

# Степени редови

⊗ Red  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$  naziva se степенни red sa centrom  $x_0$ .  
 $a_n$  - koeficijenti ( $a_n \in \mathbb{R}$ , moze i  $\mathbb{C}$ )

Питање: За које  $x$  конвертира red?  $x = x_0$  сигурно.

↳ однос  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|}$  je domen  $D$  od  $\xi$ ?

⊗ Однос конвергенције je интервал са центром  $x_0$ ; одлика  
 $(x_0 - R, x_0 + R) \vee (x_0 - R, x_0 + R] \vee [x_0 - R, x_0 + R) \vee [x_0 - R, x_0 + R]$ .

- за  $|x - x_0| < R$  red аутоматско конвертира
- за  $|x - x_0| > R$  red дивертира
- за  $|x - x_0| = R$  - за сад не знамо

⊗ Из Кошијевог критеријума:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n (x-x_0)^n|} < 1 \Rightarrow |x - x_0| < \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|$$

ако овај лим ∃

конвенција:  $R = 0$  ако  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \infty$  и  $R = \infty$  ако  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 0$

Примери: 1)  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$  ( $x_0 = 0$ )

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n!}, \quad R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n!}}{\frac{1}{(n+1)!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) = \infty \Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R}$$

2)  $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$  ( $x_0 = 0$ )

$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = \frac{1}{1!}, a_2 = 0, a_3 = \frac{-1}{3!}, a_4 = 0, a_5 = \frac{1}{5!}, \dots$$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 0 & , 2/n \\ \frac{(-1)^{n/2}}{n!} & , 2 \nmid n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \begin{cases} 0 & , 2/n \\ \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n!}} & , 2 \nmid n \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \stackrel{?}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R}$

3) generator:  $\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$  (резултат:  $D = \mathbb{R}$ )



$$4) \log(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n}, \quad a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

$x \in (-1, 1)$  - конвергентна

$|x| > 1$  - дивергентна

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

$$x = 1: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \text{ конв (Лажбуиу)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow D = (-1, 1]$$

$$5) (1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n-\alpha} = 1$$

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

$$\binom{\alpha}{n} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$$

$\alpha \in [n_0, n_0+1) \Rightarrow n \geq n_0: \binom{\alpha}{n}$  мена знак  $+, -, +, - \dots$   
 $\Rightarrow (-1)^n \binom{\alpha}{n}$  сивалној знака (\*)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{\alpha}{n} < \infty \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \binom{\alpha}{n} \right| < \infty$$

Тако  $\Rightarrow$  конв ако  $\alpha \geq 0$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0 \checkmark \\ \alpha \notin \mathbb{N}_0: \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \dots = 1 + \frac{\alpha+1}{n} + \frac{\alpha^2 + \alpha}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \end{array} \right]_{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$x = 1: \sum \binom{\alpha}{n} ?$$

1°  $\alpha \geq 0$ : аутоматно конв

2°  $\alpha < 0$ :  $\beta = -\alpha > 0$

$$2.1^\circ \alpha \leq -1: \left| \binom{\alpha}{n} \right| = \left| (-1)^n \frac{\beta(\beta+1)\dots(\beta+n-1)}{n!} \right| = \frac{\beta}{1} \cdot \frac{\beta+1}{2} \dots \frac{\beta+n-1}{n} \geq 1 \dots 1 = 1 \rightarrow 0$$

2.2°  $\alpha \in (-1, 0); \beta \in (0, 1)$

$$\binom{\alpha}{n} = (-1)^n \frac{\beta(\beta+1)\dots(\beta+n-1)}{n!} = b_n$$

Лажбуиу?  $\frac{b_n}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{n+1}{\beta+n} > 1 \Rightarrow b_n \downarrow$

$$\frac{b_1}{b_{n+1}} = \left(1 + \frac{1-\beta}{\beta+1}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1-\beta}{\beta+2}\right) \dots \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1-\beta}{\beta+n}\right) > 1 + (1-\beta) \left(\frac{1}{\beta+1} + \frac{1}{\beta+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\beta+n}\right)$$

$$0 < b_{n+1} < \frac{b_1}{1 + (1-\beta) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\beta+k}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Rightarrow 0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_{n+1} \leq 0 \checkmark \text{ Лажбуиу}$$

Решение:

I)  $\alpha \geq 0$ :

$$D = [-1, 1]$$

II)  $\alpha \in (-1, 0)$ :

$$D = (-1, 1]$$

III)  $\alpha \leq -1$ :

$$D = (-1, 1)$$

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

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n}}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{3^{2n} + 2^{2n}}}{2n}} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^n + 2^n}{n}}} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{3^n + 2^n}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$|x+1| < \frac{1}{3} \text{ konb.}$$

$$|x+1| > \frac{1}{3} \text{ gub.}$$

$$|x+1| = \frac{1}{3} ? \begin{cases} \rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3} \\ \rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{x = -\frac{4}{3}}: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \Rightarrow \text{konb}$$

$\rightarrow \text{konb.}$        $\rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \leq \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \rightarrow \text{konb}$

$$\underline{x = -\frac{2}{3}}: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n} + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \right] \Rightarrow \text{gub}$$

$\rightarrow \text{gub.}$        $\text{anc. konb}$

$$D = \left[-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n^2} \right) x^n, \quad a, b > 0$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n^2}}} = \frac{1}{M}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n + b^n}{n^2}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n}{n^2} + \frac{b^n}{n^2}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n^2}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a^n + b^n}}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \xrightarrow{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{M}{1} = M$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\frac{M}{1} = M$

$\downarrow$   
 $M = \max\{a, b\}$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{M} ?$$

$$1^\circ a < b, \quad M = b$$

$$\underline{x = \frac{1}{b}}: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n^2} \right) \frac{1}{b^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow \text{konb}$$

$$\underline{x = -\frac{1}{b}}: \left| \left( \frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n^2} \right) \frac{(-1)^n}{b^n} \right| = \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow \text{konb}$$

$$2^\circ a = b, \quad M = a = b$$

$$\underline{x = \frac{1}{a}}: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n^2} \right) \frac{1}{a^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \rightarrow \text{gub.}$$

$$\underline{x = -\frac{1}{a}}: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n^2} \right) \frac{(-1)^n}{a^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \right) \rightarrow \text{konb.}$$



$$3^\circ a > b, M = a$$

$$\frac{x=1}{a}: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n^2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{a^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)^n \right) \Rightarrow \text{gub.}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  gub.       $\hookrightarrow$  konb.

$$\frac{x=-1}{a}: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{a^n}{n} + \frac{b^n}{n^2} \right) \cdot \frac{(-1)^n}{a^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^n}{n} + \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot (-1)^n \right) \Rightarrow \text{konb.}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  konb.       $\hookrightarrow$  abs. konb.

$$1^\circ a < b: D = \left[ -\frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{b} \right]$$

$$2^\circ a = b: D = \left[ -\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

$$3^\circ a > b: D = \left[ -\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

③ Razvijati  $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$  u stepeni red.

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

vanni na  $(-1, 1)$

$$\binom{-1}{n} = \frac{-1(-2)\dots(-n)}{n!} = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n!}{n!} = (-1)^n$$