

Práctico 3 Ejercicios 2.b) y 2.d)

Expandir en series de potencias las funciones

$$\frac{1}{(1+z)^5} \quad y \quad \frac{z+2}{(1+3z)^2}$$

Lemas útiles para este objetivo:

$$\text{(Serie geométrica)} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k^n z^n = \frac{1}{1-kz} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{(Derivada n-ésima)} \quad \left(\frac{1}{1-kz} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{n! \cdot k^n}{(1-kz)^{n+1}} \quad (2)$$

Demostración de (1):

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k^n z^n = 1 + kz \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k^n z^n \iff (1-kz) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k^n z^n = 1 \iff \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} k^n z^n = \frac{1}{1-kz} \quad \square$$

Demostración de (2): Por inducción en n.

Paso base, n=1:

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-kz} \right)' = \frac{k}{(1-kz)^2}$$
$$\left(\frac{1}{1-kz} \right)' = ((1-kz)^{-1})' = (-1)(-k)(1-kz)^{-2} = \frac{k}{(1-kz)^2} \quad \square$$

Paso inductivo:

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-kz} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{n! \cdot k^n}{(1-kz)^{n+1}} \implies \left(\frac{1}{1-kz} \right)^{(n+1)} = \frac{(n+1)! \cdot k^{n+1}}{(1-kz)^{n+2}}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{1-kz} \right)^{(n+1)} &= \left(\left(\frac{1}{1-kz} \right)^{(n)} \right)' = \left(\frac{n! \cdot k^n}{(1-kz)^{n+1}} \right)' = n! \cdot k^n \left(\frac{1}{(1-kz)^{n+1}} \right)' = \\ &= \frac{n! \cdot k^n (n+1)k}{(1-kz)^{n+2}} = \frac{(n+1)! \cdot k^{n+1}}{(1-kz)^{n+2}} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 2.d) Paso 1: separar en 2 factores.

$$\frac{z+2}{(1+3z)^2} = (z+2) \frac{1}{(1+3z)^2}$$

Paso 2: hallar una serie de potencias para $\frac{1}{(1+3z)^2}$

Por el lema (2), si $k = -3$ y $n = 1$, tenemos que:

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+3z} \right)' = \frac{-3}{(1+3z)^2} \iff \frac{1}{(1+3z)^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1+3z} \right)'$$

Por el lema (1), si $k = -3$ tenemos que:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1+3z} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-3z)^n \implies \left(\frac{1}{1+3z} \right)' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-3z)^n \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -3n(-3z)^{n-1} \\ \implies -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1+3z} \right)' &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(-3z)^{n-1} \implies \frac{z+2}{(1+3z)^2} = (z+2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(-3z)^{n-1} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-3)^{n-1} n z^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2(-3)^{n-1} n z^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-3)^{n-1} n z^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2(-3)^n (n+1) z^n$$

Halleemos el radio de convergencia de las series:

$$R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|}}$$

$$a_n^1 := (-3)^{n-1} n \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n (n+1)}{3^{n-1} n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3(n+1)}{n} = 3 \quad \therefore R_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a_n^2 := 2(-3)^n (n+1) \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 3^{n+1} (n+2)}{2 \cdot 3^n (n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3(n+2)}{n+1} = 3 \quad \therefore R_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

Ejercicio 2.b)

Por el lema (2), si $k = -1$ y $n = 4$, tenemos que:

$$4!(-1)^4 \frac{1}{(1+z)^5} = \left(\frac{1}{1+z} \right)^{(4)}$$

Por el lema (1), si $k = -1$, tenemos:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(1+z)^5} &= \frac{1}{24} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-z)^n \right)^{(4)} = \frac{1}{24} \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(-z)^{n-4} = \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(-1)^n z^{n-4} \end{aligned}$$

Si hacemos el cambio de variable $h = n - 4$, obtenemos:

$$\frac{1}{(1+z)^5} = \frac{1}{24} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} (h+4)(h+3)(h+2)(h+1)(-1)^h z^h$$

Radio de convergencia:

$$\begin{aligned} a_h &:= (h+4)(h+3)(h+2)(h+1)(-1)^h \implies \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{h+1}|}{|a_h|} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(h+5)(h+4)(h+3)(h+2)}{(h+4)(h+3)(h+2)(h+1)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h+5}{h+1} = 1 \quad \therefore R = 1 \end{aligned}$$