

zadání

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(z-3)^n}{n 5^n}$$

$$w = z - 3$$

Hledáme poloměr konvergence.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n 5^n}} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow R = 5$$

našli jsme poloměr konvergence, tedy víme:

POKUD EXISTUJE!

$$|w| = |z - 3| < 5 \text{ konverguje}$$

$$|w| = |z - 3| > 5 \text{ diverguje}$$

$$w, z \in \mathbb{C} \quad w = R e^{i\varphi} = 5 e^{i\varphi}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n 5^n} (5 e^{i\varphi})^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n 5^n} 5^n e^{i n \varphi} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i n \varphi}}{n} =$$

Použijeme identitu $e^{i(n\varphi)} = \cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi)$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi)}{n}$$

dále $\cos \varphi$ a $\sin \varphi$ mají omezené součty, jak konverguje $\varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$ $\cos 0$ nemáme omezení

$$\text{pro } R=5 \quad \varphi \neq 0 \text{ konverguje}$$

$$\varphi = 0 \text{ diverguje}$$

Pro tu identitu má \cos i \sin vždy omezené součty, ale pokaždé ještě musíme dát POZOR NA $\cos(0)$! Tedy na $\varphi=0$. Tam je to většinu ještě potřeba vyšetřit zvlášť, prostě dosadit za φ nulu a vypočítat tu řadu (např. Gaussem, teď už není mocinná)

Jestli to po mě bude někdo číst - na zkoušku musíš umět Gausse

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{n^2} z^n, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n$$

tedy R je závislé na parametru a

$$a \in (0, 1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = 0 \Rightarrow R = \infty$$

$$a = 1$$

$$a > 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = \infty \Rightarrow R = 0$$

(konvergenční poloměr)

vyšetříme pro $a=1$ - jediný případ, kdy nevíme

$$\text{konvergence } a=1 \quad z = R e^{i\varphi} = e^{i\varphi} \quad \varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^{n^2}}{1} e^{i n \varphi} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{i n \varphi}$$

omezení číselných součtů, ale nekonverguje (osciluje)

$$\varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$\text{pro } \varphi = 0 \text{ diverguje}$$

1^n pro n jdoucí do nekonečna je jedna

opět $\varphi=0$ musíme vyšetřit zvlášť

$$\textcircled{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n + b^n}{n} z^n \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

hledáme R pomocí toho podílu, ne už limity s odmocninou

• poloměr konvergence
(radius of convergence)

→ 1

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{a^n + b^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \right| \left(\frac{a^{n+1}}{a^n + b^n} + \frac{b^{n+1}}{a^n + b^n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a}{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n} + \frac{b}{1 + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n} \right|$$

• $|a| > |b|$ $\frac{b}{1 + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n} \rightarrow 0$ $\frac{a}{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n} = a$
 $\rightarrow 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim 0 = |a| \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{|a|}$

• $|a| = |b|$ $\frac{1}{R} = \left| \frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{2} \right| = |a| = |b| \rightarrow R = \frac{1}{|a|} = \frac{1}{|b|}$

• $|a| < |b|$ $R = \frac{1}{|b|}$

V sešitu pomocí limity s odmocninou, jednodušeji. Za úvahy $R = \min(R_b, R_a)$. Protože si tu mocninou řadu rozdělíme na dvě, vyšetříme zvlášť.

• konvergence na poloměru konvergence

• $|a| > |b|$ $R = \frac{1}{|a|}$ $q = \frac{1}{|a|} e^{i\varphi}$ $\varphi \in (0, 2\pi)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n + b^n}{n} \frac{1}{|a|^n} e^{in\varphi}$$

$a > 0 \sum \frac{a^n}{|a|^n} e^{in\varphi} = \sum e^{in\varphi} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} K \text{ pro } \varphi \neq 0 \\ D \text{ pro } \varphi = 0 \end{matrix}$

$a < 0 \sum \frac{a^n}{|a|^n} e^{in\varphi} = \sum (-1)^n e^{in\varphi} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} K \text{ pro } \varphi \neq \pi \\ D \text{ pro } \varphi = \pi \end{matrix}$

• $|a| = |b|$

• $a = -b \sum \frac{(-1)^{n+1} + 1}{n} e^{in\varphi}$ $\begin{matrix} K \text{ pro } \varphi \neq 0 \text{ a } \varphi \neq \pi \\ D \text{ pro } \varphi = 0 \text{ a } \varphi = \pi \end{matrix}$

• $a = b, a > 0 \sum \frac{2}{n} e^{in\varphi}$ $\begin{matrix} K \text{ pro } \varphi \neq 0 \\ D \text{ pro } \varphi = 0 \end{matrix}$

$a < 0 \sum \frac{2(-1)^n}{n} e^{in\varphi}$ $\begin{matrix} K \text{ pro } \varphi \neq \pi \\ D \text{ pro } \varphi = \pi \end{matrix}$

$$\textcircled{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} (2-1)^n \quad w = 2-1$$

• $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{e}$
 $\Rightarrow |2-1| < \frac{1}{e}$ konverguje

• konverguje na poloměra L $\text{abs}(z-1) = \text{abs}(w) = \frac{1}{e} e^{i\varphi}$

$$\sum \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} \frac{1}{e^n} e^{i\varphi n}$$

? nutná podmínka konvergence?

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}}{e^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{n^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)}}{e^n} =$$

Použijeme Heineho větu

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - n} \quad \text{Heine}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - 1}{x}} \stackrel{T.R}{=} e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots\right) - 1} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{není splněna}$$

nutná podmínka konvergence. $\Rightarrow |2+1| = \frac{1}{e}$ nekonverguje

$$\textcircled{5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n^p} \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$

Poloměr K jsme získali tím dělením

• $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^p}{n^p} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1$

$$\begin{array}{ll} |z| < 1 & K \\ |z| > 1 & D \end{array}$$

Vyšetříme pro $\text{abs}(z)=1$

• $z = e^{i\varphi}$ pro $R=1$

$$\sum \frac{e^{in\varphi}}{n^p}$$

- nutná podmínka není splněna pro $p \leq 0$
 jelikož \lim as n approaches infinity of n se blíží nule

- absolutní konvergence

$$\left| \frac{e^{in\varphi}}{n^p} \right| < \frac{2}{n^p} \quad p > 1 \quad \text{absolutní} \quad \varphi \neq 0$$

- $p \in (0, 1]$ $\frac{e^{in\varphi}}{n^p} = \frac{\cos n\varphi + i \sin n\varphi}{n^p} \rightarrow$
 \rightarrow konverguje absolutní pro $\varphi \neq 0$

$$\textcircled{7} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^n \left(\frac{2^n (n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} \right)^p \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\exists! R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2^{n+1} ((n+1)!)^2}{(2n+3)!} \cdot \frac{(2n+1)!}{2^n (n!)^2} \right)^p =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2 (n+1)^2}{(2n+3)(2n+2)} \right)^p = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^p \rightarrow R = 2^p$$

• konvergence pro $R = 2^p \leq 1$

$$\sum (-1)^n 2^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2^n (n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} \right)^p =$$

$$= \sum (-1)^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4^n (n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} \right)^p$$

Gauss: $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \tilde{p} + \frac{\tilde{q}}{n} + \frac{A_k}{n^{1+\varepsilon}}$

→ absolutní konvergence $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| < 1$

$$\tilde{a}_n = \left(\frac{4^n (n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} \right)^p$$

$$\frac{\tilde{a}_n}{\tilde{a}_{n+1}} = \left(\frac{4^n (n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \frac{(2n+3)!}{4^{n+1} ((n+1)!)^2} \right)^p = \left(\frac{(2n+3)(2n+2)}{4(n+1)^2} \right)^p$$

spíš $2/2n+3/2n$, ne?

$$= \left(\frac{(1 + \frac{3}{2n})(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^2} \right)^p = \left(\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{2}{2n}}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})} \right)^p = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n(1 + \frac{1}{n})} \right)^p$$

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

$$\frac{p}{2} > 1 \quad k$$

$$p > 2$$

$$\frac{p}{2} \leq 1 \quad D$$

$$p \leq 2 \quad D$$

Vyšší členy než $1/n$ nás tu nezajímají

Pro velká n
jde k nule

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

Neabsolutní konvergence pro $2 > p > 0$???

→ neabsolutní konvergence pro $p > 0$ ($p > 0$ nemění směr)

$$\rightarrow \tilde{a}_n = \frac{4^n (n!)^2}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{(2n)!}{(2n+1)!} \quad (\text{via Stirling})$$

→ limitní $\rightarrow 0$

$$\rightarrow (-1)^n (\cos n\varphi + i \sin n\varphi) = \cos n\pi (\cos n\varphi + i \sin n\varphi) =$$

$$= \cos n\pi \cos n\varphi + i \sin n\pi \cos n\varphi + i (\cos n\pi \sin n\varphi + \sin n\pi \sin n\varphi) =$$

$$= \cos n(\pi + \varphi) + i \sin n(\pi + \varphi)$$

omezovací interval pro $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi)$

$$\pi + \varphi = 2\pi$$

$$\varphi = \pi \rightarrow$$

→ nezávislé
částečné součty

→ k pro $\varphi \neq \pi$ i D pro $\varphi = \pi$

Byl tenhle rozpis toho $e^{i(\pi + \varphi)}$ vůbec nutný? Nestačí říct, že ta věc nahoře je klesající, jde k nule, a tohle pro ni není nula osciluje a je omezené? Tedy dle Dirichleta nebo Abela to konverguje?

Houby, mám špatnou úvahu. Ono je tam to $(-1)^n$, to s tím trochu zamíchá. Musíme to nějak složit, což p. Běhounková udělala tak, že na to naroubovala tu identitu $\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$ a $\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$ = podobně. Je tam dost hezký trik v tom, že vždy tu druhou polovinu toho rozepsaného výrazu může jen tak vytvořit z níže, protože se to vlastně rovná nule.

Díky tomu rozepsání už nemáme jen standardní podmínku či se nesmí rovnat nule, ale či se nesmí rovnat pi.

Dost dobrý, tohle bych sám nevymyslel

8) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \left(\frac{3x}{2+x^2} \right)^n$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ aritmetičeskaja
 potomni konvergencija.

$$\text{Iz: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2 \left| \frac{3x}{2+x^2} \right|^{n+1}}{n^2 \left| \frac{3x}{2+x^2} \right|^n} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^2 \left| \frac{3x}{2+x^2} \right| = \left| \frac{3x}{2+x^2} \right|$$

$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{3x}{2+x^2} \right| < 1$ ali šada konvergencija

$\Rightarrow \boxed{x \geq 0}$ $\frac{3x}{2+x^2} < 1$

$$0 < x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x-2)(x-1) \quad x \geq 0$$

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 1 & & 2 & & \\ & & | & & | & & \\ 0 & & 1 & & 2 & & > 0 \end{array}$

$x \in (0, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$ konvergent

- preizniti vrednosti

$x=0$ trivialni

$x=1$ $\sum n^2 \left(\frac{3}{3} \right)^n = \sum n^2$ divergent

$x=2$ $\sum n \left(\frac{6}{6} \right)^n = \sum n$ divergent

$x \in (0, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$ konvergent

$\Rightarrow x < 0$ $\frac{-3x}{2+x^2} < 1$

$$0 < (x+2)(x+1)$$

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & -2 & & -1 & & \\ & & | & & | & & \\ 0 & & -2 & & -1 & & > 0 \end{array}$

$x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, 0)$ konvergent

$x=-1$ $\sum n^2 \left(\frac{-3}{3} \right)^n = \sum n^2 (-1)^n$ oscil.

$x=-2$ $\sum n^2 \left(\frac{-6}{6} \right)^n = \sum n^2 (-1)^n$ osc.

$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$ konvergent

(9) $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$ $T\mathbb{R} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n y^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \cos y$

$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$

$\sin^2 x$ je reálná analytická funkce iť $\cos 2x$ reálná analytická

$$\cos 2x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \cdot 2^{2n} + \frac{\cos(5)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} 2^{2n+1}$$

a $R_n \rightarrow 0$ aby byla ke reálné analytické

$|P_n| \leq \left| \frac{(2x)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right| \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{\sim} \frac{(2x)^{2n+1}}{\sqrt{2\pi(2n+1)} \left(\frac{2n+1}{e}\right)^{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(2n+1)} \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^{2n+1}}$

$\rightarrow 0$ nebo také $\frac{e}{n!} < \left(\frac{e}{n}\right)^n < \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n < \frac{n!}{e} < n\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)$

(11) $\int_0^x \frac{\arctan t}{t} dt$

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

R: $\frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \frac{|x|^{2n+2}}{|x|^{2n}} = |x|^2 = 1 \rightarrow x < 1$

$\arctan x = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^n x^{2n} dx =$

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

pro $x=0$ $\arctan 0 = 0 = 0 + C \Rightarrow C=0$

abylova věta: konverguje v krajních bodech \rightarrow ke konverguje i na $(0, R)$ (součin se konverguje ke konverguje i na $(0, R)$ součin se konverguje i na $(0, R)$)

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

$\int_0^x \frac{\arctan t}{t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n}}{2n+1} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)^2}$

\rightarrow konverguje na $x=1$ (důležité absolutně) \rightarrow konverguje na $(0, 1)$

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

evening' binomially 'row'.

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

$$\binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (-\frac{3}{2}) \dots (+\frac{1}{2} - n + 1)}{n(n-1)\dots 1} =$$

$$\boxed{2n-3 \leq 0 \rightarrow (2n-3)!! = 1}$$

$$= \frac{(2n-3)(2n-5)\dots 1}{n(n-1)\dots 1} \rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{(-1)^{\max(2,n)}} =$$

$$= \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2n(2n-2)\dots 2} (-1)^{\max(2,n)} = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2^n n!} (-1)^{\max(2,n)}$$

$$(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{x^6}{16} + \dots + \sum_{m=n+1}^{\infty} x^{2m} \frac{(-1)^{m+1} (2m-3)!!}{2^m n!}$$

$$\frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m+1}}$$

$x \leq 1$ Now $x < 1$ absolutely
 $x = 1$ not absolute

$$\frac{(2m-3)!!(2m-1)}{(2m)!!(2m-1)} \leq \frac{(2m-1)!!}{(2m)!!} \frac{1}{2m-1} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m+1}} \frac{1}{2m-1}$$

$$(1+y)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad R_n = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n)!!} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(1+y)^{\frac{2n-1}{2}}} (y-0)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

$\rightarrow 0$

system

$$f(n) = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2^n} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(1+y)^{\frac{2n-1}{2}}}$$

$$R_n = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2^n (n+1)!} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(1+y)^{\frac{2n-1}{2}}} x^{2(n+1)}$$

$$\left\{ \in (-x, x) \right\} \quad \frac{1}{x} < 1$$

(12) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-1} = f(x)$ $R=1$ for $x \geq 1$ divergent

\rightarrow for $|x| < 1 \rightarrow$ convergent $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \quad | \quad '$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} \quad | \quad x$$

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

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

\rightarrow for $|x| < 1$ (alternative)

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-1} \quad | \quad \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} \quad | \quad \int$$

$$\int \left(\frac{f(x)}{x}\right) dx = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \quad | \quad \int$$

$$\int \left(\int \frac{f(x)}{x} dx\right) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 - x \quad | \quad '$$

$$\int \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - 1 \quad | \quad '$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n = f(x)$$

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

$$\binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2}) \dots (-\frac{1}{2}-n+1)}{n!} =$$

$$= (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{(1)(3)(5) \dots (2n-1)}{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots 2 \cdot 1} =$$

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

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

nasli sadla od n=1

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} - 1$$

$$(14) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n 2^n}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n \quad \text{pro } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\rightarrow R = 1$ and converges pro $x = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\rightarrow a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \xrightarrow{n=k-1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^{k-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}, \text{ pro } |x| < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{x^n}{n} \right]_0^1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1^n}{n}$$

$$[-\ln(1-x)]_0^1 = -\ln 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1^n}{n}$$

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

$$\rightarrow v) f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad |'$$

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

$$\int_0^1 f'(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x} dx = [-\ln(1-x)]_0^1 = -\ln(1-1)$$

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

$$(15) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} \rightarrow \text{konvergenz (alle positiv)}$$

\rightarrow mit der Leibniz
Mittelwertsatz

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

$$\stackrel{k=n-1}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k+1}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k!} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} = e^1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} = e$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad R=\infty$$

$$(e^x)' = (e^x)' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \right)' =$$

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

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n!} = 2e$$

\rightarrow alternative

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad |'$$

$$(e^x)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n x^{n-1}}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \quad | \cdot x$$

$$x(e^x)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n x^n}{n!} \quad |'$$

$$(x(e^x)')' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 x^{n-1}}{n!} \quad | \cdot x$$

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

$$\rightarrow f(x) = x(x(e^x)')' = x(e^x + x e^x)$$

$$f(1) = 2e$$

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

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

konvergenca $\sum (-1)^n x^{2n}$

kolomir

$$R = \sqrt[n]{|x|^{2n}} < 1$$

$$|x^2| < 1$$

$$|x| < 1$$

pro $x = \pm 1$

radikal

→ pri integriranju kolomir konvergenca
(ali ne) le, ni pro $x=R$ f. → $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1}$ kolkoli $[1,1]$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \text{alan} + C = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x^{2k-1}}{2k-1} \rightarrow \text{sovel}$$

nasit
sady pro $x=1$

$$\text{alan } 0 + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

→ kolomir

abdelovir

$$f(x) = \text{alan } x \text{ na } (-1,1)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} \text{ na } [-1,1]$$

$$\text{a sady } f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \text{alan } x =$$

$$= \text{alan } 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

17) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(2n+1)!}$ *unverw. $(1+x)e^{-x} - (1-x)e^x$*

$R = \infty$ $\cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$

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

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

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

addieren: $n=2k$ ~~addieren: $n=2k+1$~~
subtrahieren: $n=2k+1$ ~~subtrahieren: $n=2k$~~

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

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

$$= -2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} - (2k+1) \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} \right) = +4 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1}$$

$$f(x) = (1+x)e^{-x} - (1-x)e^x = 4 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1}$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{18} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}$$

wie Nr. 13 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} - 1 \quad x \rightarrow -x$

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

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} - 1 \text{ na } (-1, 1)$$

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

3? $R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{|a_{n+1}|} = 1 \quad |x| < 1 \text{ konvergenz}$

\rightarrow konvergenz pro $x=1$

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

\rightarrow Leibniz

$$\rightarrow \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \rightarrow 0$$

\rightarrow konvergenz der Leibniz

\rightarrow konvergenz $x=-1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \text{ divergenz der geometrischen Reihe}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \text{ na } [-1, 1]$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} - 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

19 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(n+1)}$

maiorie maiore

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

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^n}{n} \text{ a pat 1x}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow \ln(1+x)$$

$$\rightarrow R=1 \rightarrow \text{a pat } |x| < 1$$

$$x=1 \quad \frac{(-1)^n}{n(n+1)} \rightarrow K$$

$$x=-1 \quad \frac{1}{2n(n+1)} \rightarrow K$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \text{ a pat } x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\rightarrow \text{a pat } |x| < 1$$

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

$$-\int \ln(1+x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n(n+1)} \cdot x$$

$$\int \ln(1+x) dx = \left| 1+x=y \right| = -\int \ln y dy = \left| \begin{matrix} \ln y = \ln y & \ln y = \frac{1}{y} \\ y' = 1 & y' = y \end{matrix} \right|$$

$$= -(y \ln y - y + C) = -(y (\ln y - 1) + C)$$

$$-(1+x) (\ln(1+x) - 1) + C = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n(n+1)} x +$$

$$x=0 \quad -1 + C = 0 \quad C = 1$$

$$-(1+x) (\ln(1+x) - 1) + 1 = (1+x) \ln(1+x) - x = f(x)$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1+x) \ln(1+x) - x = 2 \ln 2 - 1 = 1 - 2 \ln 2$$

Besselova rovnice

$$x \neq 0$$

$$(20) \quad \nu = 0$$

$$(21) \quad \nu = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 y'' + x y' + (x^2 - \nu^2) y = 0$$

$$(20) \quad k_0(x) = \ln x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^n \quad | \quad \nu = 0$$

$$k_0'(x) = \ln x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n b_n x^{n-1}$$

$$k_0''(x) = \ln x \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n-1) a_n x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1) b_n x^{n-2}$$

$$x^2 y'' + x y' + x^2 y$$

$$x^2 y = \ln x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^{n+2}$$

$$= \ln x \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-2} x^n + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} b_{n-2} x^n$$

algebra

$$\ln x \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n-1) a_n x^n + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1) b_n x^n$$

$$+ \ln x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n b_n x^n$$

$$+ \ln x \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-2} x^n + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} b_{n-2} x^n = 0$$

$$1 \cdot a_1 + a_1 + b_1$$

$$a_0 = 2 \text{ nov. podmínka}$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_{n-2} + n(n-1) a_n + n a_n = 0$$

$$a_n = -\frac{a_{n-2}}{n^2}$$

$$n = 2m$$

$$a_{2m} = -\frac{a_{2m-2}}{(2m)^2}$$

$$b_1 = 0, b_2$$

$$b_{n-2} + n a_n + (n-1) a_n + n(n-1) b_n$$

$$+ a_n + n b_n = 0$$

$$b_{n-2} + 2n a_n + n^2 b_n = 0$$

$$b_n = -\frac{b_{n-2} + 2n a_n}{n^2}$$

$$b_2(2-1) + 2a_2 + 1 \cdot a_2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot b_2 = 0$$

$$b_2 = -a_2$$

$$b_{2m} = -\frac{b_{2m-2} + 2(2m) a_{2m}}{(2m)^2}$$

$$(21) \quad x^2 y'' + x y' + (x^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2) y = 0 = x^2 y'' + x y' + (x^2 - \frac{1}{4}) y = 0$$

$$x^{\beta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$y = x^{\beta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$y' = x^{\beta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\beta + n) a_n x^{n-1}$$

$$y'' = x^{\beta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\beta + n)(\beta + n - 1) a_n x^{n-2}$$

$$\text{celkem} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left((\beta + n)(\beta + n - 1) + (\beta + n) - \frac{1}{4} \right) a_n x^{\beta+n} +$$

$$+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{\beta+n+2} = 0$$

$$= \left(\beta^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right) a_0 x^{\beta} + \left((\beta + 1)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right) a_1 x^{\beta+1} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left((\beta + n)(\beta + n + 1) - \frac{1}{4} \right) a_n x^{\beta+n} = 0$$

$$x^{\beta} \left(\beta^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right) a_0 = 0 \quad \beta = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{vzajaimě } \beta = \pm \frac{1}{2} \quad \left((\beta + n)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right) a_n = -a_{n-2} \quad n \geq 2$$

$a_1 = 0 \rightarrow$ vidět liší se v journalu

$$a_1 = a_3 = a_5 = \dots = 0$$

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

$$n = 2m$$

$$a_{2m} = - \frac{a_{2m-2}}{2m(2m+1)} \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

a_0 je libovolné

$$a_{2m} = \frac{(-1)^m a_0}{(2m+1)!}$$

$$y = x^{1/2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_0 (-1)^m x^{2m}}{(2m+1)!} =$$

$$= x^{-1/2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_0 (-1)^m x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!}$$

$$J_{1/2}(x) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi x} \right)^{1/2} \sin x \quad x > 0$$