Hausaufgabeblatt 3 $= 1)(i) \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} a_m 3^{2m} = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} a_m (3^2)^m = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} a_m M^m$ $= 1)(i) \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} a_m 3^{2m} = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} a_m (3^2)^m = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} a_m M^m$ wobei u:= 3.

Die Petenzreihe Rowergiert für Jul<R

divergiert für Jul>R = (=) { Die Blangreihe konvergiert für BI</r>
divergiert für BI>VR (=> der Konsergengradius ist JR (iii) $\sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} a_m^2 z^{2m} = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} a_m^2 u^m \quad \text{when } u=z^2$ (ii) S Die Potenzreihe kovergiert für |u| < R =) & Die Potenzreihe kovergiert für |u| < R (=) Die Potengreihe koneigiert füh 18/< R Die divergiert füh 13/>R () der Konnergennodius limbup $|a_{m}| = |a_{m}| = |a_{m}|$

Aufgale 2) $\frac{(-1)^{k}}{2!} = \frac{2^{k+2k}}{2!} = \frac{2^{k}}{2!} = \frac$

Aber $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3!}$ hat $R = 1+\infty$

=> Der Konvergenzradius noon Jp(z) ist + 00.

Aufgabe 3)

(i)
$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \to \infty} (\log(n))^{2/n}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \to \infty} e^{\frac{2}{n}} (\log\log n)} = 1$$

(ii) $R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \to \infty} (2^n)^{1/2}} = 2$

(iii) $R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \to \infty} (2^n)^{1/2}} = 2$

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(iv) $R = \frac{1$

Aufgolse 4)

(i)
$$R = \frac{1}{\ln m \ln m} = \frac{1}{\ln m \ln m} = \frac{1}{\ln m \ln m}$$

$$\lim_{m \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \lim_{m \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln m \ln m} = \frac{1}{\ln m \ln m}$$
(ii) $F(3) = \frac{1}{2 \ln k} \times \frac{1}{2 \ln m \ln m} = \frac{1}{2 \ln m \ln m}$

(iii)
$$(F(1-e^3)) = F(1-e^3) = -1$$

 $(-e^3) = -1$
 $(-e^3) = -1$
 $(-e^3) = -3 + C$
Abor $F(1-e^3) = F(0) = 0 = 0 = 0$