

## Tutorial 2

1. Find the radius of convergence of series

$$(i): 1 + \frac{z}{1!} + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

$$z_n = \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

$$z_{n+1} = \frac{z^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_{n+1}}{z_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z}{n+1} = 0$$

$$\text{so } \rho = \infty$$

$$(2): 1 + 2^2 z + 3^2 z^2 + 4^2 z^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} n^2 z^{n-1}$$

$$z_n = n^2 z^{n-1}$$

$$z_{n+1} = (n+1)^2 z^n$$

$$L = \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_{n+1}}{z_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |z| \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^2 = |z| < 1$$

$$\text{so } \rho = 1$$

$$(3): 1 - \frac{z}{2} + \frac{z^2}{3} - \frac{z^3}{4} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^n}{n+1}$$

$$z_n = (-1)^n \frac{z^n}{n+1}$$

$$z_{n+1} = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{z^{n+1}}{n+2}$$

$$L = \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_{n+1}}{z_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |(-1) \frac{n+2}{n+1} z| = |z| < 1$$

$$\rho = 1$$

$$(4): 1 + 1!z + 2!z^2 + 3!z^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} n!(z^n)$$

$$z_n = n!(z^n)$$

$$z_{n+1} = (n+1)!(z^{n+1})$$

$$L = \left| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_{n+1}}{z_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |nz| = \infty$$

$$\rho = 0$$

2.

(1):

$$z_n = \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{(z+2)^{n-1}}{(n+1)^{3 \cdot 4^n}}$$

$$z_{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{(z+2)^n}{(n+2)^{3 \cdot 4^{n+1}}}$$

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{4} (z+2) \left( \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right)^3 \right| = \left| \frac{1}{4} (z+2) \right| < 1$$

so  $\rho = 4$  the region will be  $|z + 2| < 4$

(2):

$$z_n = \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} z^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$$

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

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{z_{n+1}}{z_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{z^4}{(2n+1)(2n)} \right| = 0$$

So  $\rho = \infty$  the region will be  $|z| < \infty$

(5):

### Geometric series

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n, & |z| < 1 \\ -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^n}, & |z| > 1 \end{cases}$$

Back to the question

$$(1) \frac{1}{1+z} = \frac{1}{1+2i+z-2i} = \frac{1}{(1+2i)(1-\frac{2i-z}{1+2i})} = \frac{1}{1+2i} * \frac{1}{1-\frac{2i-z}{1+2i}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+2i} \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{z-2i}{1+2i} \right)^n$$

(2):