

STRATEGI FOR COUNTS

PROBLEM 1: a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+x^2}$
 $\frac{1}{n^2+x^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$ LA CONVERGENZA-VARIANTE
 NUS NICHT QUER IA STRATEGIE CONVERGENCE TESTE UND VERGLEICH VARIANTE
 IN TURN 112.

b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2x^2}$ SE $|x| \geq a > 0$, ENDURKET

$\frac{1}{n^2x^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2a^2}$ $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2a^2} < \infty$ LA
 PROBLEM M-WERTSTEST ASS NUS NICHT QUER IA
 STRATEGIE CONVERGENCE TESTE UND VERGLEICH VARIANTE CON

$\text{IR} = (-a, a)$.
 DIESER WIRD QUER. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} A$.
 STRATEGIE CONVERGENCE TESTE UND VERGLEICH VARIANTE

$A = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$, IN STRATEGIE CONVERGENCE TESTE UND VERGLEICH VARIANTE

$A \text{ LA } f\text{-VARIATION } \frac{1}{x^2} A \text{ IN } 112-101.$
 ABER $|\frac{1}{x^2} A - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2x^2}| = \frac{1}{x^2} \left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \right| \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0}$
 LFGU NOU PEGEL HAEBT CONVERGENCE TESTE
 UND VERGLEICH VARIANTE CONVERGENCE TESTE UND VERGLEICH VARIANTE

d) $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^n}$ SE $x \geq a > 1$ $\frac{1}{1+x^n} \leq \frac{1}{1+a^n} \leq$
 $\leq \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n$. Y L-MO $\frac{1}{a} < 1$

LA STRATEGIE GEOMETRISCHE $\sum \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n < \infty$,
 LFGU LA PROBLEM M-WERTSTEST ASS NUS NICHT
 QUER IN STRATEGIE CONVERGENCE TESTE UND VERGLEICH VARIANTE
 MATER IN $\{a, \infty\}$, $a > 1$.
 PEGEL CONN $x > 1$, EXISTE $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^n}$ LIMITA VARIANTE.
 ABER $|f(x) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^n}| = \left| \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^n} \right| \geq \frac{1}{1+1+\varepsilon} > \frac{1}{2}$ IN PEGEL
 HAEBT CONVERGENCE TESTE UND VERGLEICH VARIANTE
 $\frac{1}{1+x^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ $x = \sqrt[1]{1+\varepsilon}$ IN $(1, \infty)$

ESTRUCTURA DE FUNCIONES

PROBLEMA 1) e) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$

Si $0 \leq x < 1$ $\frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \leq x^n$ y LA SUMA

GRANITICA $\sum a^n < \infty$ ES CONVERGENTE.

LA PAREJA $(0, 1)$ NO ES UN SUBCONJUNTO DE $[0, 1]$

SE PIDE QUE LA FUNCIÓN SEA CONVERGENTE EN EL SUBCONJUNTO $[0, 1]$ A UN LÍMITE PUNTUAL EN $x=1$ Y HAY

 EXISTE $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$ PUNTUALMENTE PARA TODO
 $x \in [0, 1)$; LA MEDIDA ENTRE $x=1$ NO HAY
 CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME EN $[0, 1]$
 (SI MISTERIOUSAMENTE PUEDE).

DIGITALMENTE LA CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME EN $[0, 1]$
 $\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \right| = \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \geq \frac{1}{2}, \text{ VERBO}$
 SI $x = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}}$

NO PUEDE HABER CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME EN $[0, 1]$.

PROBLEMA 2) d) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x+n}{n!}$ = $\sum_{n=1}^{72} \frac{x+n}{n!} + \sum_{n=73}^{\infty} \frac{x+n}{n!} \leq$
 $\leq \sum_{n=1}^{72} \frac{x+n}{n!} + \sum_{n=73}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{n!}$ Y PUEDE SER $\sum_{n=73}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} < \infty$
 LA SUMA CONVERGE UNIFORMEMENTE PARA DENTRO
 $x \in [0, 72]$.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n+1}{n^2} \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}$ COMPARAR NUEVAMENTE

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

SI $x > 1$, LA SUMA CONVERGE PUES $n x - 1 \neq 0$ Y $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n x - 1 \neq 0$ Y $x \neq 0$.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx-1}{x+\sin x} \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx-1$ Y $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nx-1 \neq 0$ Y $x \neq 0$.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n}$ NO CONVERGE SI $x > 2$.

STOSES NT FVN (SVM)

PROBLEMA 3: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 x + 1}$

- Si $x > 0$ $\sum \frac{1}{n^2 x + 1} \leq \frac{1}{x} \sum \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$

- Si $x = 0$ LA STOSES NO CONVERGE

- Si $x = -\frac{1}{n^2}$ LA STOSES NO CONVERGE

- Si $x < 0$ $x \neq -\frac{1}{n^2}$, $\sum \left| \frac{1}{n^2 x + 1} \right| \leq$

$$\leq \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ nx \leq 1}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 n^2 x + 1} + \sum_{n x > 1} \frac{1}{1 n^2 x - x n} =$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ nx \leq 1}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 n^2 x + 1} - \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - n} < \infty$$

OBSERVACIONES: A) SI $|x| > a > 0$, ALGO HACIENDA
CON VFN GENCIA VFN DIFERENTE Y ES FINITA PVENTIVAS
ES CONTINUAS.

EN $(0, \infty)$ \Rightarrow HAY CONVERGENCIA VFN FINITA, Y A
QUI $\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 x + 1} - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n^2 x + 1} \right| = \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 x + 1} \geq \frac{1}{2}$
LUEGO NO PODEMOS HACERLO
CONVERGENCIA VFN FINITA.

PROBLEMA 4: a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} \sin nx$

$$\left| \frac{2^n}{n!} \sin nx \right| \leq \frac{2^n}{n!} \text{ Y } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = e^2 - 1$$

LA STOSES CONVERGE ABSOLUTAMENTE EN FORMA ABSOLUTA
PARA TODOS $x \in \mathbb{R}$. ANTES ESTA CONVERGENCIA ES
VFN FINITA Y SIN MAS POCAS M-VARIACIONES

PROBLEMA 5: $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ COMO $\left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right| < \frac{1}{n^3}$ Y $\sum \frac{1}{n^3} < \infty$

LA STOSES CONVERGE VFN FINITA EN DIRECCION

RESUMEN: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$, $\left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ Y $\sum \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$
LUEGO TAMBIEN CONVERGE GENCIA VFN FINITA EN DIRECCION.

USANDO EL TEOREMA APLICANDO EXISTE $f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \sin nx}{n^2}$.

SERIES MIT FUNKTIONEN

PROBLEM 6: $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kx^k$

USANNU 12 CRITERIEN MIT KONVERGENZ

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k+1|x|^{k+1}}{k|x|^k} = |x|; \text{ also } |x| < 1 \text{ LA.}$$

SEIEN CONVERGENCE TESTS UND VERGLEICHUNGSMETHODEN IN $[-r, r]$

SEIEN CONVERGENCE TESTS UND VERGLEICHUNGSMETHODEN IN $[-r, r]$

CONVERGENCE TESTS UND VERGLEICHUNGSMETHODEN IN $[-r, r]$

SARSEN M. QUOT. F. LS ANALYSIS IN $x=0$ U.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kx^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$$

LHGO $f''(0) = 5! 5 = 600.$

PROBLEM 7:

$$\int_1^a \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$

LS ANALYSIS ORDNUNG FÜR SERIE MIT STABILITÄT H

$$\sin t = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}; \text{ ALSO}$$

$$\frac{\sin t}{t} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k}}{(2k+1)!} \quad \text{CONVERGENCE}$$

UNGSUMME SEI $|t| \geq r > 0;$ CONVERGENCE

W.E.D. $\exists N \text{ TAL QUAT SEI } n > N$

$$\left| \int_1^a \frac{\sin t}{t} dt - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \right| \leq \varepsilon$$

ASE $\left| \int_1^a \frac{\sin t}{t} dt - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k}}{(2k+1)!} \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{r}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHGO} \quad & \int_1^a \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k}}{(2k+1)!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_1^a \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k}}{(2k+1)!} dt = \\ & = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^k t^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)(2k+1)!} \right]_1^a = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k a^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)(2k+1)!} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k 1^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)(2k+1)!}, \\ & \text{INTEGRIEREN} \\ & = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k [a^{2k+1} - 1]}{(2k+1)(2k+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

SÈRIES PT FUNCIONAL

PROBLEMA 8: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}, \quad \frac{\sin x}{x} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k+1)!}$$

OBSERVEMOS QUE PRA X=0 ESTA SÉRIE É CONVERGENTE E 1, VAMOS VERIFICAR SE É CONVERGENTE PARA OUTROS VALORES DE X.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left| \frac{(-1)^{k+1} x^{2k+2}}{(2k+3)!} \right|}{\left| \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k+1)!} \right|} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(2k+3)(2k+2)} |x|^2 = 0$$

ENTÃO A SÉRIE É CONVERGENTE PARA ABS(X) < 1.

PROBLEMA 9: a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n}$

CONVERGE ABSOLUTAMENTE.

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

$\Leftrightarrow |x| < 2$.

PRA X=1 A SÉRIE DIVERGE.

PRA X=-1, IS VAMOS VERIFICAR SE CONVERGE. PRA X=-1, LS SÉRIE CONVERGE.

$$g) \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^3}{2^2} + \frac{x^4}{3^2} + \frac{x^5}{2^3} + \frac{x^6}{3^3} + \dots =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k-1}}{2^k} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{3^k}$$

CONVERGE ABSOLUTAMENTE.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{k+1}}}{\frac{1}{3^k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} |x|^2 = \frac{|x|^2}{2} < 1 \quad (\Rightarrow |x| < \sqrt{2}) \\ \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{3^{k+2}}}{\frac{1}{2^k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} |x|^2 = \frac{|x|^2}{3} < 1 \quad (\Rightarrow |x| < \sqrt{3}) \end{array} \right.$$

ENTÃO A SÉRIE CONVERGE.

PRA X=V2 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(V2)^{2k-1}}{2^k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{V2} \frac{2^k}{2^k} = \infty$

X=-V2 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{2k-1} \frac{(V2)^{2k-1}}{2^k} = -\infty$

STUDIES FOR POWER SERIES

PAULIUM 10: a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^n}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot |x|^{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n^n} |x|^n} =$

constante nro creciente $|x| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n |x| =$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}\right)^n |x| = 0.$ radio de convergencia infinito

b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} x^n.$ como $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n^n n!} =$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{(n+1)(n+1)^n}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$

el radio de convergencia es $\frac{1}{e}.$

c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n/2}} x^n.$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)^{n/2}}}{\frac{1}{n^{n/2}}} |x| =$
constante nro creciente

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

$\sim \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}}\right)^n\right)^{1/2} |x| = 0$

el radio de convergencia es infinito

d) $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^{k^2}$ condición de radio de convergencia
es $\pm 1;$ es decir en convergencia
 $x = \pm 1$ no es $x = -1$

e) $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} x^{m!}$ como en el caso anterior $R = 1$

f) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2n+3}}{a_{2n+1}} |x|^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+2)} |x|^2 =$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n+2} |x|^2 = |x|^2 < 1 \quad (\Rightarrow |x| < 1);$ radio de convergencia 1.

STATICS OF FUNCTIONS

PROBLEM 12:

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

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

CRITERIA FOR CONVERGENCE

ANALYSIS OF CONVERGENCE TESTS

LHS TEST $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$ & $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ SUM ASSUMPTION

CONVERGE CRITERIA

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$ CONVERGES ABSOLUTELY, RL CONVERGENCE
NRL CONVERGENCE AND ABSOLUTE

(CON) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ CONVERGE CRITERIA (CONVERGENCE TEST FOR ABSOLUTE)

$y \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ NO CONVERGE CRITERIA (TEST FOR ABSOLUTE)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = x^1 + x^2 + x^3 + \dots = \infty \quad \text{SINCE } x = 0.$$

PROBLEM 12: $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{y^n (n!)^2}$

CRITERIA FOR CONVERGENCE $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{y^{n+1} (n+1)!^2} f(x)^2}{\frac{1}{y^n (n!)^2}}$ $f(x)^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} |x|^2 = 0$

LETS DETERMINE RL CONVERGE CRITERIA IS INFINITE
CONVERGE CRITERIA NOT EXIST, EXISTENCE f' & f''

CONVERGENCE TEST FOR ABSOLUTE & ABSOLUTE

$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2n x^{2n-1}}{y^n (n!)^2}$

$y f''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2n(2n-1) x^{2n-2}}{y^n (n!)^2}$

ANSWER $x f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{y^n (n!)^2} =$

+ $f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2n(2n-1)x^{2n-1}}{y^n (n!)^2} =$

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

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

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

= 0

starts w/ even terms

PROOF FOR 13: $f(x) = x^6 e^x = x^6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} =$

 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+6}}{n!} = \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{(k-6)!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k^6}{k!} x^k$

LHS GO $\frac{f^{(10)}(0)}{10!} = \frac{1}{(10-6)!} \Rightarrow f^{(10)}(0) = \frac{10!}{4!}$

PROOF FOR MN 1b: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} = \ln 2$

SFTA $\ln(x+1)$
 ASS $(\ln(x+1))^1 = \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1+x}{1+x} - \frac{x}{1+x} =$
 $= 1 - x \frac{(1+x)}{1+x} + \frac{x^2}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - \dots$

ASS $\frac{1}{x+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k (-1)^k$ start w/ even terms pt.
RATIO TEST

INTEGRATION $\ln(x+1) = \int_0^x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k (-1)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x x^k (-1)^k dx =$
 $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1} (-1)^k =$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k} (-1)^{k+1}$ start w/ even terms pt.
RATIO TEST

PROOF $x=1, \ln$ starts w/ ALTERNATING Y RUNS OF 6C.
 $\ln 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln(x+1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k} (-1)^{k+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} (-1)^{k+1}.$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} (-1)^{k+1} - \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{x^k}{k} (-1)^{k+1} \right| \leq \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\leq \left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-x^k)(-1)^{k+1}}{k} \right| \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1^-} 0$$

SAE $\exists N$ s.t. $\forall n > N$ $\left| \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k!} \right| < \epsilon/2$ | COMPARE ABS.

$f_N = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{x^k}{k} (-1)^{k+1}$ AS UNCONDITIONAL CONVERGENCE IN $[0, 1]$, $\exists N > N$ s.t. $\sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k!} < \epsilon/2$

$|f_N(x) - f_N(1)| = |f_N(1) - f_N(x)| \leq \epsilon/2$ AS $0 < x < 1$ $\textcircled{1} \leq |f_N(1) - f_N(x)| + \left| \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-x^k)(-1)^{k+1}}{k} \right| \leq \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2$

Sturm-Liouville

Problemm 1)

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

für f konstant und konstant
die Ordnung der Liniengleichung ist 1

$$\text{Nachrechnung} \quad f'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)x^{2n-2}}{2n-1} = \\ = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^2)^n = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \quad \downarrow \text{stetig differenzierbar}$$

$$\text{Aufführung in der Gleichung} \quad f(x) = \int_0^x f'(s) ds = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-s^2} ds = \int_0^x \frac{1/2}{1+s} + \frac{1/2}{1-s} ds = \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+s) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1-s) \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

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

für f konstant und konstant
es ergibt sich ein unendlicher
es infinitesimal

$$\text{Nachrechnung} \quad f'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n (2n+1) x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} = \\ = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n-1)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} = x \sin x$$

$$\text{Lösung} \quad f(x) = \int_0^x s \sin s ds.$$

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

$$\text{Rückführung} \quad (n^3+1) = A n(n+1)(n+2) + B n(n+1) + C n + D$$

$$\text{Lösung} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^3+1) x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)(n+2) x^{n-1} - 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1) x^{n-1} + \\ + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} + D \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)^{(1)} - 3 \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)^{(2)} + \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)^{(3)} + \frac{1}{1-x} =$$

$$= \frac{6}{(1-x)^4} - \frac{6}{(1-x)^3} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{1}{1-x}$$

Stetigkeits- und Funktionstypen

Problem 16:
a) $\sqrt{1+\sin^2 t} > 0$ continua in dom II

b) $f(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+\sin^2 t} dt$ continua bis in dom II
 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{1}{x} (e^x - 1)$
continua in dom II $\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \right)$

c) $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t-2}} dt$ integrierbar improves a parabola
 $x=2$, parabola exists. $\int_{x=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t-2}} dt$.

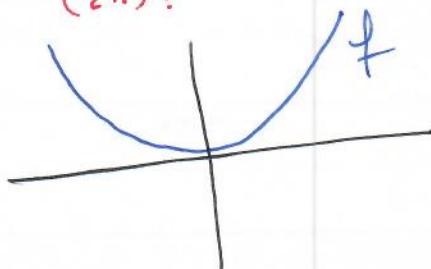
d) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3-x)^n}{n}$ continua für $|3-x| < 1$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|3-x|^{n+1}}{n} = |3-x| < 1$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in (2, 4)$.
Parabola $x=2$, stetig nirgends, Parabola $x=4$ continua
Funktion $f(x)$ continua in $(2, 4)$

Problem 17:
 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ funktiell fortsetzbar

Dominium: Rausch der Konvergenz
Kreis(-)kette als Schnittstelle.

Funktionspar $f(x) = f(-x)$
Parabola $x > 0$, konkav; y in Richtung
 $f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n 2n x^{2n-1}}{(2n)!}$; $f''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n 2n(2n-1) x^{2n-2}}{(2n)!} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!} > 0$
Parabola f continua



Problem 18: y 14:
funktion