



Asignatura..... Fecha .....

Alumno/a..... Curso..... N°.....

Apellidos

Nombre

c)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2+(-1)^n)^n z^n$

Sea  $a_n = (2+(-1)^n)^n$

$$\limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \limsup \sqrt[n]{|(2+(-1)^n)^n|} = \limsup \sqrt[n]{(12+(-1)^n)^n} = \\ = \limsup (2+(-1)^n) = 3 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{3}$$

Por tanto la serie converge absolutamente  $\forall z$  tal que  $|z| < \frac{1}{3}$

6.- El radio de convergencia de la serie  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n$  es igual a  $R$  con  $R \in (0, \infty)$ . Determinar el radio de convergencia de las siguientes series:

a)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^k c_n z^n$

$$a_n = n^k c_n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R'} = \limsup \sqrt[n]{|n^k c_n|} = \limsup \left( (\sqrt[n]{n})^k \cdot \sqrt[n]{|c_n|} \right) \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{n})^k = \limsup \sqrt[n]{|c_n|} = \frac{1}{R} \quad \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{n})^k = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R' = R$$

b)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2^n - 1) c_n z^n$

$$a_n = (2^n - 1) c_n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R'} = \limsup \sqrt[n]{|(2^n - 1) c_n|} =$$

$$= \limsup \sqrt[n]{2^n - 1} \cdot \sqrt[n]{|c_n|} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n - 1} = 2}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n - 1} \cdot \limsup \sqrt[n]{|c_n|} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow R' = \frac{R}{2}$$

c)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n^k z^n$

$$a_n = c_n^k \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R'} = \limsup \sqrt[n]{|c_n^k|} = \limsup \left( \sqrt[n]{|c_n|} \right)^k =$$

$$= \left( \limsup \sqrt[n]{|c_n|} \right)^k = \left( \frac{1}{R} \right)^k \Rightarrow R' = R^k$$

d)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^n c_n z^n$

$$a_n = n^n c_n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R'} = \limsup \sqrt[n]{|n^n c_n|} = \limsup \sqrt[n]{n^n} \cdot \sqrt[n]{|c_n|} =$$

$$= \limsup n \cdot \sqrt[n]{|c_n|} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty}}{=} \infty \Rightarrow R' = 0$$