

I. E. S. " SAN ISIDRO

Calificación

 $\frac{7.1}{a}$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n sen(nx)$ r>0

Sabemes que $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Z^n = \frac{1}{1-Z}$. Tomando $Z = r \cdot (\cos x + i \sin x)$ 1 = 1 - Z. 0 < r < 1

Se tiene que $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n (\cos x_1 (\sin x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n (\cos x_2 (\cos n x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n (\cos n x)^n (\cos n x)$

 $\frac{1}{1-r(\cos x+i\sin x)} = \frac{1}{1-r\cos x-i\sin x} = \frac{(1-r\cos x)+i\sin x}{(1-r\cos x)^2+r^2\sin x} =$

 $= \frac{1 - r\cos x + c \operatorname{rsen} x}{1 - 2r\cos x + r^2\cos^2 x + r^2\sin^2 x} = \frac{1 - r\cos x}{1 - 2r\cos x + r^2} + c \frac{r \operatorname{sen} x}{1 - 2r\cos x + r^2}$

 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx = \frac{1 - r \cos x}{1 - r \cos x}$

Z rh sen(nx) = rsenx



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pellidos Nom



Buscumos aplicar la formula de sumación por partes de Abel, para lo que consideramos $a_n = (-1)^n$ $b_n = Z^{3n}$

$$A_n = \sum_{\kappa=0}^n (-1)^{\kappa} = \mathcal{E}_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{s. nes par} \\ 0 & \text{s. in es impar} \end{cases}$$

Et radio de convergencia de la serie es 1 parque lin sup VI(-1)" = 1. Comsi de ramas los 2, 12/41

$$\sum_{n=0}^{q} (-1)^n Z^{3n} = \sum_{n=0}^{q-1} A_n \cdot (Z^{3n} - Z^{3(n+1)}) + A_q Z^{3q} - A_{-1} Z^0 =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{q-1} \mathcal{E}_n \left(Z^{3n} - Z^{3n} \cdot Z^3 \right) + \mathcal{E}_q \cdot Z^{3q} - 0 =$$

$$= \left(1 - Z^3 \right) \sum_{n=0}^{q-1} \mathcal{E}_n Z^{3n} + \mathcal{E}_q \cdot Z^{3q}$$

Ahora
$$\sum_{n=0}^{4-1} \xi_n z^{2n} = 1 + z^6 + z^4 + z^{18} + \cdots + \frac{3(4-1)}{z^{3q}} = \frac{1}{z^{6n}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{4-1} z^{6n}$$

Haciendo q tender a infinito

$$\frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^{3n} = 0.3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{6n} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \mathcal{E}_n z^{3n} = \frac{1-z^3}{1-z^6}$$

$$|z| < 1$$