Sone en	ntrère:	ppelle scrie	00				
	Def: On ce	ppelle serie	Elen =	= Sn			
e> .	C	0 14					
N=1 1	= 3n	On dit que		verge SS, fin	>		
00. N N N  N =	1-2 est appel	: Série géométris	a-e, Converg	e par Isl	1		
	Vus	-2					
Theoreme dale			1 -				
	fu série &	n Converge ser' h	->0 an				
Candition	le convergenc	e i					
		Si les seine & C	in = Sn Convage	lum Con Ec	3		
Cr:	p,			in .	<u> </u>		
1	$n = Sn$ $lon$ $n \to \infty$	cn=4 h=+0\$8	es :	$S_v = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{n} \end{cases}$	On lus	1 =0 mais Sn 0	lwerge
		n n'et ps cacegarte			Clast	can serie harmons	ia
	Sn (b-a)h	47 appelé sér	ic entière centre	[R	l do		
		;? pangue txe]a	-R 6+R			gel's= pose ste	
	you che convergence of		To the same same		resterais Car		. 5
						U	

On calcyle R en y tiber	out Aglen Out Coard on Yes.	and grand at ce gas	an (r)   Cf -
	le vayon de convergence o	et la série $\leq \frac{n}{\lambda^n}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} n & 4 = 0 \\ \hline -2 & C_n(x-a) & C_n = \frac{h}{2} \end{array} $
	$c_{o} = \frac{n}{c_{o}} \times c_{o} = \frac{n}{c} \times c_$	n-1)\n-1	$= \frac{(h+l) \omega^{4l}}{2^{h+l}} - \frac{2^{h}}{n w^{h}}$ $= \frac{n+l}{D} \cdot \frac{w}{42}$
On a lun	$\Rightarrow \frac{ a_{n+1} -1}{ a_{n} } = 1$		
	-g Icet Red Las		Ven Ic = J-2, 2[ et Rc = 2]
	n+2)(36-1) anxili		
an (+) = (n+	() (3x-1) <sup>n+1</sup>	$\frac{(n+3)(3n-1)}{S(n+2)} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (n+2)$	$\begin{array}{c c} (a_{n}+1) & -1 & (3\times 1) \\ \hline (a_{n}) & (3\times 1) \\ \hline \end{array}$
on canvege		-1/(5 - 5) - 5(3) - 1/(5) = -5(3) - 1/(5) = -5(3) - 1/(5) = -5(3) =	
$a = \lambda - \frac{1}{3}$	0 Re 10	=> ~4 (3» ( -(4)) => -43 (» <2 \[ \]	

( = 5 xm trumas.	I_ & RC (4,60) = 101			
	$\frac{\mathcal{A}^{perf}}{\mathcal{A}^{perf}} = \frac{(a_1 + i_1 b_2)}{(a_2 + i_2 b_2)} = \frac{y_2 y_1^2}{(b_2 + i_1)^2} = \frac{y_2 y_1^2}{b_2 b_2}$			
,,,	an (n) = (HP)! x	$Cn \in \mathcal{F} \times \mathbb{R} \text{ (an (a))} = \frac{a_{nn}(a)}{a_{n}(a)} = \frac{a_{nn}(a)}{a_{n}(a)} = \frac{a_{nn}(a)}{a_{nn}(a)} = \frac{a_{nn}(a)}$	o CL	
Suit la série		$I_c =  R  dR = \infty$		
2 x22	anlo = xan	$\frac{1}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{2^{2(n+1)}}{(2n+2)!} = \frac{2^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!}$	aner (w) Kanon (an)!	
n → &   -	(r) (-)   -0 \ \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}	$\in \mathbb{R}$ on a $\lim_{n\to\infty} \infty \left  \frac{a_{n+1}(x)}{a_{n}(x)} \right  \leq 1$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 4 & D & J_c =  R  \\ F & R_c = \infty \end{array} $	
			$N_c = \infty$	
Série a	lterné é			
	$DJ: S_n = \underbrace{\times}_{b-4}$	(-1) "Gn wee on x at dite sirie aleta	unic ser termes charge de sign	
	on Z	Z (-1) ht ap we ap >0		
	Serie clanar Cavage Ssi			
	B long an = 0			
	an dissorrant à	putir don roung & Deples &	(-1) nel - Z (-1) nel an L	G (1+1
Soit of	orchan infiniment	désivable, glars cen version	cge do b = a	
V	e de Taylor de d	egré v est		
		$t(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{\int_{-k}^{k} (u)}{k!} (x-a)$	H of to (6) = E	/(h) , K! (b-g) h
		on a for = tr (6) foo	= 700(6)	

$Sof f_{(x)} = (1+x)^{y_2}$	
Leu voisinage de a=0 Donner t3(2)	
$T_3(2) = \underbrace{\xi}_{K} \underbrace{f(h)}_{(0)} (2-0) K$	
$+\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{$	
$\frac{1}{2}(s_0) = 1 + \frac{\lambda_0}{2} + \frac{\lambda_0^2}{8} + \frac{\epsilon_2^2}{2\epsilon_0}$	
$\int (\omega) = (1 + \chi)^{1/2} \Rightarrow \int (\omega) = 1$	
$\int f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$	
$= \int_{0}^{\infty} (b) = (\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})(1+\frac{1}{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} (a) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^$	
$\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) = \left(-\frac{1}{4}x\right)\left(-\frac{3}{6}x\right)\left(1+x\right)^{-\frac{5}{6}} = 3\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) - \frac{3}{6}x$ $= \left(-\frac{1}{4}x\right)\left(-\frac{3}{6}x\right)\left(1+x\right)^{-\frac{5}{6}} = 3\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) - \frac{3}{6}x$ $= \left(-\frac{3}{6}x\right)\left(1+x\right)^{-\frac{5}{6}} = 3\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) - \frac{3}{6}x$ $= \left(-\frac{3}{6}x\right)\left(1+x\right)^{-\frac{5}{6}} = 3\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) - \frac{3}{6}x$	
□ 1,69\$S	
7; 1(*):=1+2	
Taylor (100), x, 3)	
$1+\frac{\kappa}{2}-\frac{\kappa}{8}+\frac{\kappa^3}{16}$	
00:6,3 /(0) = LS /(0) = LS /(0) = 1/8	
$T_{ij}(b) = 1s + \lambda s^2 + \frac{\delta^2}{\delta}$	
Parely 2 2	
+4(b) = 1(0) + 1'(0) (50-0) + 1'(0) (50-0) + 1(3) (50-0) + 1(5) (50-0) + 1(3) (50-0) + 1(5) (50-0) +	
$= \int (0) + \int (0) \times d + \int (0) $	
$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}$	
$f(o) = 2 \qquad f(o) = 3$	

Développement en seri-	2			
The state of the	$co) = 0 \frac{1}{1-3r}$			3>-
$doi 1 = \frac{2}{1-3}$	)n Donc x -	$ \begin{array}{c} t \\ \frac{1}{1-a} \\ \frac{1}{30} = x \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{array} $	$3^n \times n = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{cases}$	
Ic: 4 6 ]-1,1	-123-41	Icoly at ]  Re = 1/3 = Lar		2 2014/
$g(s) = \frac{x^2}{4+5} ? $	$n \propto g(x) = x^2 \left(\frac{1}{4+s}\right)$			(_2
$On \frac{1}{1-\left(-\frac{5}{7}x\right)} = \frac{1}{1-9}$			$=\frac{2}{1+\xi_{N}}\left(-1\right)^{N}\frac{S^{N}}{Y^{N}}x^{N}$ $=\frac{2}{N}\left(-1\right)^{N}\frac{S^{N}}{Y^{N}}x^{N}$	(17)
$g(x) = \frac{x^2}{4} \left( \frac{1}{1 - \left( \frac{-s}{q} x \right)} \right) =$	x2 8 (1) 3 h x n	= 2 h=o	-1) n n n xath	-1 < 4 < 1 -1 < -5 & 1
	Ic = J-4 13/ Rc -	<u>4</u>	÷3(	-7 < 3, < 4 -4 > x > -7 -5 > x > -5 -7 < 3 > x > -5

$h(x) = x^{\lambda} \ln(1-x) \qquad C_n = \ln(1-x)$
$Cn = An\left(1+4\right) = \underbrace{\underbrace{8}_{h=0}^{n-1}}_{h=0}^{n+1} \qquad u=-n$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-2\sigma)^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(-1)^{2\sigma}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-1)^{2\sigma}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(-1)^{2\sigma}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-1)^{2\sigma}}} \frac{1}{($
$f_n(1-x) = \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{5}(-1)^n(-1)^h}_{n \neq i}}_{n \neq i} \underbrace{\underbrace{h^{e_i}}_{n \neq i}}_{n \neq i}$
$f_{n}(1) = \begin{cases} (-1) x^{he1} \\ (-1) x^{he1} \end{cases} = x^{2} f_{n}(1-x) = x^{2} \begin{cases} (-1) \\ (-1) x^{he1} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (-1) x^{he1} \\ (-1) x^{he1} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (-1) x^{$
Ty (o) de hos)
$h(x) = -\frac{x^2}{1} - \frac{x^4}{2} - \frac{x^4}{3} - \frac{x^4}{3$
Dans Ic
Prus S 6 $\int_{a}^{6} \int_{a}^{6} \int_{b=0}^{6} a_{n}(b) = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \int_{a}^{6} a_{n}(x)$
$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{b=a}^{a} \int_{b=a}^{a} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{a} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{a} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{a} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{a} $
Nans Ic Si from = 2 and so
$\frac{cn}{a} \int_{a}^{b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)$
$f(n) = k^{2} e^{-n^{2}}$ $e^{-n^{2}} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{(-k)^{n}}_{i}}_{n=0}^{n}}_{n}}_{n} \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{(-1)^{n}}_{n}}_{n} \underbrace{\underbrace{(-1)^{n}}_{n}}_{n} \underbrace$
$f(n) = x^{2} e^{-nx^{2}}$ $e^{-nx} = \frac{2}{n} \frac{(-x)^{n}}{n!}$ $e^{n} = \frac{2}{n} \frac{u^{n}}{n!}$ $e^{n} = \frac{2}{n} \frac{u^{n}}{n!}$

don					
pre-po = x d	$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1)^n k^{2n}}{n!} \qquad \int_{0}^{\infty} (n) =$	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+2}}{n!} suo$	12 h=-12		
Jo Ja a	= ECIP Sola xanta	$u_{0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{n!} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{2^{n}}$	475799 = 26 170 = 170	1) <sup>n</sup> (0,4) <sup>2,ne3</sup> 2ne3	
6.32		2 1t = 1-2	511102		
	8 5 = 1s +.	00 1 S \(\frac{1}{2}\) = 15 t.	5 % 1 - S tr=0 241		
=10+5 1-16					
Somme ch					
à dete p	f:[a,6]				
Devellapement en cent	(d) chi) = (e noi)				
//	$(2ne^{b^2}) = (e^{na})^{\prime}$ $0r e^{na} = e^{na} cone$ $r^{na})^{\prime} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{n}}{n!}\right)^{\prime}$	$L=V^{\alpha}$   Donc $e^{V^2}=$	$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(y^n)^n}{n!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (y^n)$		
	h=0 (n!)	Like - 2	" h./		