

b)  $f(z) = \frac{z+1}{(z^2+4z-5)}$  en  $z_0 = 0$   
holomorfa en  $D(0,1)$

$$\frac{z+1}{z^2+4z-5} = \frac{z+1}{(z-1)(z+5)} = \frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{B}{z+5} = \frac{1/3}{z-1} + \frac{2/3}{z+5}$$

$$z+1 = A(z+5) + B(z-1)$$

Para  $z = -5 \Rightarrow -4 = -6B \Rightarrow B = \frac{2}{3}$   
 $z = 1 \Rightarrow 2 = 6A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3}$

Veamos que  $f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{1}{3} n! (z-1)^{-n-1} (-1)^n + \frac{2}{3} n! (z+5)^{-n-1} (-1)^n$

$n=1$

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{3} (z-1)^{-2} \cdot (-1) + \frac{2}{3} (z+5)^{-2} \cdot (-1)$$

Supuesto para  $n$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(n+1)}(z) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{n!}{3} (-1)^n (z-1)^{-n-1} + \frac{2n!}{3} (-1)^n (z+5)^{-n-1} \right) = \\ &= \frac{n!}{3} (-1)^n (-n-1) (z-1)^{-n-1-1} + \frac{2n!}{3} (-1)^n (-n-1) (z+5)^{-n-1-1} = \\ &= \frac{(n+1)!}{3} (-1)^{n+1} (z-1)^{-(n+1)-1} + \frac{2 \cdot (n+1)!}{3} (-1)^{n+1} (z+5)^{-(n+1)-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(0) &= \frac{n!}{3} (-1)^{-n-1} (-1)^n + \frac{2}{3} n! (5)^{-n-1} \cdot (-1)^n = \\ &= \frac{n!}{3} \cdot \frac{(-1)^n}{(-1)^n \cdot (-1)} + \frac{2n!}{3} \cdot \frac{(-1)^n}{5^{n+1}} = -\frac{n!}{3} + \frac{2n!}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z^2+4z-5} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \cdot (z-0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left( -\frac{n!}{3} + \frac{2n!}{15} \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^n \right) z^n =$$