad (b_n) \downarrow, \quad b_n \rightarrow 0$   
 $\Rightarrow$  konv. Leibniz-Sor

$$\Rightarrow KH = \left[ \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

c,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}}_{a_n} (x+2)^n$   
 $a_n, \quad a = -2$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim \left( \frac{((n+1)!)^2}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \right) = \\ &= \lim \left( \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} \right) = \lim \left( \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2}{\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\left(2 + \frac{2}{n}\right)} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \quad \Rightarrow R = 4 \end{aligned}$$

azaz ha  $|x+2| < 4 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-6, 2)$ : absz. konv.  
ha  $|x+2| > 4 \Leftrightarrow x < -6 \text{ o. } x > 2$ : div.

$$x = 2: \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \cdot 4^n}_{b_n}$$

Seite 13: div., mert  $b_n \rightarrow 0$

eleg. Beziehung:  $(b_n) \uparrow$  (ni.  $b_0 = 1$ )

$$b_n < b_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} 4^n < \frac{((n+1)!)^2}{(2n+2)!} 4^{n+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2n+1)(2n+2) < 4(n+1)^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4n^2 + 6n + 2 < 4n^2 + 8n + 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = -6: \quad \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} (-6)^{2n}}_{c_n}$$

div., mert  $|c_n| = b_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow KH = (-6, 2)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x-a)^n \text{ konv., ha } |x-a| < R$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n (x-a)^n \text{ összegfüggvény}$$

$$\text{pl. mintani sor: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

2. állítás elő 0 szerűen határozott összegelent

$$a, \quad f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1-x^2} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\})$$

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

ha  $|-x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-1, 1)$

$$b, \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-(-x^2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} =$$

ha  $|-x^2| < 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-1, 1)$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n x^n, \quad \text{ahol } \alpha_n = \begin{cases} (-1)^k, & \text{ha } n = 2k \text{ aláír} \\ 0, & \text{egyébként} \end{cases} \quad (\{k \in \mathbb{N}\})$$

$$c, \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2, 3\})$$

parciais föntetve bontás:

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= A(x-3) + B(x-2) = \\ &= (A+B)x - 3A - 2B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow A+B=1 \\ -3A-2B=0 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} B=1-A \\ A=-2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow -A-2=0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} B=3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x-3} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2-x} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3-x} = \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} - \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{2}} - \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n =$$

$$\text{ha } \left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 2$$

$$\text{es } \left|\frac{x}{3}\right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 3$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3^n} \right) x^n \quad (x \in (-2, 2))$$