Series 03: Power series

Year 2024-2025

Module: Maths03.

Exercise 01: Determine the radius and the interval of convergence of the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ in the following cases:

•
$$a_n = ln(1 + sin(\frac{1}{n})),$$

•
$$a_n = e^{-n^2}$$
.

 $\underline{\mathbf{Exercice}\ \mathbf{02}}\ \mathbf{:}\ \mathit{Find}\ \mathit{a}\ \mathit{power}\ \mathit{series}\ \mathit{expansion}\ \mathit{for}\ \mathit{the}\ \mathit{functions} \colon$

•
$$f_n(x) = \frac{2x-1}{(x-1)(x-2)}$$
,

•
$$f_n(x) = ln(x^2 - 5x + 6),$$

•
$$f_n(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$
.

Exercice 03: Determine the radius of converge R and the sum of the series:

$$\bullet \ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n-1} x^n,$$

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

$$\bullet \ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 x^n}{n!}.$$