

b) $(3z+1)^{-1}$ en $z_0 = -2$.

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{3z+1} \quad \text{holomorfa en } D(-2, |-2 + \frac{1}{3}|) = D(-2, \frac{5}{3})$$

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

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

$$f^{(3)}(z) = -3! \cdot (3z+1)^{-4} \cdot 3^3$$

$$\text{Veamos que } f^{(n)}(z) = (-1)^n \cdot n! \cdot 3^n \cdot (3z+1)^{-n-1}$$

Los casos base ya están.

El paso inductivo. Supuesto cierto para k .

$$f^{(k+1)}(z) = (f^{(k)}(z))' = ((-1)^k \cdot k! \cdot 3^k (3z+1)^{-k-1})' =$$

$$= (-1)^k \cdot k! \cdot 3^k \cdot (3z+1)^{-k-2} \cdot (-k-1) \cdot 3 = (-1)^{k+1} \cdot (k+1)! \cdot 3^{k+1} \cdot (3z+1)^{-k-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1}{3z+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(-2)}{n!} (z+2)^n =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n! \cdot 3^n \cdot (-5)^{-n-1}}{n!} (z+2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 3^n}{(-5)^{n+1}} (z+2)^n =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1) \cdot 3}{-5}\right)^n \cdot (z+2)^n = -\frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n (z+2)^n \quad \forall z \in D(-2, \frac{5}{3})$$

c) $\cos^2\left(\frac{iz}{2}\right)$ en $z_0 = 0$

$f(z) = \cos^2\left(\frac{iz}{2}\right)$ es holomorfa en $D(0, R) \quad \forall R > 0$.

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \left(\frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}\right)^2 = \frac{e^{2i\theta} + e^{-2i\theta} + 2 - e^{2i\theta} - e^{-2i\theta} + 2}{4} = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \left(\frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}\right)^2 = \frac{e^{2i\theta} + e^{-2i\theta} + 2 - e^{2i\theta} + e^{-2i\theta} - 2}{4} = \frac{e^{2i\theta} + e^{-2i\theta} - 2}{2} = \cos 2\theta$$