

Analysis  
Supplementary problems  
Series

**Exercise 1.** Determine the convergence domain of the following series:

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

2. 
$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n(x+2)^n}{3^{n+1}}. \quad [2]$$

3. 
$$\sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2^{2n} (n!)^2}. \quad [3]$$

4. 
$$\sum_{n \geq 1} n^n (x+3)^n. \quad [4]$$

**Exercise 2.** We know that:

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots = \sum_{n \geq 0} x^n. \quad [5]$$

1. Use [5] to find an entire series for  $\frac{1}{2+x}$ ,
2. deduce an entire series for  $\frac{x^3}{2+x}$
3. Use [5] to find an entire series for  $\frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$ , and determine the domain of convergence.

**Exercise 3.** Compute in the MacLaurin series of the following functions and determine the domain of convergence of these series:

1.  $f(x) = \arctan x$
2.  $f(x) = \log(1+x)$

**Exercise 4.**

1. Determine the Taylor serie of  $f(x) = \exp x$  with  $x_0 = -2$ .
2. Compute in the MacLaurin series of the function  $f(x) = \cos x$  and show that MacLaurin serie converges to  $f(x) = \cos x$ .
3. Deduce from the previous item the entire series of  $f(x) = \sin x$