

1. Determine o o raio de convergência das seguintes séries de potências.

- (a) $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (x - 3)^n;$
- (b) $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} x^n;$
- (c) $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!};$
- (d) $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} 2^n x^n;$
- (e) $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2x + 1)^n}{n^2};$
- (f) $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(x - x_0)^n}{n};$
- (g) $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n^2 (x + 2)^n}{3^n};$
- (h) $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n! x^n}{n^n};$

2. Determine a série de Taylor, em torno de x_0 , das seguintes funções.

- (a) $\text{sen } x, x_0 = 0;$
- (b) $x^2, x_0 = -1;$
- (c) $\ln x, x_0 = 1;$
- (d) $\frac{1}{1+x}, x_0 = 0;$

(e) $\frac{1}{1-x}$, $x_0 = 2$;

3. Dada $y = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} nx^n$, escreva o termo geral de y' e de y'' .

4. Dada $y = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n$, mostre que se $y'' = y$, então

$$a_{n+2} = a_n / (n+2)(n+1).$$

A partir desta igualdade, determine a_{2n} em função de a_0 e a_{2n+1} em função de a_1

5. Reescreva a expressão dada, escrevendo a série cujo termo geral envolve x^n .

(a) $\sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2}$;

(b) $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^{n+2}$;

(c) $x \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} na_n x^{n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k x^k$;

(d) $(1-x^2) \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2}$;

Respostas

- (a) 1;
(b) 2;
(c) ∞ ;
(d) $\frac{1}{2}$;
(e) $\frac{1}{2}$;
(f) 1;
(g) 3;

(h) e ;

2. (a) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$, $R = \infty$;
(b) $1 - 2(x+1) + (x+1)^2$, $R = \infty$;
(c) $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (x-1)^n}{n}$, $R = 1$;
(d) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^n$, $R = 1$;
(e) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n+1} (x-2)^n$, $R = 1$;

3. $(n+1)^2 x^n$ e $(n+2)^2 (n+1) x^n$.

4. $y' = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} x^n$ e $y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} x^n$.

5. (a) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} x^n$;
(b) $\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} a_{n-2} x^n$;
(c) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+1) a_n x^n$;
(d) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} ((n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} - n(n-1) a_n) x^n$;