UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ

Lista de Sequências e Séries Complexas

1. Verifique se as sequências abaixo são limitadas e/ou convergentes e determine, se possível, seus limites. Justifique suas afirmações.

(a)
$$z_n = e^{-n\pi i/4}$$

(b)
$$z_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+i}$$

(c)
$$z_n = (1+i)^n$$

(a)
$$z_n = e^{-n\pi i/4}$$
 (b) $z_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+i}$ (c) $z_n = (1+i)^n$ (d) $z_n = (\frac{1+3i}{\sqrt{10}})^n$

2. Decida se as séries abaixo convergem ou divergem e justifique.

(a)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{i^n}{n^2 - 2n}$$

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$(c)\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{i^n}{n}$$

$$(d) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n-i}{3n+2i}$$

(a)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{i^n}{n^2 - 2i}$$
 (b) $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ (c) $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{i^n}{n}$ (d) $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n - i}{3n + 2i}$ (e) $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(n!)^3}{(3n)!} (1 + i)^n$

3. Determine o centro e o raio de convergência das seguintes séries de potências e justifique.

(a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(z+i)^n}{n^2}$$

$$(b)\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} (z+2i)^n$$

(c)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2^{100n}}{n!} z^n$$

(a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(z+i)^n}{n^2}$$
 (b) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} (z+2i)^n$ (c) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2^{100n}}{n!} z^n$ (d) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} z^{2n}$

(e)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n-i)^n z^n$$

(f)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(2z)^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

(e)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n-i)^n z^n$$
 (f) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(2z)^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ (g) $\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} n(n-1)(z-3+2i)^n$ (h) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 2^n z^{4n}$

(h)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} 2^n z^{4n}$$

(i)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{2+3i}{5-i}\right)^n (z-\pi)^n$$
 (j) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(4n)!}{2^n (n!)^4} (z+\pi i)^n$

(j)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(4n)!}{2^n (n!)^4} (z + \pi i)^n$$

4. Determine o raio de convergência das séries de potências abaixo, usando derivação ou integração de séries.

(a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} (z+2i)^n$$

(a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} (z+2i)^n$$
 (b) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \left(\frac{z}{\pi}\right)^{2n+1}$ (c) $\sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{z}{4}\right)^n$

(c)
$$\sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{z}{4}\right)^n$$

(d)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-7)^n}{n(n+1)(n+2)} z^{2n}$$
 (e) $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} {n+m \choose m} z^n$

(e)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \binom{n+m}{m} z^{n}$$

5. Determine a série de Taylor ou de MacLaurin da função f dada, no centro z_0 dado, e determine o raio de convergência da mesma.

(a)
$$f(z) = e^{-2z}$$
, $z_0 = 0$

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$$f(z) = e^{-2z}$$
, $z_0 = 0$ (b) $f(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^3}$, $z_0 = 0$ (c) $f(z) = \sin z$, $z_0 = \pi/2$

(c)
$$f(z) = \sin z, z_0 = \pi/2$$

(d)
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z}, z_0 = 1$$

(d)
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$$
, $z_0 = 1$ (e) $f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$, $z_0 = i$ (f) $f(z) = \text{Ln } (1-z)$, $z_0 = i$

(f)
$$f(z) = \text{Ln } (1-z), z_0 = i$$

(g)
$$f(z) = z^6 - z^4 + z^2 - 1$$
, $z_0 = 1$ (h) $f(z) = e^{-z^2/2}$, $z_0 = 0$

(h)
$$f(z) = e^{-z^2/2}, z_0 = 0$$