Do je cupé osmice 
$$[x_0-R, x_0+R]$$
  $(x_0-R, x_0+R)$   $[x_0-R, x_0+R]$   $(x_0-R, x_0+R]$   $\{x_0, y_0\}$ 

(\*)

gut. Le sobe wongerferry north epietrynje wetters pyr (4) (Motte Sum u o u  $\infty$ , wy.  $R \in [0, +\infty]$ )

R

There is  $R := \frac{1}{\lim \sqrt{|\alpha_{ij}|}}$ , an  $H_{ij} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2}$ . There is  $L := \frac{1}{\lim \sqrt{|\alpha_{ij}|}}$ , an  $H_{ij} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2}$ .

Kotheprique aus je  $|x-x_0| < R$  a guleprique aus je  $|x-x_0| > R$ .

II) R je troppper une morb. (1). pyra (\*).

$$\left(\frac{1}{0t} > +\infty , \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0\right)$$

Harorese. X= xo+R, X= xo-R wo cesto warming Em. No He epicongy y.

Louis Meopine. / RERISOY

$$|X-X_0| \leq R$$
 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{|\alpha_n|/|X-X_0|^n} = |X-X_0| \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{|\alpha_n|}$$
$$= |X-X_0| \cdot \frac{1}{R} < 1$$

- =) and. 1000. no longychom wheny
- $|X-X_0| > R$   $R = \frac{1}{\lim_{N \to \infty} \sqrt{|\alpha_{10}|}}$   $\exists k = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sqrt{|\alpha_{10}|} = \frac{1}{R} > \frac{1}{R_1}$   $\exists k = 1$   $\exists k = 1$   $\exists k = 1$  $\exists k = 1$

 $\sum l_{M} l_{N} = Q_{N} (x-x_{0})^{N}$ 

K > 160:

$$\left| \mathcal{L}_{0hK} \right| = \left| \mathcal{L}_{0hK} \right| \left| X - X_{0} \right|^{h_{K}} \geqslant \frac{1}{R_{1}h_{K}} R_{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ for the Weithn Hymm}.$$

$$\exists \kappa_0 \forall \kappa \geq \kappa_0 \qquad \lim_{\chi \to \kappa_0} |x - \chi_0|$$

$$|\alpha_{N_{K}}| \geq \frac{1}{|x-x_{o}|^{N_{K}}} = 1$$
  $|\alpha_{N_{K}}(x-x_{o})^{N_{K}}| \geq 1$   $= 1$   $= 1$   $= 1$   $= 1$   $= 1$ 

L= 00 Xotumo: Y x I am (x-xo) " KoHl.

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{|a_n|} = 0$$
 =)  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{|a_n|} = 0$ 

$$0 = g < 1$$
 fuse. In  $\forall n \ge h_0$   $\sqrt{|a_n|} < \frac{2}{|x-x_0|}$   $(x \ne x_0)$ 

$$\mathbb{Z}_{g}^{n}$$
 (co46. =)  $\mathbb{Z}$  (an  $(x-x_{o}))^{n}$  ho#6. (4 who accompanso).

T2) Henre je an +0 + 1 = ho.

Ans 
$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| \right] \left( \lim_{n \to \infty} \sup_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| \right)$$

(1) 
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

(1) 
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$
  $a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$   $\left|\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}\right| = \frac{1}{n!}$   $\left|\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}\right| = \frac{1}{n!}$ 

(2) 
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x^{2n+1})}{(2n+1)!} \left( = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots \right)$$

$$\chi^{2n+1} = \chi \cdot \chi^{2n} = \chi \cdot (\chi^2)^n \qquad t = \chi^2$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \chi^{2m+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \chi \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^n}{(2n+1)!} \qquad \alpha_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$a_n = \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\left(2n+1\right)|}$$

$$\left|\frac{Q_{\eta}}{q_{\eta+1}}\right| = \frac{(2n+3)/}{(2n+1)!} = 2n+3 \xrightarrow{\eta \to \infty} \infty = 1/2 = D_{\mathcal{S}}$$

(3) donothi 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = f$$
  $D_S = \mathbb{R}$ 

$$D_5 = 1R$$

(3) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \chi^n}{n} \left( = \chi - \frac{\chi^2}{2} + \frac{\chi^3}{3} - \frac{\chi^4}{4} + \dots \right) = \ln(1+\chi)$$

$$Q_{n} = \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+1}}{N}$$

$$\alpha_{n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \qquad \sqrt[n]{|\alpha_{n}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 1 = 7 \quad |z| = 1$$

3 Herro KoHb. He (-1,1) in guleptupe the  $(-\infty,-1)$   $U(1,\infty)$ 

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

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

(cople. us hajofung

guleping a

$$(4) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {\binom{n}{n}} x^{n}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {\binom{n}{n}} x^{n}$$

$$(5) := 1$$

Hetm R, des yourandance y mojelyme

$$q_n = {n \choose n}$$
  $d \in N = 1$   $d \in N = 1$ 

$$\left|\frac{\alpha n}{\alpha_{n+1}}\right| = \frac{\left(\frac{(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) - \dots (\lambda - n + 1)}{n!}\right)}{\left(\frac{(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) - \dots (\lambda - n)}{(n + 1)!}} = \frac{n + 1}{|\lambda - n|} = \frac{n + 1}{|\lambda - n|} = \frac{n + 1}{n - \lambda} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 1$$

Cua, pug 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{d}{n} \times^{n}$$
 hold. He  $(-1,1)$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\lambda}{n} \right) \chi^{n} = 1 + \lambda \chi + \frac{\lambda(\lambda-1)}{2!} \chi^{2} + \frac{\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)}{3!} \chi^{3} + \dots = (1+\chi)^{\infty}$$

Bageryn: Hater cuyer korliepternyngi.

1. 
$$\frac{3^{m} + (-2)^{n}}{n} \times n$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{|\alpha_{n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{3^{n} + (-2)^{n}}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{3^{n} + (-2)^{n}}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{3^{n} + (-2)^{n}}{n}} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 3$$

$$1 \leq 1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \leq 2 / \sqrt[n]{1}$$

$$1 \leq \sqrt[n]{1 + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{2} \xrightarrow[]{n \to \infty} 1$$

$$x = 1$$

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

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

y ofa cyroja outyum men te wette

$$\left| \frac{3^{n} + (-2)^{n}}{n} (-1)^{n} \right| = \left| \frac{3^{n} + (-2)^{n}}{n} \right| = \frac{3^{n} + (-2)^{n}}{n} = \ell_{m}$$

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

$$\alpha_{n} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^{2}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a_n} = (1+\frac{1}{n})^n \rightarrow e \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{e}$$
  $h$   $X = -\frac{1}{e}$ 

$$X = -\frac{1}{e}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^n}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}\left(-1\right)^n \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^n}$$

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

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} dx = e^{3n \ln 4n}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}$$

$$= e^{n - \frac{1}{2} + o(1) - n} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} + o(1)}$$

$$= e^{-1/2} \neq 0$$

=) other non the weeth way X = -1/e = 0 =

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

dupejengupesse u una porguja cuterent pepa

Hene je R way ip. 100 Hb. cutenthot pepa  $\mathbb{Z}$  an  $(x-x_0)^{n}$ .

There je R way ip. 100 Hb. cutenthot pepa  $\mathbb{Z}$  an  $(x-x_0)^{n}$ .  $\forall x \in (x_0-R, x_0+R)$   $\left(\mathbb{Z} \operatorname{cm} (x-x_0)^n\right)^1 = \mathbb{Z}$  in an  $(x-x_0)^{n-1}$ .

Cutenthe pep  $\mathbb{Z}$  in an  $(x-x_0)^{n-1}$  in the way in present it is the protecting in  $\mathbb{Z}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

(xo-R, xo+R) ) mother grip equivarying in  $\mathbb{Z}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$  in  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

downs Theme. r < R  $x \in [x_0-r, x_0+r]$   $r < r_1 < R$   $|a_{11}(x-x_0)^{-1}| < |a_{11}\frac{r^{11}}{r_1^{11}} \setminus |x-x_0|^{11} = |a_{11}r^{11}| \left(\frac{x-x_0}{r_1}\right)^{11}$   $|a_{11}(x-x_0)^{-1}| < |a_{11}\frac{r^{11}}{r_1^{11}} \setminus |x-x_0|^{11} = |a_{11}r^{11}| \left(\frac{x-x_0}{r_1}\right)^{11}$   $|a_{11}(x-x_0)^{-1}| < |a_{11}\frac{x-x_0}{r_1}|$   $|a_{11}\frac{x-x_0}{r_1}|$   $|a_$ 

=) |an (x-x0)" | < M. 2", Z2" work.

=) He [xo-r, to+r] mg (\*) palet. 100Hb. to Bayeningery [

=) Torpyentunge work. Loanskri pryon e Zuan (x-ro) " - cy jigheke.

- => He [xo-r, xo+r] ca. pige Z man (x-xo) polot. woth.
- => hotte ge ce grap. hott-tro-2nott.

Tocheguye.  $f(x) = \sum_{i} a_{in}(x-x_{0})^{n}$  in R way  $f(x) = \sum_{i} a_{in}(x-x_{0})^{n}$  way  $f(x) = \sum_{i} a_{in}(x-x_{0})^{n}$  way  $f(x) = \sum_{i} a_{in}$ 

golers: wyfywynjom to k.

get. Dytkynji koji cy cyme canteror préa ce zoly aranname.

The solution with 
$$(x)$$
,  $[x, b] \subseteq (x_0 - k, x_0 + k)$ 

$$= ) \int_{n=0}^{6} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \int_{n=0}^{k+1} a_n \int_{n=0$$

20 km2. Frak, [9,6] [ [xo-v, xo+v] a obge ca. py polo4. 100 Hb.

T (Aseroba wropene). Heno je  $f(x) = \sum a_n (x-x_0)^n 3a \quad x \in (x_0-R, x_0+R)$ and fig  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n R^n$  ( $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (-1)^n R^n$ ) hotherwise, ortgan

carculfu pre Ian (x-xo)" polet. (co Ho. He [xo, xo+R] ([xo-R, xo])

Paslonjake pythuguja y arenten peg

$$f(x) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} a_N (x-x_0)^M = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)^2 + ... + a_k (x-x_0)^k + ...$$

 $f(x_0) = a_0$ 

$$f'(x)$$
 y  $(x_0-P_1x_0+P_1)$  ,  $f'(x) = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N a_N (x-x_0)^{N-1}$ 

 $f'(x_0) = a_1$ 

$$f''(x) = \sum_{N=2}^{\infty} M(N-1) \alpha_N (x-x_0)^{N-2}$$

$$f''(x_0) = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \alpha_2 = 0$$
  $\alpha_2 = \frac{f''(x_0)}{2($ 

$$f^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} n(m-1) \cdots (n-k+1) a_n (x-x_0)^{n-k}$$

$$f^{(k)}(x_{\bullet}) = k(k-1) - 2 \cdot q_{k} = 0 \quad q_{k} = \frac{f^{(k)}(x_{\bullet})}{k!}$$

BULLOYTALL: an je grobe Menjopole losed. 73 (x-Xo)

Cineram jug je securioren IT. Wormson

DEMA. Heno  $\hat{y}$  f as quadeferrying all the  $\phi$ -jar  $\lim_{k\to\infty} f(x) := f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k$ .

Ano 3a h>0, 3 M>0 agj. If (m) (x) I &M YNEN, YXE [xo-h, xo+h]

Thoga 
$$\forall x \in [x_0-h, x_0+h]$$
  $R_n(x) \rightarrow 0$   $|x_0-x_0|$   $|x_0-x_0|$   $|x_$ 

doker. outwitten y harp. of miny
$$\left| \frac{1}{k} (x) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{k} \frac{(n+1)}{(n+1)!} \left( \frac{1}{k} \right) \frac{(x-x_0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right| \leq M \cdot \frac{k^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \stackrel{n \to \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$$

BAHM. 
$$e^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!}$$
  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   $(x_{0} = 0)$ 

$$\sin X = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \qquad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \qquad (x_0 = 0), \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \pm \sin x & \mu = \pi \text{ ap the } \\ \pm \cos x & \mu = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$+ \cos x \quad \mu = \pi \text{ ap the }$$

y solon cus cum of K mod 4

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$l_{M}(1+X) = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{N+1} X^{N}}{N} \qquad X \in (-1,1]$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} (x) x^{N} \qquad x \in (-1,1) \quad \forall x$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (-t)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n$$
(ineughydanho),  $3\alpha \quad \chi = -t \quad d = -1$ 

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

Loraezations up Neme ge je 
$$e^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!}$$
  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$f(x) = e^{x}$$
,  $f^{(n)}(x) = e^{x}$ ,  $\chi_{0=0}$  /  $f^{(n)}(x) = e^{h}$  orp. He [x\_0-h, x\_0+h]   
=)  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f^$ 

Lonotin. Lonezann ge barre Hobeseth paskoju za sinx u cosx.

Bagangu. Barbutun y conteste pysobe.

(1.) 
$$f(\alpha) = \text{and} f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-x^2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^2)^n$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \chi^{2m} = 0$$

$$X \in (-1,1)$$
:  $f(X) = f(0) + \int_{0}^{X} f'(t) dt = 0 + \int_{0}^{X} \int_{0}^{2} (-1)^{n} t^{2n} dt = 0$ 

$$= \int_{0}^{2} (-1)^{n} \int_{0}^{X} t^{2n} dt = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} (-1)^{n} \int_{0}^{X} t^{2n} dt = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} (-1)^{n} \int_{0}^{X} t^{2n} dt = 0$$

Harronute: 
$$\chi_6 = 0$$
,  $f$  trapper =)  $\alpha_{2n+1} = 0$ 

$$f$$
 trapper =)  $\alpha_{2n} = 0$ 

$$f$$
 trapper =)  $g(0) = 0$ 

$$f$$
 trapper =)  $f^{(2n)}$  trapper =)  $f^{(2n)}$  trapper =)  $f^{(2n+1)}$  trapper =)

2. Lonetru . 
$$f(a) = ancsnx$$
  $(f' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = (1+t)^{x}$   $t = -x^2$   $x = -1/2$ 

(3.) 
$$f(\alpha) = 8h x = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum \frac{x^{n}}{n!} - \sum \frac{(-x)^{n}}{n!} \right)$$

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

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

Bagayu. Cyrupewa crefeti pegola

1. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = f(x) = x + \frac{\chi^3}{3} + \frac{\chi^5}{5} + \cdots$$

$$\int_{N=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \right)^{-1} = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n/1)x^{2n-2}}{2n-1} = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-2} = 1 + x^2 + x^4 + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \chi^{2m} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (\chi^{2})^{m} = \frac{1}{1-\chi^{2}}$$

m=n-1

2n-2 = 2m

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}, \quad f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt$$

$$= 0 + \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = \int_0^x \frac{1+t+1-t}{(1+t)(1-t)} dt \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t} + \int_0^x \frac{1+t}{1+t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \frac{1+t+1-t}{(1+t)(1-t)} dt \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right]$$

(2.) Lorratur: 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{n(2n-1)}$$

13.) Lonoter: 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n$$