Imparitiethe 7 Paybubaire на функции в степенен ред, zact 1 Teopena za morie нно диференциране на степен-ните pegobe ( $T\Pi DCP$ ) Степенните редове  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n$  и  $g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n$  an  $(x-a)^{n-1}$ must egun u vory unteplan Ha exognucit като в него f(x) е диференцируема функция и f(x)=g(x). Гранична теорена на tбен Нека степенних ред  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-a)^n$  има интерван на сходимост (a-R, a+R). Tozaba: 1) ako f(x) e cagany ba+R (T.e. ako f(a+R)EIR), TO lim f(x) = f(a+R);  $x \rightarrow (a+R)$ 2) aro f(x) e exaggangle a-R a a+R X a-R (T.e. ako f(a-R)EIR), TO eim f(x) = f(a-R). x-x(a-R)a-R a a+R (C gpyru gyun, ako f(x) e geophruparia b a+R, To f(x) e nemperochata ovisbo b a+R, a akonek f(x) e geopritupatia b a-R, To f(x) e temperacto Ta orgacho b a-R. Hera f(x) e geoprinoparia Borarrioct Ha a EIR re е безкраен брои поти диференцируема в а. Степенния ред  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n)(a) (x-a)^n = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (x-a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}$  $+\frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2+\frac{f'''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^3+\cdots$  Ce Hapura peg Ha Terwop Ha f(x) okaroa. Jpri a = 0 peget ha Teriusp ce Hapura peg на Маклорен. Валена забеленска: Тко в оконност на а е в сила pabenetboro  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-a)^n$ , to of TMDCP aregba, re Bn = f(n)(a) za +n. (gpyru gyun, ako в окоиност на a f(x) се представа като сума на степенен ред с прентъра, то тори ред е задъл-эсително редът на Тепиър на f(x) окого а.

2/ Krow palency Bovo  $f(x) = b_0 + b_1(x-a) + b_2(x-a)^2 + b_3(x-a)^3 + \cdots$ regressive to b okontect ta a, represent TMDCP, κατο creg βιακο πριματατιε πουαταιε  $x = \alpha$ , u τακα πουγεοβανε, τε  $bn = \frac{f(n)(\alpha)}{n!}$  3a  $\forall$  n.

Η απ - βαπιτι μακιορετοβη ραχθητια:  $0 e^{\alpha} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + \alpha + \frac{\alpha^2}{2!} + \frac{\alpha^3}{3!} + \frac{\alpha^4}{4!} + \frac{\alpha^5}{5!} + \frac{\alpha^6}{6!} + \cdots$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ②  $\sin \alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$  $3\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$  $(4) \ln (1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \cdots, x \in (-1, 1)$ (5)  $(1+x)^{d} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {\binom{d}{n}} x^{n} = {\binom{d}{0}} + {\binom{d}{1}} x + {\binom{d}{2}} x^{2} + {\binom{d}{3}} x^{3} + \cdots, x \in (-1,1)$ 6  $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + \dots, x \in (-1,1)$ . Pasonpa ce, 6 e dopugnata 3a cynata на безкрат-на reonet purcha mporpeaux и ochen Toba 6 е гас Ten crypain or 5 (6 ce nougraba karo 65) nousжили X=-1 и заместим  $x \in -x$ ). Понеже 6 се изпаува иного тесто, написакие гоотденно. Зад. 1 Развитте в ред на маклорен функцията: a)  $\neq$ ( $\propto$ ) =  $\sin 5 \propto \sin 3 \propto$ Peruenue:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x - \cos 8x) =$  $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (8x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right) = \frac{3a \times ER}{2 \times ER}$   $= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (4n - 64n)}{(2n)!} \times \frac{3a \times ER}{2n} \times \frac{2n}{2n} \times \frac{2n}{2n$  $\delta) f(x) = en \left[ (6+x)(1-2x) \right]$ Perue time: f(x) = ln6+ln(1+x)+ln(1-2x)=01(4)

$$\frac{3}{3} = \ln 6 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left(\frac{x}{6}\right)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left(-2x\right)^n = \frac{1}{3^n x e(-6, 6]} \quad \frac{1}{3^n x e(-6, 6]} \quad \frac{1}{3^n x e(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}.$$

$$= \ln 6 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left(\frac{1}{6^n} + (-2)^n\right) x^n, x e(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}).$$

$$\frac{1}{6} f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-6)(x+4)}.$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{x-6} - \frac{1}{x+4}\right) = -\frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{6-x} + \frac{1}{4+x}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{6-x} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4-(\frac{x}{4})}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{6-x} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4-(\frac{x}{4})}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{6-x} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4-(\frac{x}{4})}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{6-x} + \frac{1}{4-x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{6-x} + \frac{1}{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{4-x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{6-x} + \frac{1}{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{4-x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{6-x} + \frac{1}{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{4-x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{6-x} + \frac{1}{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{4-x^2}\right) = \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{6-x^2}$$

(4) B(X) novarane x=0 is nongrabane, to C=0. It taka,  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\chi^2 n + 1}{2n + 1}$ ,  $\chi \in (-1,1)$  (XX) OT kputepua Ha daustrung za zucubu pegobe cuegba, ze  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$  e cxogary npu x=1 u x=-1. Toraba, ngnouzbanku rpanwenata Teopena na toen u oparta, le f(x) = arctgx e renperactiata b±1, nougrabane, re (XX) e bapho 6 [-1,1]. OT2. Hag):  $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, x \in [-1,1]$ . e) f(x) = arcsin xPeruenue:  $f(x) = \alpha_1 c_{\text{SIM}} c_{\text{C}}$   $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \left[1+(-x^2)\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left[-\frac{1}{2}(-x^2)^{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1$  $=\sum (-1)^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) x^{2n}, x \in (-1,1)$ OTTMDCP augla, Te  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (-\frac{1}{2}) \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + C, x \in (-1,1)$ Of Tyx now x=0 nonycobane,  $z \in C=0$  u a.  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$ ,  $x \in (-1,1)$ . Da za Sere seru, re (-1) n (-1/2) = (-1) n (-1/2) (-2) --- (-2n-1)  $=\frac{\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}\frac{5}{2}...\frac{2n-1}{2}}{n!} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^{n}(1.2.3.4...n)} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}3a + n \in \mathbb{I}$ Cu.  $f(x) = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, x \in (-1,1). (***)$ C Kputepus Ha Paate u Droaner za zuchobu pegobe ce burga, ze  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} e crogany npu x=1,$ ortregeto mer ciegla, te e ascontor no exogeny (a zha-The x = 1:  $n \left( \frac{an}{an+1} - 1 \right) = n \left( \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \right)$  $= n \left( \frac{(2n+2)(2n+3)}{(2n+1)^2} - 1 \right) =$ (2n+2)!!(2n+3) $= n \frac{(4n^2 + 10n + 6) - (4n^2 + 4n + 1)}{(2n + 1)^2} = n \frac{6n + 5}{(2n + 1)^2} = \frac{6 + \frac{5}{n}}{(2n + 1)^2} \xrightarrow{3} > 1$ To kp. Ha Paate u Droaner nou x=1 peget e cxogany.

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5) Toraba, uznouzbariku zpanurenata Teopena na toer
 u pakta, le f(x)=arcsinx e Henperochata B±1,
 nougrabane, ce (XXX) e Bapho 3a x E[-1,1]
Отг. на е): f(x) = arcsin x = x + \sum (2n-1)!! x^{2n+1}, x \in [-1, 1].
  3ag. 2 Hauspere quata на crenerus peg:
   \alpha)f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3n+1)x^{3n}}{n!}
  Peruetue: OT 1) augha, Te
           \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n+1}}{n!} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^3)^n}{n!} = x e^{x^3}, x \in \mathbb{R}.
  Duopeperujupane toba pabetito, uznouzbouku
   TMDCP, u nougrabane, re
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3n+1)x^{3n}}{(2n+1)x^{3n}} = (xe^{x^3}) = e^{x^3} + 3x^3e^{x^3} = (1+3x^3)e^{x^3}, x \in \mathbb{R}
OT2. Ha a): f(x) = (1+3x^3)e^{x^3}, x \in \mathbb{R}
  \delta) f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)}
  Perverue: Topbo ga npunourum \Phi:

en(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}, x \in (-1, 1]
  3 avectbanku Tyk x c - x, nangzabane, re
             \sum \frac{\infty}{n} = -\ln(1-\infty), x \in [-1, 1). (X)
 Da ce bophen kom \delta). Uname, te f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(m+1)-n}{n(n+1)} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) x^n = \infty
 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\ln(1-x) - x \right] = -\ln
  = -en(1-x)+en(1-x)+x = (1-x)en(1-x)+x, x \in [-1,1) \setminus \{0\}
  Drypektho ot ycrobneto cregba, te f(0)=0.
                                              f(x) = \begin{cases} (1-x)\ln(1-x)+x, & \text{aro } x \in [-1,1)\setminus\{0\}\\ 0, & \text{aro } x = 0 \end{cases}
  OT2. Has):
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(6) 3ag. 3 a) Heka f(x) = x4en(1+x) + x6ex. Tipecuethete £ (2021) (0). Peruetue: Uznouzbanku (1), (1) u ompegenetueto a peg на Маклорен, nouveabane, те  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(n)(0)}{n} \propto n = f(\infty) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+6}}{n!}, x \in (-1, 1]$ Johnson (X) u (XX) ca equit u vous peg (pega Ha Makropen Ha f(x), To Koedpurynetta npeg x2021 b (X)= Koedpurynetta npeg x2021 b (XX) Cregolaterno f(2021)(0) - (-1)2016 Отг. на а):  $\rho(2021)(0) = 2021! \left(\frac{1}{2017} + \frac{1}{2015!}\right)$  $\delta$ ) Hexa  $f(x) = x^5 \sin x - \cos x$ . Tpeauethere £ (1000) (0). Peruenne: OT 2, 3) u onpegeremeto za peg ma Makropet aregba, re  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(n)(0)}{n!} \propto^{n} = f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} x^{2n+6}}{(2n+1)!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, x \in \mathbb{R}$ JOHESCE (D) u (DD) ca egun u com peg, a pega на Маклорен на f(x), то Koedruguetta npeg x 1000 B(b) = Koedruguetta npeg x 1000 B(DD)  $0) = \frac{(-1)^{497}}{995!} - \frac{(-1)^{500}}{1000!} = \frac{-1}{995!} - \frac{1}{1000!}$ Cuegobaterno & (1000)(0)\_ (-1)497 (2n+6=1000) = 1000) = 1000 = 1000OTZ. Ha 5): P(1000)(0) = - (1000! +1).