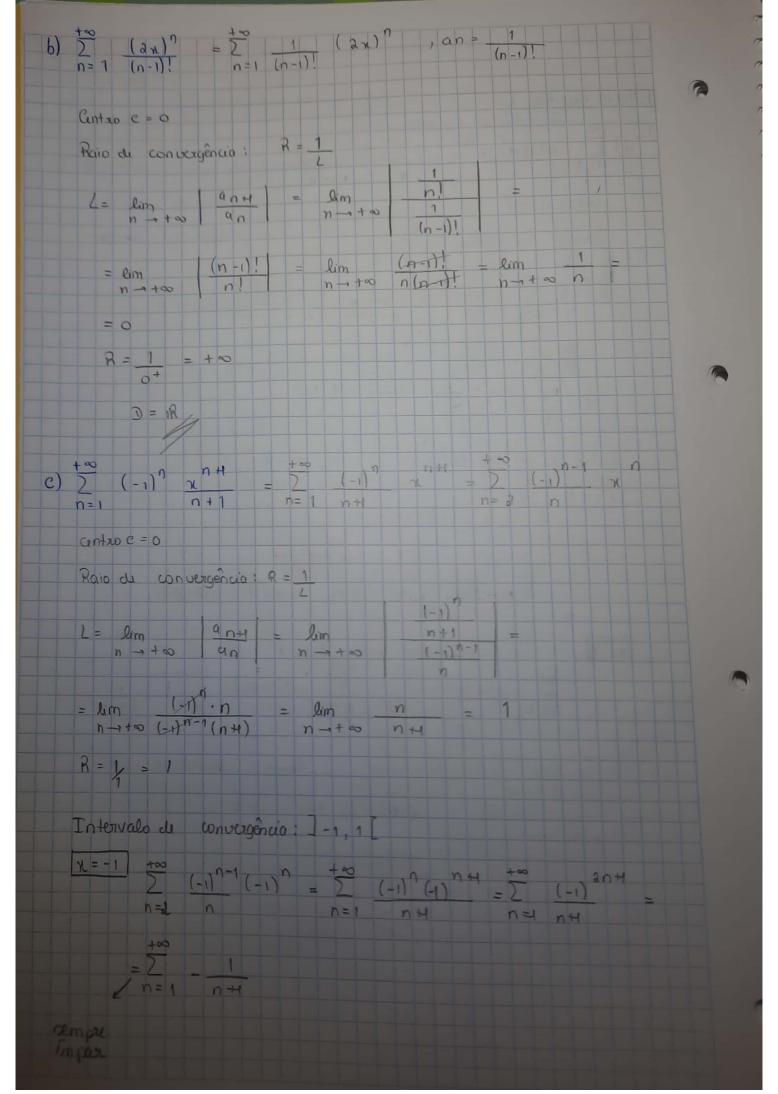
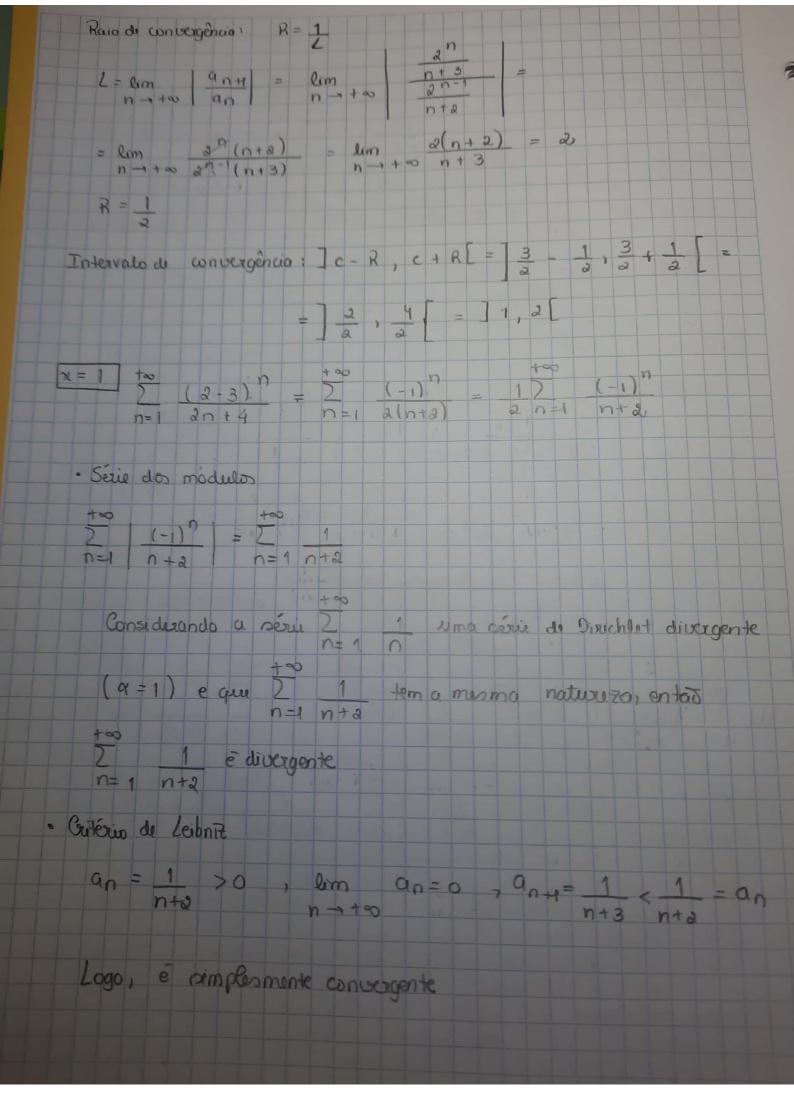


Digitalizada com CamScanner



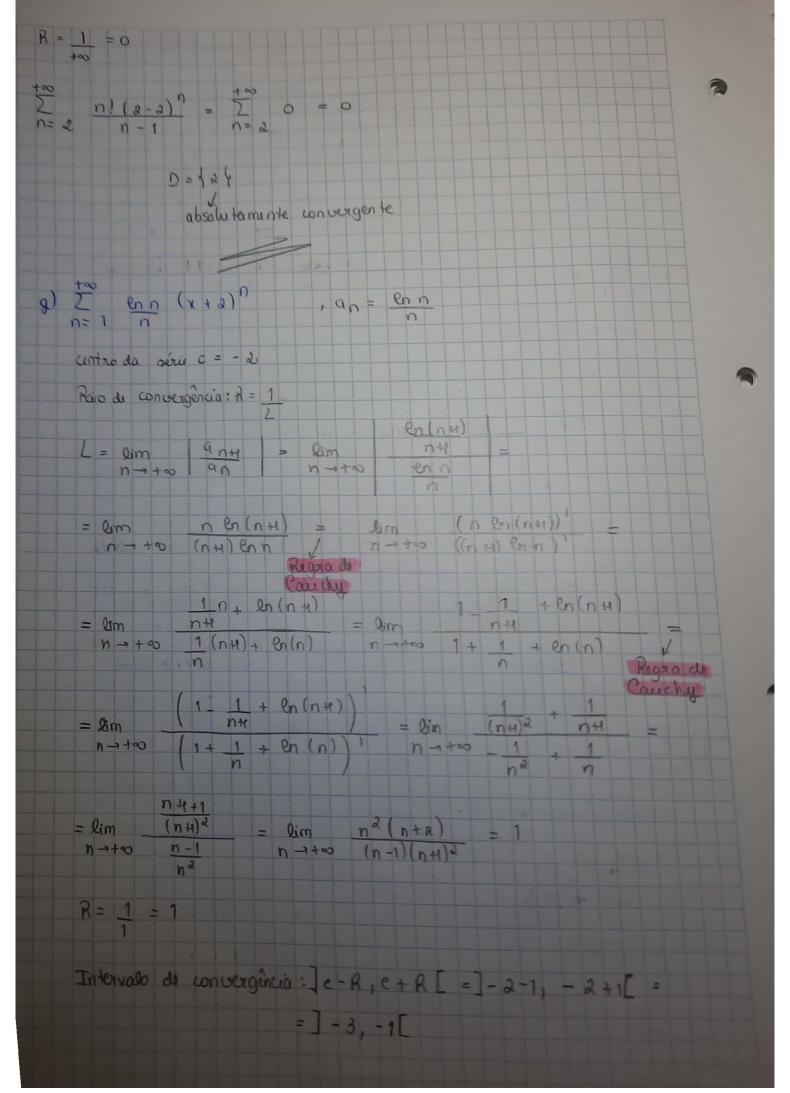
Critério do L	imite
n+c	1 -> ato da mesma nature to
Como 2	1 é divergente, entero 2 - 1 é divergente.
	$\frac{1}{2} (-1)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{n}$ $\frac{1}{2} (-1)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{n}$
Critério de	Leibnit
Considera	$ndo an = 1 > 0, n \in IN$
	P(x) Q0 = 0
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Logo & simpasmente convergente
	D = -1, 1
	$(x-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$ 1 $(2x-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$
+00 = 2 n=1 dn	$\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{a} \right)^{n} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{3}{a} \right)^{n} = \frac{1}{a} \left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{3}{a} + \frac{3}{a} \right)^{n} = \frac{1}{a} \left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{3}{a} + \frac{3}{a} + \frac{3}{a} \right)^{n} = \frac{1}{a} \left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{3}{a} +$
	$\frac{3}{n+3}\left(x-\frac{3}{a}\right)^{3}$
n=I	nta ( a)
centro d	la révie c = 3

Digitalizada com CamScanner

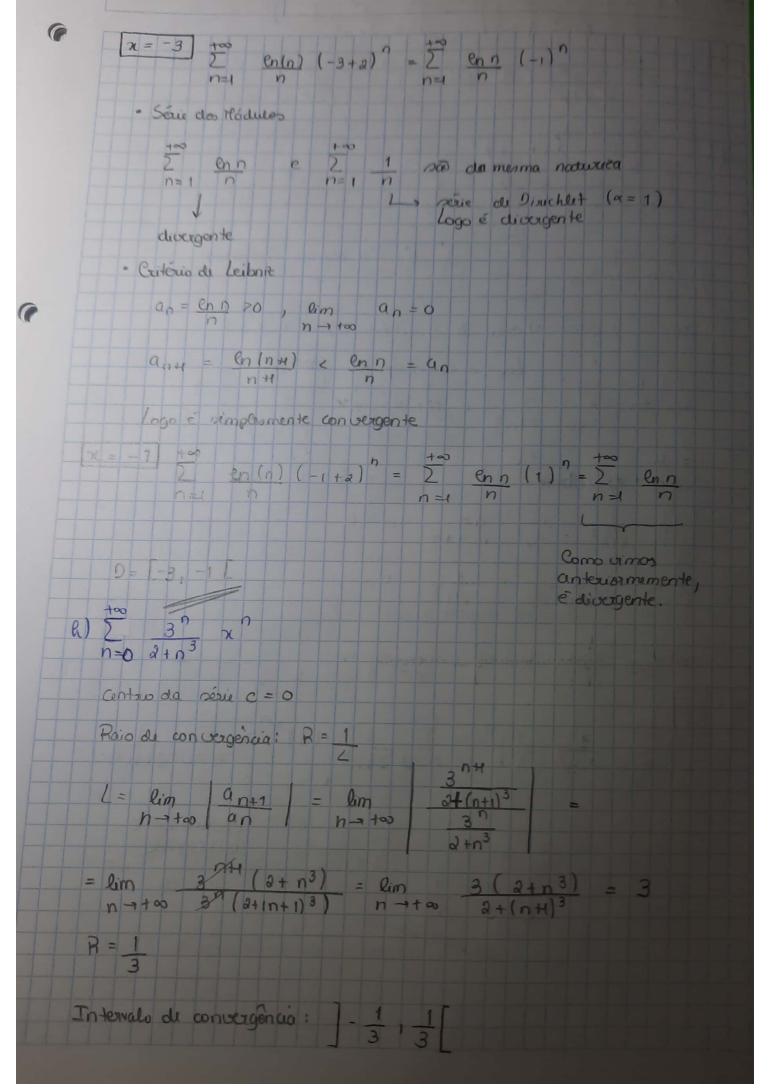


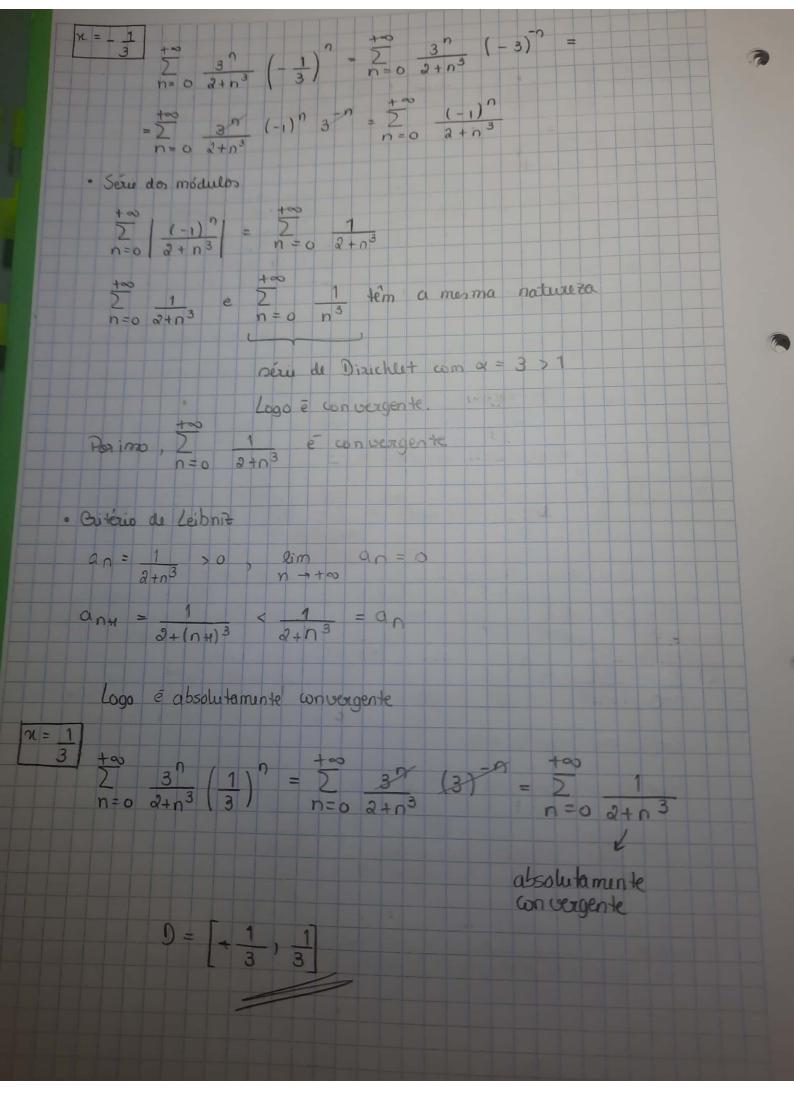
	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$	
	5 = [1, 2[	
e)	2 n <sup>2</sup> n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	
	centro da série C = O	
	Paio de convergência: R = 1	
	Le lim $\frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+1)!}$ = $\frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+1)!}$	
	$=\lim_{n\to+\infty}\frac{n!(n+1)^2}{(n+1)!(n^2)}=\lim_{n\to+\infty}\frac{\alpha!(n+1)^2}{(n+1)n!(n^2)}=$	
	$= \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+1)^2} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^2} = 1 = 0$	
	R = 1 + 4-5	
	D = 1R	
£)	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{n!}{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{x^{2}} \right)^{n} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{n!}{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{x^{2}} \right)^{n}$	
	antro do série c = 2	
	Raio de convergência: R = 1	
	$L = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!}$	
	$=\lim_{n\to +\infty} \frac{(n-1)(n+1)!}{n\to +\infty} = \lim_{n\to +\infty} \frac{(n-1)(n+1)n!}{n\to +\infty} =$	
	= lim n2-1 = +0	

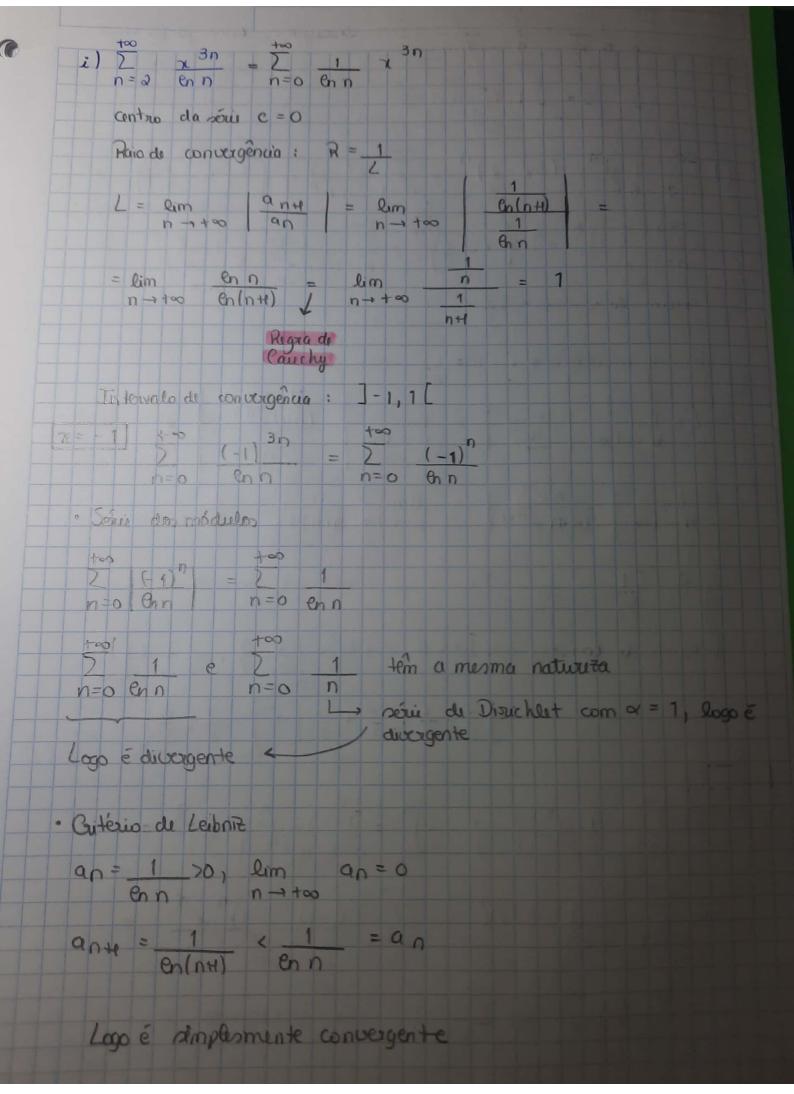
Digitalizada com CamScanner

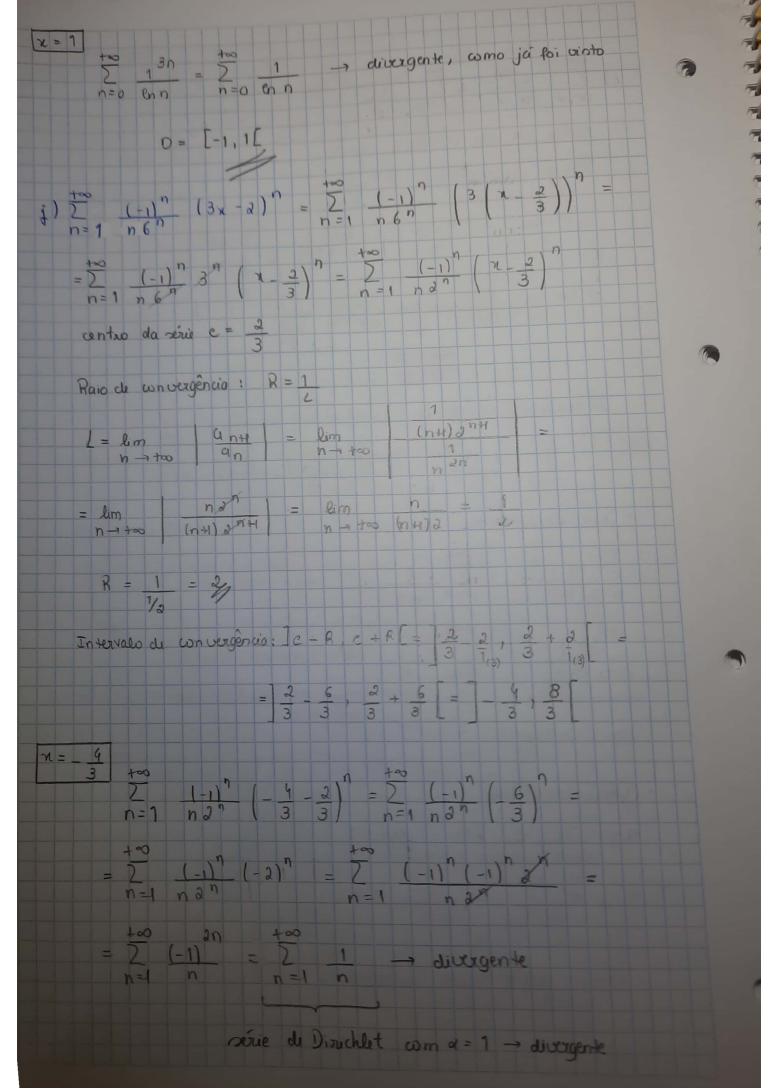


Digitalizada com CamScanner

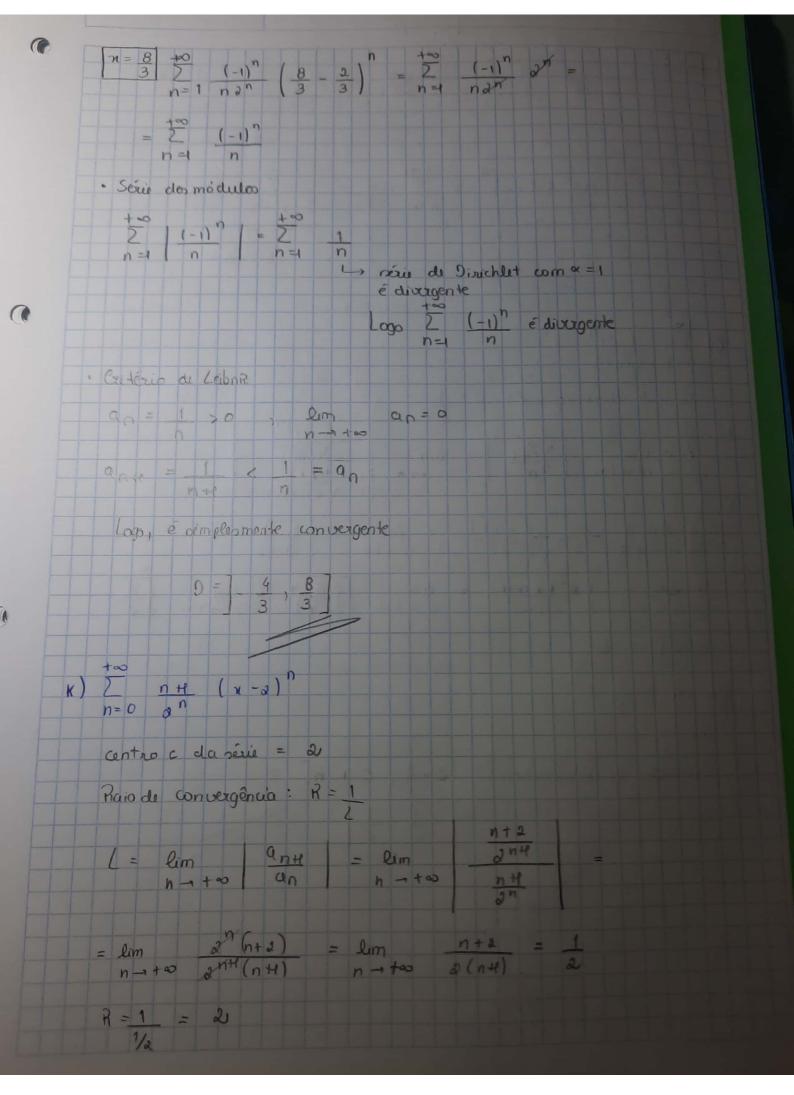








Digitalizada com CamScanner



	Intervalo de c	onvergência: ]	c-R, e+R	[=] 2-2,	2+2 L=	
X = (	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(-2)	0 nH  -	1) 2 = 2	(-1) <sup>n</sup> (n H)	
				sa di	sergente	
X = 4	1 +00 n+ n=0 an	(4-2)	= 2 n+e n=0 2x	$\frac{1}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}$	n +{	
	D= ]o,	, 4		diver	gente	
e)	$ \begin{array}{cccc} +\infty & & & \\ $	7(				
	Raio de wonu	vergencia: R=	= 1			
		9 17 =		(-2) ntf (-2) n		
	= lim _	$a^{n+1}$ $\sqrt{a^{n+1}}$ $\sqrt{a^{n+3}}$	= lin	a ant	=	
	= lim n -1 +00 1	an+3		81+4=	lim 8	
	= 14 = 2 $R = 1$ $= 1$					
	Intervalo de	convergência:		+ 8[ =		
			= 1 1 2			

Digitalizada com CamScanner

