

Capitolul 7. Serii de puteri.

1. Să se determine raza de convergență pentru următoarele serii de puteri:

$$1.1. \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{n+1}{n+2} x^n.$$

$$1.2. \sum_{n \geq 0} 10^n x^n.$$

$$1.3. \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n}.$$

$$1.4. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 5^{n-1}}.$$

$$1.5. \sum_{n \geq 0} n! x^n.$$

$$1.6. \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1} x^{n+1}.$$

$$1.7. \sum_{n \geq 1} n^n x^n.$$

$$1.8. \sum_{n \geq 1} 3^{n^2} x^n.$$

$$1.9. \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{x^n}{n!}.$$

$$1.10. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^n}{n^2}.$$

$$1.11. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{2n+1}{3n^2+2} (x-1)^n.$$

$$1.12. \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{2^{n+1} (x+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1) \ln^2(n+2)}.$$

$$1.13. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{3^n n}{n^n} (x-1)^{2n}.$$

$$1.14. \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{nx}{e} \right)^n.$$

$$1.15. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} 3^n} (x-1)^n.$$

$$1.16. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n+1} x^n.$$

$$1.17. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2 + (-1)^n)^n}{n} (x-1)^n.$$

$$1.18. \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{2n-3}{3n+1} \right)^n (x+1)^n.$$

$$1.19. \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+3} \right)^n (x-2)^n.$$

$$1.20. \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{n+3}{n+6} \right)^{n^2} x^n.$$

2. Să se determine mulțimile de convergență pentru seriile următoare:

$$2.1. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n\sqrt{n}}.$$

$$2.2. \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\frac{2n+1}{3n+5} \right)^n (x-2)^n.$$

$$2.3. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n-1} x^n.$$

$$2.4. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{3^n n^3} (x-1)^{2n}.$$

$$2.5. \sum_{n \geq 2} 2^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^{2n^2} (x-1)^n.$$

$$2.6. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} (x-2)^n.$$

$$2.7. \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2} (x-1)^n.$$

$$2.8. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n\sqrt{n}}.$$

$$2.9. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n \sqrt{n}} (x+1)^n.$$

$$2.10. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{(2n)!} x^{2n}.$$

$$2.11. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(x+7)^{3n}}{n^2}.$$

$$2.12. \sum_{n \geq 1} (-3)^n x^{2n}.$$

$$2.13. \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x-4)^{2n+1}}{2n+1}.$$

$$2.14. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n^3}{(n+1)!} (x-5)^{2n+1}.$$

$$2.15. \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(x-2)^n}{2^n(n+1)(n+2)}.$$

$$2.16. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{2^n}{(2n-1)^2 \sqrt{5^{n-1}}} x^n.$$

$$2.17. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n!}{n^n} (x-3)^n.$$

$$2.18. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{\ln^n(n+1)} (x-1)^n.$$

$$2.19. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{3^n}{\sqrt{2^n}} (x-1)^n.$$

$$2.20. \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{2^{n^2-1}}{n} x^{n^2}.$$

3. Să se dezvolte în serie MacLaurin funcțiile:

3.1. $f(x) = e^{-x^2}.$

3.2. $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}.$

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

3.4. $f(x) = e^{-x}.$

3.5. $f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x.$

3.6. $f(x) = x \operatorname{ctg} x.$

3.7. $f(x) = \operatorname{ch} x.$

3.8. $f(x) = \operatorname{sh} x.$

3.9. $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}.$

3.10. $f(x) = (1+x^2) \operatorname{arctg} x.$

3.11. $f(x) = e^x \sin x.$

3.12. $f(x) = \ln(1-x).$

3.13. $f(x) = \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$

3.14. $f(x) = \arcsin x.$

3.15. $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$

3.16. $f(x) = \ln \sqrt{1-x}.$

3.17. $f(x) = \frac{5x+1}{x+3}.$

3.18. $f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{x^2+x-6}.$

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

3.20. $f(x) = \frac{x}{(x+1)(x^2-1)}.$