

VÅR 2011 OPPG. 6

(a) For hvilke x konvergerer

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \cdot 2^n} x^{2n} \quad ?$$

(b) Finn et endelig uttrykk for summen

(a) Sjekk først abs. konvergens vha. forholdstesten

$$\text{Har } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} / ((n+1)! \cdot 2^{n+1})}{(-1)^n / (n! \cdot 2^n)} \right| |x^2|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! \cdot 2^n}{(n+1)! \cdot 2^{n+1}} x^2$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 2} x^2 = 0 < 1$$

ansett x .

Altså er rekken absolutt konvergent for alle x

(b)

Har

$$e^x = \sum \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

si

$$e^{-x} = \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^n$$

$$e^{-x^2/2} = \cancel{\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^n} = \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n$$
$$= \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \cdot 2^n} x^{2n}$$