

Red potencija

Neka je dan niz funkcija $(f_n)_n$ takvo da

$$f_n: I \subseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

Red $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n$ zovemo **redom funkcija**

Ali je $f_n(x) = a_n(x-c)^n$, $c \in I$ red

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-c)^n$$

nazivamo **redom potencija** oko točke c .

Definira skup

$$K = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{red } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-c)^n \text{ konvergira u točki } z\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

Tada je **radijus konvergencije** reda $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-c)^n$

$$r := \sup \{|z-c| : z \in K\}$$

Ali je $|z-c| < r$ tada red konvergira apsolutno, dok

ako je $|z-c| > r$ red potencija divergira.

Teorem Neka je $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ red potencija, $\rho = \limsup_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$.

Tada je radijus konvergencije $r = 1/\rho$ (uz $1/\infty = 0$, $1/0 = \infty$)

Dodatno, ako postoji $\rho_1 = \lim_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$, tada je $r = 1/\rho_1$

Dodatno, ako postoji $\rho_2 = \lim_n \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$, tada je $r = 1/\rho_2$.

Zad. Izračunajte radijus konvergencije redova:

a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$

Rj: $a_n = 1$.

$$\lim_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow \rho = \limsup_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 1$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1 \text{ je radijus konvergencije reda.}$$

b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^n x^n \Rightarrow a_n = n^n$

$$\rho = \lim_n \sqrt[n]{n^n} = \lim_n n = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\rho} = 0 \text{ je radijus konvergencije reda.}$$

c) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$

$$\rho = \lim_n \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_n \frac{1}{\frac{(n+1)!}{n!}} = \lim_n \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\rho} = +\infty \text{ je radijus konvergencije reda.}$$

d) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{2^n} x^n \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{\ln n}{2^n}$

$$\rho = \lim_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_n \left(\frac{\ln n}{2^n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_n \frac{\sqrt[n]{\ln n}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Znana je $\lim_n \sqrt[n]{\ln n} = 1$.

Zaista, $1 \leq \ln n \leq n$, $\forall n \geq 3$
 te postoje limesi $\lim_n \sqrt[n]{1} = \lim_n \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$
 i jednaki su, slijedi da je $\lim_n \sqrt[n]{\ln n} = 1$
 tzv. **teorem o sandviču**.

$$r = \frac{1}{\rho} = 2 \text{ je radijus konvergencije reda.}$$

Alternativno rješenje

$$\rho = \lim_n \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_n \frac{\ln(n+1)}{\ln n} = \lim_n \frac{\ln(n+1)}{2 \ln n}$$

$$\stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_n \frac{\frac{1}{n+1}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_n \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\rho} = 2 \text{ je traženi radijus konvergencije.}$$

e) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3n)!}{n^{3n}} x^n \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{(3n)!}{n^{3n}}$

$$\rho = \lim_n \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_n \frac{(3n+3)!}{(n+1)^{3n+3}} = \lim_n \frac{(3n+3)(3n+2)(3n+1)(3n)!}{(n+1)^3 n^{3n}}$$

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

$$r = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{e^3}{27} \text{ je radijus konvergencije reda.}$$

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

$$\rho = \lim_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_n \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_n \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = 1$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1 \text{ je traženi radijus konvergencije.}$$

g) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n^2)}{n^n} x^n \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{\cos(n^2)}{n^n}$

$$0 \leq \frac{|\cos(n^2)|}{n^n} \leq \frac{1}{n^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \leq \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

po tm. o sandviču je $\lim_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 0$

$$r = \frac{1}{\rho} = +\infty \text{ je traženi radijus konvergencije.}$$

h) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1+(-1)^n) x^n \Rightarrow a_n = \begin{cases} 2, & n \text{ para} \\ 0, & n \text{ neparn} \end{cases}$

$$\rho = \limsup_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \Rightarrow 0 \leq a_n \leq 2 \Rightarrow |a_n| \leq 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \leq 2^{\frac{1}{n}} \Rightarrow \limsup_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} \leq \liminf_n 2^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

S druge strane $\lim_n \sqrt[n]{|a_{2n}|} = \lim_n \sqrt[n]{2} = 1$ pa je

$$\limsup_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 1.$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1 \text{ je traženi radijus konvergencije}$$

Napomena: Gornji dokaz je za općenitu situaciju.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_n \sqrt[n]{|a_{2n}|} &= 1 \\ \lim_n \sqrt[n]{|a_{2n-1}|} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \limsup_n \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \max\{0, 1\} = 1$$

i) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1+(-2)^n) x^n \quad a_n = 1+(-2)^n$

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

$$= \left| \frac{1}{-2} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\rho} = 2 \text{ je traženi radijus konvergencije.}$$

Def. Neka je funkcija $f \in C^\infty(\langle c-r, c+r \rangle)$, $r > 0$.

$$\text{Red potencija } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} (x-c)^n$$

zovemo **Taylorov red** funkcije f oko točke c .

$$\text{Taylorovi polinomi } T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(c)}{k!} (x-c)^k \text{ su}$$

parcijalne sume Taylorovog reda.

Zad. Odredite Taylorov red oko nule i njegov radijus konvergencije za funkciju.

a) $f(x) = e^x, c = 0$

$$f'(x) = e^x \dots f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = 1, \forall n \Rightarrow T(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n$$

$$\rho = \lim_n \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_n \frac{1}{\frac{(n+1)!}{n!}} = \lim_n \frac{1}{n+1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\rho} = +\infty \text{ je radijus konvergencije.}$$

b) $f(x) = \sin x$