

Calculus II

Power series expansion of rational functions with linear denominator, part 2

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2019

Example

Find a power series representation for $\frac{1}{x+2}$.

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$$\frac{1}{2+x} = \frac{1}{2\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

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Therefore the interval of convergence is $x \in (-2, 2)$.

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- Another way to write this is $\frac{x^3}{x+2} = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^{n-2}} x^n$.
- The interval of convergence is again $x \in (-2, 2)$.