

# MATEMATIKA 2

## 2. domaća zadaća

1.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 10^n x^n$$

Cauchy:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|10x|^n} = |10x| = 10|x| < 1$$

$$|x| < \frac{1}{10}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{10}$$

2.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n x^n}{\sqrt{2^n}}$$

Cauchy:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{3x}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^n} = \frac{3|x|}{\sqrt{2}} < 1$$

$$|x| < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

3.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{n-1} x^{2(n-1)}$$

D'Alembert:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^n x^{2n}}{2^{n-1} x^{2(n-1)}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^n x^{2n}}{2^n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}} \right| = 2|x^2| < 1$$

$$|x^2| < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

4.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} x^{2n}$$

*D' Alembert:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{2^{n+1}(n+1)! x^{2(n+1)}}{(n+1)^{n+1}}}{\frac{2^n n! x^{2n}}{n^n}} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{2^n \cdot 2 \cdot n! (n+1) x^{2n} x^2}{(n+1)^n (n+1)}}{\frac{2^n n! x^{2n}}{n^n}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{2x^2}{(n+1)^n}}{\frac{1}{n^n}} \right| = \\ &= 2|x^2| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = 2|x^2| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{-n-1} \right)^{-n-1} \right]^{\frac{n}{-n-1}} = \frac{2|x^2|}{e} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$|x^2| < \frac{e}{2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{e}{2}}$$

5.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) x^n$$

*D' Alembert:*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) x^{n+1}}{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) x^n} \right| &= \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{n+1}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}} \cdot x \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left( 1 + \frac{1}{(n+1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}} \right) \cdot x \right| = |x| < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$R = 1$$

6.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3n-1}$$

*D' Alembert:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{x^{n+1}}{3n+2}}{\frac{x^n}{3n-1}} \right| = |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{3n-1}{3n+2} \right| = |x| < 1$$

$$-1 < x < 1$$

1)  $x = -1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n-1}$$

Ovo je alternirajući red – Leibnitz:

a)  $\frac{1}{3n-1}$  je padajući niz

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3n-1} = 0$

Red konvergira.

2)  $x = 1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n-1}$$

Ovaj red je usporediv sa harmonijskim redom

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

(harmonijski red je „veći“ od ovoga reda). S obzirom da harmonijski red divergira, onda i početni red divergira.

Područje konvergencije je:  $[-1, 1)$

7.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n\sqrt{2^n+1}}$$

*D' Alembert:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)\sqrt{2^{n+1}+1}}}{\frac{x^n}{n\sqrt{2^n+1}}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| x \frac{n}{n+1} \sqrt{\frac{2^n+1}{2 \cdot 2^n+1}} \right| = |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{1}{2^n}}{2+\frac{1}{2^n}}} \right| = \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{2}} < 1$$

$$|x| < \sqrt{2}$$

$$-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$$

1)  $x = -\sqrt{2}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-\sqrt{2})^n}{n\sqrt{2^n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt{2^n}}{n\sqrt{2^n+1}}$$

Ovo je alternirajući red – Leibnitz:

a)  $\frac{\sqrt{2^n}}{n\sqrt{2^n+1}}$  je padajući niz

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2^n}}{n\sqrt{2^n+1}} = 0$

Red konvergira.

2)  $x = \sqrt{2}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2^n}}{n\sqrt{2^n+1}}$$

Ovaj red je usporediv sa harmonijskim redom

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

(harmonijski red je „veći“ od ovoga reda). S obzirom da harmonijski red divergira, onda i početni red divergira.

Područje konvergencije je:  $[-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$

8.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n x^n}{\sqrt{(3n-2)2^n}}$$

*D' Alembert:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{3 \cdot 3^n x^n \cdot x}{\sqrt{(3n+1)2^{n+1}}}}{\frac{3^n x^n}{\sqrt{(3n-2)2^n}}} \right| = 3|x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{3n-2}{6n+2} \right| = \frac{3|x|}{\sqrt{2}} < 1$$

$$|x| < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

1)  $x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^n}{\sqrt{(3n-2)2^n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt{2^n}}{\sqrt{(3n-2)2^n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{(3n-2)}}$$

Ovo je alternirajući red – Leibnitz:

a)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(3n-2)}}$  je padajući niz

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(3n-2)}} = 0$

Red konvergira.

2)  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(3n-2)}}$$

Ovaj red je usporediv sa sljedećim redom

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

S obzirom da je  $\frac{1}{2} < 1$ , onda ovaj red divergira, pa i početni red divergira.

Područje konvergencije je:  $\left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$

9.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(x+2)^n}$$

*D' Alembert:*

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

$$|x+2| > 1$$

$$x+2 > 1 \rightarrow x > -1$$

$$x+2 < -1 \rightarrow x < -3$$

1)  $x = -3$

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

Ovo je alternirajući red – Leibnitz:

a)  $\frac{1}{n}$  je padajući niz

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$

Red konvergira.

2)  $x = -1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

Ovo je harmonijski red i on divergira.

Područje konvergencije je:  $\langle -\infty, -3] \cup \langle -1, \infty \rangle$

10.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-4)^n}{(n+1)^2}$$

*D' Alembert:*

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

$$4-x < 1 \rightarrow x > 3$$

$$4-x > -1 \rightarrow x < 5$$

1)  $x = 3$

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

Očito je da ovaj red konvergira (možete ga usporediti sa  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  ako vam je gušt... Ako nije, ne morate... Mislim, mogli biste... Mdaaaa...).

2)  $x = 5$

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

Ovo je alternirajući red – Leibnitz:

a)  $\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$  je padajući niz

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = 0$

Red konvergira.

Područje konvergencije je: **[3,5]**

11.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln^n x}{2^{n+1} n^2}$$

*D' Alembert:*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{\ln^{n+1} x}{2^{n+2} (n+1)^2}}{\frac{\ln^n x}{2^{n+1} n^2}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\ln x}{2} \right| = \frac{|\ln x|}{2} < 1$$

$$|\ln x| < 2$$

$$-2 < \ln x < 2$$

$$e^{-2} < x < e^2$$

$$1) x = e^{-2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln^n e^{-2}}{2^{n+1} n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{2 \cdot 2^n n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{2 \cdot 2^n n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2 n^2}$$

Ovo je alternirajući red – Leibnitz:

a)  $\frac{1}{2n^2}$  je padajući niz

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n^2} = 0$$

Red konvergira.

$$2) x = e^2$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln^n e^2}{2^{n+1} n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{2 \cdot 2^n n^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Očito je da ovaj red konvergira.

Područje konvergencije je:  $[e^{-2}, e^2]$

12.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n}} \right)^{n\sqrt{n}} x^n$$

Cauchy:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \left( \frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n}} \right)^{n\sqrt{n}} x \right|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left( \frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n}} \right)^{n\sqrt{n}} x \right| = |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left( \frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n}} \right)^{n\sqrt{n}} \right| =$$

$$= |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left( \frac{n + \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n}}{n + \sqrt{n}} \right)^{n\sqrt{n}} \right| = |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left( 1 + \frac{1}{-\frac{n + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}} \right)^{-\frac{n + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}} \right|^{\frac{\sqrt{n}\sqrt{n}}{n + \sqrt{n}}} = |x| e^{-1} = \frac{|x|}{e} < 1$$

$$|x| < e$$

$$-e < x < e$$

$$1) x = -e$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right)^{n\sqrt{n}} (-e)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \left( \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right)^{\sqrt{n}} e \right]^n$$

Ovo je alternirajući red – Leibnitz:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right)^{\sqrt{n}} e \right]^n = \infty$$

Red divergira (jer ne zadovoljava onaj drugi kriterij, da je limes niza jednak 0).

$$2) x = e$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right)^{n\sqrt{n}} e^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \left( \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right)^{\sqrt{n}} e \right]^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{n}{n+\sqrt{n}} \right)^{\sqrt{n}} e \right]^n = \infty$$

Red divergira jer ne zadovoljava nuždan uvjet za konvergenciju.

Područje konvergencije je:  $\langle -e, e \rangle$

13.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(3-x)^n} \left( \frac{n-1}{3n} \right)^n$$

Cauchy:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{1}{3-x} \left( \frac{n-1}{3n} \right) \right|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{3-x} \left( \frac{n-1}{3n} \right) \right| = \frac{1}{|3-x|} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n-1}{3n} \right| = \frac{1}{3|3-x|} < 1$$

$$|3-x| > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3-x > \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow x < \frac{8}{3}$$

$$3-x < -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow x > \frac{10}{3}$$

$$1) x = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(3-\frac{8}{3}\right)^n} \left( \frac{n-1}{3n} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n} \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right)^n \frac{1}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right)^n$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right)^n = \frac{1}{e} \neq 0$$

Divergira oujeah.

$$2) x = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(3 - \frac{10}{3}\right)^n} \left(\frac{n-1}{3n}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n} \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n \frac{1}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n$$

Ovo je alternirajući red – Leibnitz:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right)^n = \frac{1}{e} \neq 0$$

Red divergira (jer ne zadovoljava onaj drugi kriterij, da je limes niza jednak 0).

Područje konvergencije je:  $\langle -\infty, \frac{8}{3} \rangle \cup \langle \frac{10}{3}, \infty \rangle$

14.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot 3^{2n}}{2^n} x^n (1-x)^n$$

Cauchy:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{n \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot 9}{2} x(1-x) \right|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot 9}{2} x(1-x) \right| = \frac{9}{2} |x(1-x)| < 1$$

$$|x(1-x)| > \frac{2}{9}$$

$$x - x^2 < \frac{2}{9} \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x + \frac{2}{9} > 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{6}$$

$$1) x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot 3^{2n}}{2^n} \frac{1}{3^n} \frac{2^n}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$$

Divergira oujeah.

$$2) x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot 3^{2n}}{2^n} \frac{2^n}{3^n} \frac{1}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$$

Opet govno divergira.

$$x - x^2 > -\frac{2}{9} \leftrightarrow x^2 - x - \frac{2}{9} < 0$$

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{6}$$

$$3) x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot 3^{2n}}{2^n} \left( \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{6} \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{6} \right) \right)^n &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot 3^{2n}}{2^n} \left( \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{6} \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{6} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot 3^{2n}}{2^n} \left( -\frac{2}{9} \right)^n = \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n \end{aligned}$$

Ovo divergira (limes niza nije 0).

$$4) x = \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot 3^{2n}}{2^n} \left( \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{6} \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{6} \right) \right)^n &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot 3^{2n}}{2^n} \left( \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{6} \cdot \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{6} \right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot 3^{2n}}{2^n} \left( -\frac{1}{6} \right)^n = \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n \end{aligned}$$

Ista stvar.

Područje konvergencije je:  $\left\langle \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{6}, \frac{1}{3} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{6} \right\rangle$

\*\*Moje rješenje nije krivo, nego su ga oni smao zapisali drugačije.  $\sqrt{153} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 17} = 3\sqrt{17}$  i kad se malo pokрати dobije se ovaj gornji zapis ☺

15.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{x(x+n)}{n} \right]^n$$

Cauchy:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{x(x+n)}{n} \right|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^2 + xn}{n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^2}{n} + x \right| = |x| < 1$$

$$-1 < x < 1$$

$$1) x = -1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{-1(-1+n)}{n} \right]^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right)^n = \frac{1}{e} \neq 0$$

Divergira oujeah.

2)  $x = 1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n = e \neq 0$$

Divergiše.

Područje konvergencije je:  $\langle -1, 1 \rangle$

**16.**

U ovim zadacima uvijek se kreće od formule za sumu geometrijskog reda, s time da morate paziti odakle kreće indeks sumacije!

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

Treba se izračunati suma reda

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n$$

Znači, mi moramo najprije naći opću formulu za sumu reda oblika

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^n$$

Dakle kreće od poznate formule za sumu geometrijskog reda:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

Ovo zatim deriviramo:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = 0 + 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

Primijetite da je pri deriviranju 1 postala 0 i taj član se izgubio! Zbog toga nako deriviranja, indeks sumacije kreće od 1 a ne od 0 (ja to zovem: „ako gore maknemo, dolje stavimo“ i obrnuto).

Zatim sve pomnožimo sa  $x$  da dobijemo formulu koja nas zanima:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots + nx^n = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$$

I sada samo umjesto  $x$  ubacimo  $\frac{1}{3}$ :

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

**17.**

Ovo je alternirajući geometrijski red (koji se traži u zadatku), stoga krećemo od sljedeće formule:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

U razlomku je sada + jer je  $q = -x$ .

Naš posao je naći sumu reda

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

odnosno najprije opću formulu za sumu reda oblika

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} n^2 x^n$$

Krećemo dakle od sljedećeg:

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

To deriviramo (opet uočite kako se 1 „pretvori“ u 0 i kako se izgubi jedan član pa indeks sumacije kreće sada od 1):

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

Zatim sve pomnožimo sa  $x$ :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n x^n = -x + 2x^2 - 3x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n n x^n = -\frac{x}{(1+x)^2}$$

Zatim opet deriviramo ovo sve, kako bismo dobili  $n^2$  (uočite da indeks sumacije opet kreće od 1, jer ovim deriviranjem sada nismo izgubili član):

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n^2 x^{n-1} = -1 + 4x - 9x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n n^2 x^{n-1} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{(1+x)^4}$$

Opet sve pomnožimo sa  $x$ :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n^2 x^n = -x + 4x^2 - 9x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n n^2 x^n = \frac{x^3 - x}{(1+x)^4}$$

I konačno sve pomnožimo sa  $-1$  i „uguramo taj“  $-1$  pod znak sume:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} n^2 x^n = x - 4x^2 + 9x^3 - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} n^2 x^n = \frac{x - x^3}{(1+x)^4}$$

I sad umjesto  $x$  ubacimo našu  $\frac{1}{2}$  i dobijemo:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} n^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^4} = \frac{2}{27}$$

**18.**

Ovdje ćemo malo integrirati ☺

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} (0.5)^n$$

Krenemo od osnovne formule za sumu geometrijskog reda.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

To sve integriramo:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots = -\ln|1-x|$$

Zatim sve to još jednom integriramo:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{12} + \dots = - \int \ln(1-x) dx$$

Zatim malo prilagodimo indeks sumacije:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} = - \left( x \ln(1-x) + \int \frac{x dx}{1-x} \right) = - \left( x \ln(1-x) - \int \frac{1-x-1}{1-x} dx \right)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} = - \left( x \ln(1-x) - \int dx + \int \frac{dx}{1-x} \right) = - (x \ln(1-x) - \ln(1-x) - x)$$

Podijelimo sve sa  $x$ :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)} = - \left( \ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x) - 1 \right)$$

Ubacimo naš 0.5 pa dobijemo:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{0.5^n}{n(n+1)} = - \left( \ln(1-0.5) - \frac{1}{0.5} \ln(1-0.5) - 1 \right) = 1 - \ln 2$$

**19.**

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

Tražimo formulu za

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{2n+1}$$

Krenemo od

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

Ovo integriramo:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|$$

Ovo sve podijelimo sa  $x$  i dobijemo:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2x} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|$$

Ubacimo  $\frac{1}{2}$  umjesto  $x$  i dobijemo:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{3}{1} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

**20.**

Stranica 10 u knjižici, tamo je izvedena formula za sinus hiperbolni, slično se izvodi i za kosinus hiperbolni, pa iskoristimo tu formulu:

$$\operatorname{ch} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

Mi imamo zadano izračunati sumu

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{9^n}{(2n)!}$$

što možemo zapisati kao (i ujedno riješiti):

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{9^n}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \operatorname{ch} 3 = \frac{1}{2}(e^3 + e^{-3})$$