

8 סדרה כיריך 1(13)

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \log\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} [\log(1+x) - \log(1-x)] \quad : \rho' \rightarrow N \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$[\log(1+x)]' = \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1-(-x)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n \quad \text{e.g. plu}$$

$$\log(1+x) = - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad : (1+x)^{-1} \text{ נגזרת } \int dx$$

$$\log(1-x) = - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad ; (-x) \text{ נגזרת}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1} - (-x)^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^m - (-x)^m}{m}$$

$$:\rho' \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x^m}{m} \quad \text{פירוש } 215 \text{ מ}' \quad \text{נ'גזרת, סדרה} \quad \text{פ'ג' } 10 \text{ מ}', 215 \text{ מ}' \quad \text{נ'ג'}$$

$$\boxed{\log\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}\right) = \sum_{m \in \text{Odd}} \frac{x^m}{m}}$$

$$\text{לעתה נראה } \sum x^n \text{ נגזרת } \boxed{R=1} \quad \text{לפ' נסמן נ'ג'}$$

$$(a_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2n+1}, a_{2n} = 0 \quad : \rho') \quad \limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 1 \quad \text{מכאן } \rho' \text{ נ'ג'}$$

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

$$x^2 \cdot \arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n+3}}{2n+1} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{x^{2m+1}}{2m-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(1+x^2) \cdot \arctan x} = (-1)^0 \cdot \frac{x^1}{1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot x^{2n+1} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n-1} \right] = \boxed{X + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cdot x^{2n+1}}{2n^2-1} \cdot 2}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \text{לנ'ג' פ'ג' } \sin t = t - \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5}{5!} - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{t^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \rightarrow \boxed{R=\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin t}{t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} \quad \longrightarrow \text{לפ' נ'ג' סדרה}$$

$t=0 \rightarrow$ נ'ג' $\sin t = 0$?
 $\sin t \neq 0$ נ'ג' סדרה כיריך $\sin t \rightarrow$ נ'ג' סדרה כיריך $\sin t = 0$ נ'ג'

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \frac{x^{2n+2}}{2n+2} \Rightarrow R = \infty \quad \text{because } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| \text{ does not exist}$$

ר' פון קראטן: מבחן ר' פון קראטן לא מוגדר עבור $R = 0$ כי אז $\int_0^x dt = x$ ו- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 1$

$$(d) \frac{1}{(1-x) \cdot (1-x^2)} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2 \cdot (1+x)}$$

ר' פון קראטן מבחן ר' פון קראטן לא מוגדר עבור $x = 1$ כי אז $\int_0^1 dt = 1$ ו- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 1$

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2 \cdot (1+x)} = \frac{A}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{B}{(1-x)} + \frac{C}{1+x}$$

ר' פון קראטן מבחן ר' פון קראטן לא מוגדר עבור $x = -1$ כי אז $\int_{-1}^1 dt = 2$ ו- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 1$

; A, B, C \rightarrow 1(3)

$$\frac{A}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{B}{(1-x)} + \frac{C}{1+x} = \frac{A \cdot (1+x) + B \cdot (1-x)(1+x) + C \cdot (1-x)^2}{(1-x)^2 \cdot (1+x)} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2 \cdot (1+x)}$$

$$\underline{x}: B \cdot (-x^2) + C \cdot x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow B = C \quad ; \text{ר' פון קראטן לא מוגדר}$$

$$\underline{x}: Ax + B \cdot 0 - 2C \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow A = 2C$$

$$\underline{1}: A + B + C = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2C + C + C = 4C = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{4}, A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x) \cdot (1-x^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x}{1+x}$$

; 1(3)

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2} \cdot x^{n+1} \quad \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x}{1-x} = \frac{x}{4} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x}{1+x} = \frac{x}{4} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4} \cdot x^{n+1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (b^2 - 4ac = -3 < 0)$$

R for find if $1-x+x^2$

is converges

number of roots, and C for which real part . if C for real part

$$X_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_0, \bar{z}_0 \text{ and } z \text{ are elements of } \mathbb{C}, z_0 = e^{i\varphi_0} \rightarrow (\text{from } 60^\circ) \quad \varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{so } P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k \text{ is a polynomial of degree } n \\ \text{and } P(\bar{z}) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \bar{z}^k = \overline{\sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k} = 0 \text{ since } \bar{z} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } a_k \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x+x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{1}{(x-z_0)(x-\bar{z}_0)}$$

so we can write $x = z_0 + w$ where $w \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\frac{1}{(z-z_0)} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-\bar{z}_0)} = \frac{A}{z-z_0} + \frac{B}{z-\bar{z}_0}$$

$$(A+B) \cdot z = 0 \cdot z \Rightarrow A = -B$$

$$A \cdot (-\bar{z}_0) + B \cdot (-z_0) = 1 \Rightarrow A \cdot (z_0 - \bar{z}_0) = A \cdot 2i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow A = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot i\right)^{-1} = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\boxed{A = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{3}}}, \boxed{B = \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}} \Rightarrow (A = \bar{B}, ; \text{Re})$$

$$\frac{A}{z-z_0} = \frac{A}{z_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{z}{z_0} - 1\right)} = \left(\frac{-A}{z_0}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{z_0}}\right) = (-A \cdot \bar{z}_0) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{z_0}\right)^n$$

$$\frac{B}{z-\bar{z}_0} = \frac{-B}{\bar{z}_0} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{\bar{z}_0}}\right) = (-B \cdot z_0) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{\bar{z}_0}\right)^n$$

$$(-A \cdot \bar{z}_0) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)^n + (-B z_0) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\bar{z}_0}\right)^n = (-\bar{B} \bar{z}_0) \cdot (\bar{z}_0)^n + (-B z_0) \cdot (z_0)^n =$$

$$= - \left[B z_0 \cdot z_0^n + \bar{B} \bar{z}_0 \cdot \bar{z}_0^n \right] = - 2 \operatorname{Re} \{ B \cdot z_0^{n+1} \}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \{ B \cdot z_0^{n+1} \} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \left(\cos((n+1)\varphi_0) + i \cdot \sin((n+1)\varphi_0) \right) \right\} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sin \left([n+1] \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{z^2 - z + 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \sin \left([n+1] \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \cdot z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot z^n$$



$$-1 < x < 1 \text{ on } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\} \text{ if } \boxed{R=1} \Leftrightarrow \limsup |\alpha_n| = 1$$

$$\boxed{a_n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \left([n+1] \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \right)}, \boxed{\frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot x^n} \quad \text{if } R=1$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \sin^3 x = f(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(3x) + i \cdot \sin(3x) &= e^{i3x} = (e^{ix})^3 = (\cos x + i \cdot \sin x)^3 = \\ &= \cos^3 x + 3 \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot i \cdot \sin x + 3 \cdot \cos x \cdot (\sin x)^2 + (i \sin x)^3 = \\ &= \cos^3 x - 3 \cdot \cos x \cdot \sin^2 x + i \cdot [3 \cos^2 x \sin x - \sin^3 x] \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin^3 x = 3 \cdot \cos^2 x \sin x - \sin(3x) = 3 \cdot (1 - \sin^2 x) \cdot \sin x - \sin(3x) \quad : \text{(analog für alle)} \quad \text{gegen}$$

$$\Rightarrow u \cdot \sin^3 x = 3 \cdot \sin x - \sin(3x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^3 x = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sin(3x)$$

$$\boxed{\sin^3 x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{2k+1} \cdot x^{2k+1}} \quad \text{zu Cn, N37N pfe, } \sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \cdot x^{2k+1}, \text{ rückg.}$$

$$\boxed{a_{2k+1} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \cdot 3^{2k+1} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \cdot [1 - 3^{2k+1}]}$$

וילס אם $\exists C_n$ מתקיים $a := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \geq 0$ אז $b_n \geq 0$ ו. ① ②

$$\left(b_n = -\frac{1}{2}, 2, -\frac{1}{2}, 2, -\frac{1}{2}, 2, \dots \right) \text{ ו. } \forall n \geq 0 \quad a_n = -1 \quad \text{pit' lim}$$

$0 \leq a \Rightarrow \exists n_0, b = \limsup b_n, a = \lim a_n \Rightarrow \text{pit' lim}$

$b_n > b - \frac{\epsilon}{a+b}$ ו. $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ כך $n \geq N$. $a_n > a - \frac{\epsilon}{a+b}$ ו. $(\forall n \geq N) \quad a_n > a - \frac{\epsilon}{a+b}$ pit' $\{b_n\}$ מוגדרת כlimsup ב- b מתקיים

$$a_n \cdot b_n \geq (a - \frac{\epsilon}{a+b}) \cdot (b - \frac{\epsilon}{a+b}) = ab - \frac{\epsilon}{a+b} \cdot (a+b) + \frac{\epsilon^2}{a+b} > ab - \epsilon$$

$a_n b_n > ab - \epsilon$ ו. $\exists n < n_0, N \in \mathbb{N}$ כך $n \geq N$ pit' $a_n \cdot b_n \geq ab - \epsilon$

$$\boxed{\limsup(a_n b_n) \geq ab}$$

pit' $\epsilon < \epsilon$ כך $\exists n \geq N$ pit' $\limsup(a_n b_n) \geq ab - \epsilon$

$\limsup \rightarrow \text{מתקיים } b_n < b + \epsilon \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ pit' $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ ו. $\epsilon < \epsilon$

$$a_n \cdot b_n \leq a_n \cdot (b + \epsilon) \quad \text{pit' } (b + \epsilon) \text{ מוגדר כ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \limsup(a_n b_n) \leq \limsup(a_n \cdot (b + \epsilon)) = \lim(a_n \cdot (b + \epsilon)) = (b + \epsilon) \cdot a$$

$$\boxed{\limsup(a_n b_n) \leq ab} \quad \text{בנוסף, } \limsup(a_n b_n) \leq (b + \epsilon) \cdot a; \quad \epsilon < \epsilon \quad \text{pit'}$$

$$\limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \quad \text{pit' } \limsup \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = e^{\limsup \ln |a_n|} \quad \text{pit'}$$

$$\lim e^{x_n} = e^{\lim x_n} \quad \text{pit' } (1) \text{ מתקיים, מתקיים } e^x \text{ מתקיים, מתקיים } e^{\lim x_n} \quad \text{pit'}$$

$$\limsup e^{x_n} = e^{\limsup x_n} \quad \text{pit' } \limsup e^{x_n} = e^{\limsup x_n} \quad \text{pit'}$$

$$\limsup |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}} = \limsup e^{\ln |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}} = e^{\limsup (\ln |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}})} \quad \text{pit'}$$

$$\limsup |a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = \limsup e^{\ln [|a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}]} = e^{\limsup (\frac{n+1}{n}) \cdot (\ln |a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n+1}})} \quad \text{pit'}$$

$$\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{pit' } \limsup \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{pit' } \sqrt[n+1]{\ln |a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n+1}}} \quad \text{pit'}$$

$$\text{pit' } \limsup(\frac{n+1}{n}) \cdot (\ln |a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n+1}}) = \limsup \ln |a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \quad \text{pit' } \text{①-N}$$

$$\boxed{\limsup |a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = e^{\limsup \ln |a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n+1}}}} = \limsup |a_{n+1}|^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = \boxed{\limsup |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}}. \quad \square$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{k+2} \cdot (k+2)(k+1) \cdot x^k \quad \text{so } f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k \quad \text{পর } (1)$$

$$a_{k+2} = \frac{a_k}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

$$a_1 = f'(0) = 1, \quad a_0 = f(0) = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{k \in \text{Noda}} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

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

$$\sinh(x) = f(x), \quad f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$a_1 = 1, \quad a_0 = 1, \quad a_{k+2} = \frac{-a_k}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

$$a_{2k} = \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!}, \quad a_{2k+1} = \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!}$$

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

$$f(x) = \cos x + \sin x$$

$$\text{পৰিয়ালী } 0 < R \text{ হ'ব এতে } a_0 = 1, \quad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot x^n \quad (5)$$

$$|a_n| \leq M^n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{সুতি } p \geq M \in \mathbb{R} \quad p^n \geq M^n$$

$$|a_n| < \left(\frac{1}{R} + 1\right)^n; \quad \text{পৰিয়ালী } p \geq \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \frac{1}{R} + 1 < \infty$$

$$\max \{|a_1|^{\frac{1}{n}}, \dots, |a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}}, (\frac{1}{R} + 1)\} \leq M$$

$$|a_n|^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq M, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{সুতি } p \geq M$$

$$b_n = - \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cdot b_{n-k}$$

$$; \quad ; \quad ? p' \quad . \quad |b_n| \leq (2M)^n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{সুতি } p \geq 2M$$

$$|b_n| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cdot b_{n-k} \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k| \cdot |b_{n-k}| \stackrel{|\cdot| \leq M}{\leq} \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k| \cdot (2M)^{n-k} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n M^k \cdot (2M)^{n-k}$$

$$= M^n \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^k}{2^k} = (2M)^n \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} < (2M)^n$$

$$|b_n| < (2M)^n$$

לעומת

R_B מבחן או'ג עירוף, $\limsup |b_n|^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq 2M \Rightarrow$ עליה, $|b_n|^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq 2M$ עירוף

ולא ניתן לומר $\frac{1}{2M} \leq R_B$ כי $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \cdot X^n$ נסיבי

: פונקציית $\sum a_n X^n$ סדר, $R_A \rightarrow \infty$, $\sum a_n X^n$ סדר

$$\frac{1}{R_A} < \frac{1}{R_B} + 1 \leq M < 2M \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2M} \leq R_B$$

. מבחן או'ג. $\sum b_n X^n$ סדר $\sum a_n X^n$ סדר, $|X| < \frac{1}{2M} - \delta$ עירוף

: פונקציית $\sum a_n X^n$ סדר

$$(\sum a_n X^n)(\sum b_n X^n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n X^n ; \quad c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \cdot b_{n-k}$$

$$c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \cdot b_{n-k} = a_0 \cdot b_n + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \cdot b_{n-k} = b_n - b_n = 0 \quad ; \quad 1 \leq n \quad \text{לוד סדר}$$

$$c_0 = a_0 \cdot b_0 = 1 \quad ; \quad 0 = n \quad \text{ולפוי}$$

$$\text{ולפוי } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n X^n = 1 \quad ; \quad 1-\text{סדר פונקציית } c_n \text{ סדר}$$

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

$$\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} = \{1, 1, 2, 3, 5, \dots\} \quad ; \quad \forall n \geq 0, a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n, a_1 = a_0 = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$(1+x-x^2) \cdot f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n X^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n X^{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n X^{n+2} = a_0 \cdot x + a_1 \cdot x^2 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n X^n$$

$$-a_0 \cdot x^1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n X^{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n X^{n+2} = 1+x-x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n X^n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-1} \cdot X^n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-2} X^n =$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\cancel{a_n} - \cancel{a_{n-1}} - \cancel{a_{n-2}}) \cdot X^n = 1$$

$$. a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \quad ; \quad 2 \leq n \quad \text{לפוי, פונקציית } a_n \text{ סדר}$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot X^n = \frac{1}{1-x-x^2}}$$

: פונקציית $\sum a_n X^n$ סדר

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\cdot \text{ פורט מREP לhn } \phi \cdot \phi^2 = \phi + 1 \quad ; \quad \phi = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad ; \quad \mu_0$$

$$x^2 = -x + 1 \quad \text{links nach oben mit der Formel}$$

$\phi, -\phi$

$$\frac{1}{1-x-x^2} = \frac{A}{x+\phi} + \frac{B}{x-\phi} = \frac{x \cdot (A+B) + B\phi - A\phi^{-1}}{(1-x-x^2) \cdot (-1)}$$

$$x^0: \quad B\phi - A\phi^{-1} = -1 \Rightarrow B\phi^2 - A + \phi = 0 \quad \text{zu schließen}$$

$$x^1: \quad A + B = 0 \Rightarrow A = -B$$

$$\Rightarrow B \cdot (\phi+1) - A + \phi = B\phi + \phi + B - A = \phi \cdot (\phi+1) + 2B = \phi \cdot (\phi+\phi) + \phi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{-\phi}{\phi+2} = \frac{-1}{1+\frac{\phi}{\phi}} = \frac{\frac{\phi}{\phi} = \phi^{-1}}{1+2(\phi-1)} = \frac{-1}{2\phi-1} = \frac{\phi \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$B = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot x^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\phi+x} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\phi-x} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\phi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{\phi^{-1}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1-x\phi} \right) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left[\phi^{-1} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{\phi^n} + \phi \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x\phi)^n \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left[\phi^{-(n+1)} - \left(\frac{1}{\phi} \right)^{n+1} \right]$$

$$H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \quad ; \quad \text{zu schließen}$$

הנאה של פולר מ"ז-י' (n) מ"ז-י' (n) סט מ"מ' (n) מ"מ' (n) מ"מ' (n)

$$H_n^o = \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \text{ odd}}}^n \frac{1}{k}, \quad H_n^e = \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \text{ even}}}^n \frac{1}{k} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \text{even} & \rightarrow \\ \text{odd} & \rightarrow \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(H_n - \log n - \gamma) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{רעיון}$$

$$(H_n^o - H_n^e) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln 2 \quad \text{רעיון}$$

... מ"ז-י' (n), מ"ז-י' (2), מ"ז-י' (2), מ"ז-י' (2), מ"ז-י' (2); מ"ז-י' (2)

ר' מ"מ' (n-1) מ"מ' (n) מ"מ' (n) מ"מ' (n) מ"מ' (n) מ"מ' (n) מ"מ' (n)

$$S_{3n} = H_{4n}^o - H_{2n}^e = (H_{4n}^o - H_{2n}^e) + (H_{4n}^o - H_{2n}^o) + (H_{4n}^e - H_{2n}^e) = (H_{4n}^o - H_{2n}^o) + (H_{4n}^e - H_{2n}^e)$$

$$\text{(*) } H_{2n}^{\circ} - H_{2n}^e \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln 2 \quad (\text{প্রমাণ})$$

$$\text{(**) } H_{4n} - H_{2n} = (H_{4n} - \log(4n) - \delta) - (H_{2n} - \log(2n) - \delta) + \log(4n) - \log(2n) \rightarrow 0 + 0 + \log 2 = \ln 2$$

$$, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right) \rightarrow, H_{2n}^e = \frac{1}{2} \cdot H_n \quad \text{-এ প্রমাণ পরিষেবা সূচনা করা হচ্ছে}$$

$$\text{(***) } H_{4n}^e - H_{2n}^e = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (H_{2n}^{\circ} - H_n) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[(H_{2n}^{\circ} - \log(2n)) - (H_n^{\circ} - \log(n)) + \log\left(\frac{4n}{n}\right) \right] \xrightarrow{\text{প্রমাণ}} \frac{1}{2} [\delta - \delta + \ln 2] = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\boxed{S_{3n} \rightarrow \ln 2 + \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \ln 2} \quad ; \text{এখন}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \ln 2 - \delta \text{ এর } S_{3n} - 1, \text{ (যদি } \delta \cdot 3 \text{ কম } - \delta_n \text{) } \quad a_n \rightarrow 0 ; \text{ এ$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ দেখো } S_n \text{ করে, } a_n \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow, \text{ এখন } S_n$$

$$\text{এখন } \underline{\underline{S_n}} \text{ করে } \delta \text{ এর মান করে, যাতে } \delta \rightarrow 0 \text{ হবলে } \delta \text{ পর্যন্ত } (2)$$

$$\text{প্রমাণ দেখো } S_{3n-1}, \text{ পুরুষ করে } n \text{ এর উপর } S_{3n} \text{ রয়েছে } . C_{3n}$$

$$S_{3n} = H_{2n}^{\circ} - H_{4n}^e = (H_{2n}^{\circ} - H_{2n}^e) - (H_{4n}^e - H_{2n}^e) = (H_{2n}^{\circ} - H_{2n}^e) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (H_{2n}^{\circ} - H_n)$$

এখন প্রমাণ করো, $(H_{2n}^{\circ} - H_{2n}^e) \rightarrow 0$ হলে এবং $(H_{2n}^{\circ} - H_n) \rightarrow 0$ হলে

$$\boxed{S_{3n} \rightarrow \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln 2}$$

. এখন প্রমাণ দেখো

$$B_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k \quad -1 \quad \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} b_k \quad (6) \quad (8)$$

এখন $B_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k$, $B_{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$, $B_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k$

$$B_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k \quad (6) \quad B_{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \quad (7) \quad B_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k \quad (8)$$

$$\text{এখন } B_n = B_{n-1} + b_n \quad (6) \quad B_{n+1} = B_n + b_n \quad (8)$$

$$B_n = B_{n-1} + b_n \quad (6) \quad B_{n+1} = B_n + b_n \quad (8)$$

$$, n=2 \rightarrow B_2 = B \quad \text{প্রমাণ দেখো } B_2 \text{ এর মান করে } B_2 = B + b_2 \quad , \text{ এখন } B_2 = B + b_2$$

$$\therefore B_n = B - S_{n-1} \quad (6) \quad B_{n+1} = B - S_n \quad (8) \quad B_2 = B - S_1$$

$$B_n = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n}^N b_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_N - S_{n-1}) = (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n) - S_{n-1} = B - S_{n-1}$$

এখন $n \rightarrow \infty$, $S_n \rightarrow B$ হচ্ছে এবং $S_{n-1} \rightarrow B$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (B - S_{n-1}) = B - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{n-1} = B - B = 0.$$

\square এখন $\sum b_k = 0$ হচ্ছে এবং $b_k > 0$ হচ্ছে, $\Rightarrow \delta < B$

לפי הדרישה נוכיח $\left| \sum_{i=0}^n a_i B_{n-i} \right| < \epsilon$ כהיכן ו- $B_k \rightarrow 0$

$(\forall \delta > 0) B_k \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \exists N \cdot a_k \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{প. } (\text{Given}) \text{ we know } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$

$A_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_k| \Rightarrow \text{we have } |B_k| < \epsilon/A_1, \forall k < N - \delta, \forall k > N_1, \forall k \geq N_1$

$\delta \Rightarrow \delta > 0, n \rightarrow \infty \text{ הינה } \sum_{i=n-N_1}^n |B_{n-i}| = \sum_{k=0}^{N_1} |B_k| \Rightarrow \sum_{i=n-N_1}^n |B_{n-i}| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{N_1} |B_k| \Rightarrow \sum_{i=n-N_1}^n |B_{n-i}| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{N_1} |B_k|$

$|\sum_{i=0}^n a_i B_{n-i}| \leq \sum_{i=0}^n |a_i B_{n-i}| = \sum_{i=0}^{N_1-1} |a_i B_{n-i}| + \sum_{i=N_1}^n |a_i B_{n-i}| \leq$

$N_1 \leq N < n \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{N_1-1} |a_i B_{n-i}| \leq \sum_{i=0}^{N_1-1} |a_i| \cdot |B_{n-i}| < \frac{\epsilon}{A_1} \cdot |B_{n-i}| < \frac{\epsilon}{A_1} \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{A_1} = \frac{\epsilon^2}{A_1^2}$

$; \sum_{i=0}^n |a_i| < \frac{\epsilon}{B_1} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=N_1}^n |a_i| < \frac{\epsilon}{B_1}, N_1 = N - N_1 < n - N_1 \leq i, \text{ we have } |a_i| < \frac{\epsilon}{B_1}$

$\leq \sum_{i=0}^{N_1-1} |a_i| \cdot \left(\frac{\epsilon}{A_1} \right) + \sum_{i=N_1}^n |B_{n-i}| \cdot \left(\frac{\epsilon}{B_1} \right) = \frac{\epsilon}{A_1} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{N_1-1} |a_i| + \frac{\epsilon}{B_1} \cdot B_1 \leq$

$\leq \frac{\epsilon}{A_1} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |a_i| + \epsilon = 2\epsilon$

$\square \quad \left| \sum_{i=0}^n a_i B_{n-i} \right| < 2\epsilon \Leftarrow \forall n < N \text{ we have } 2\epsilon < \delta, \forall n \geq N$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^N d_n = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[B \cdot \sum_{n=0}^N a_n - \sum_{n=0}^N a_n \cdot B_{N+1-n} \right] =$

$= B \cdot \left(\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^N a_n \right) - \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{n=0}^N a_n \cdot B_{N+1-n} \right)$

ואנו מוכיחים ש- $\sum_{n=0}^N a_n \rightarrow A$; $B \cdot A - \delta \text{ הינו גבול נורמי}$

$\sum_{n=0}^{N+1} a_n \cdot B_{N+1-n} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow \text{we have } B \cdot A - \delta < B \cdot A$

$\square \quad \text{Matters} \Rightarrow \text{we have } \sum_{n=0}^N a_n \rightarrow A \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^N a_n \cdot B_{N+1-n} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow B \cdot A - \delta < B \cdot A$

9. סכום נרחב - $\rho' f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$

$$\sum_{k=m}^n A_k \cdot f_k(x) + \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} A_k \cdot (f_{k+1}(x) - f_k(x)) = A_n \cdot f_n(x)$$

A_m	...	A_n
$f_m(x)$		
$f_{m+1}(x) - f_m(x)$		
\vdots		
$f_n(x) - f_{n-1}(x)$		

- כדי גנרטור נסיעה כוד, הינו $\sum_{k=m}^n A_k \cdot f_k(x)$ גנרטור אוסף גנרטורים A_k של גנרטור $f_k(x)$ ו- $\sum_{k=m}^{n-1} A_k \cdot (f_{k+1}(x) - f_k(x))$ גנרטור אוסף גנרטורים $(f_{k+1}(x) - f_k(x))$.

- ככל געכין יש לנו $m-\delta$, ו- $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists m > n$ כך ש- $f_n(x) = f_{n-\delta}(x)$.

הו מילוי אובייקט, שפירושו ש- $f_n(x) = f_{n-\delta}(x)$ ו- $f_{n-\delta}(x) = f_{n-\delta+\delta}(x)$.

$$\left| \sum_{k=m}^n A_k \cdot f_k(x) \right| \leq |A_n \cdot f_n(x)| + \left| \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} A_k \cdot (f_{k+1}(x) - f_k(x)) \right|$$

רעיון זה יוביל ל- $\{f_k(x)\}$, $\forall x \in E$ ש- $f_k(x)$ אובייקט, שפירושו ש- $f_k(x) = f_{k-\delta}(x)$. $\forall k \in \{m, m+1, \dots, n\}$ ו- $f_{k-\delta}(x) = f_{k-\delta+\delta}(x)$.

$$\left| \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} A_k \cdot (f_{k+1}(x) - f_k(x)) \right| \leq \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} |A_k| \cdot (f_{k+1}(x) - f_k(x)) \leq$$

$$\leq \left(\max_{m \leq k \leq n} |A_k| \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{k=m}^{n-1} f_{k+1}(x) - f_k(x) \right) = \left(\max_{m \leq k \leq n} |A_k| \right) \cdot (f_n(x) - f_m(x))$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} A_k \cdot (f_{k+1}(x) - f_k(x)) \right| \leq 2 \cdot \left(\max_{m \leq k \leq n} |A_k| \right) \cdot \left(\sup_{\substack{x \in E \\ m \leq k \leq n}} |f_k(x)| \right)$$

$$|A_n \cdot f_n(x)| \leq \left(\max_{m \leq k \leq n} |A_k| \right) \cdot \left(\sup_{\substack{x \in E \\ m \leq k \leq n}} |f_k(x)| \right)$$

: מינימום נרחב, שפירושו $|f_n(x)| = \sup_{x \in E} |f_n(x)|$;

$$|\sum_{k=m}^n A_k \cdot f_k(x)| \leq 3 \cdot \left(\max_{m \leq k \leq n} |A_k| \right) \cdot \left(\max_{m \leq k \leq n} |f_k(x)| \right)$$

גדרה - חישוב: $\sup_{x \in E} |f_n(x) - 0| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ $E \rightarrow \text{LIMIT}$ גדרה חישוב f_n ; $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x) - 0| = 0$.

לפי הגדרה (10) קיימת סדרה אינטגרלית $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot f_n(x)$ כפולה $\sum_{k=m}^{N-1} a_k \cdot f_k(x)$ כפולה $\sum_{k=m}^{N-1} a_k \cdot f_k(x) < \epsilon$ $\iff N < m, n ->$

$\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ סדרה ממשית מוגדרת כך ש M apon $\|f_n\| \leq M$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$|A_k| = \left| \sum_{l=m}^k a_l \right| = \left| \sum_{l=1}^k a_l - \sum_{l=1}^{m-1} a_l \right| \leq M + M = 2M$$

; $\exists C$. $N < m, n$. $\|f_n\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{6M}$, $N < n$. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\forall x \in E . \left| \sum_{k=m}^n a_k f_k(x) \right| \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} 3 \cdot \left(\max_{m \leq k \leq n} |A_k| \right) \cdot \left(\max_{m \leq k \leq n} \|f_k\| \right) \leq 3 \cdot 2M \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{6M} = \epsilon$$

□ הוכחה ב (a) גורף נס

$$E = [0, \infty) ; f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n+x} \quad (3)$$

$$|f_n(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{n+x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 ; x \in E \quad \text{לפ}$$

$E \rightarrow$ ערך של פונקציית היררכיה f_n ב (b) f_n \rightarrow f $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. $a_n = (-1)^n$ \rightarrow $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x}$

$$\square E \rightarrow \text{ונר בעמ} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+x} \quad \text{בבב} \quad (2) - N \quad \text{לפ}$$

