

MA 311 – Cálculo III
Lista de Exercícios - SEQUÊNCIAS E SÉRIES

Parte I: Seqüências Infinitas

A) Nos seguintes problemas, determine se as seqüências convergem ou divergem. Se convergirem, determine o limite.

1) $\left\{ \frac{n}{2n+1} \right\}$

2) $\left\{ \frac{2n-1}{n+3} \right\}$

3) $\left\{ \frac{n-4}{n^2+2} \right\}$

4) $\left\{ \frac{n^2+1}{3n(n+2)} \right\}$

5) $\left\{ \frac{1}{1+n^2} \right\}$

6) $\left\{ \frac{1}{e^n} \right\}$

7) $\{\sqrt{5}\}$

8) $\left\{ \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{2n^2+2n+2} \right\}$

9) $\left\{ \frac{20n}{1+\sqrt{n}} \right\}$

10) $\left\{ \frac{6-n^{3/2}}{(\sqrt{n}+1)^2} \right\}$

11) $\left\{ \frac{3+(-1)^n\sqrt{n}}{n+2} \right\}$

12) $\{(-1)^n \text{sen}(n)\}$

13) $\left\{ \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} \right\}$

14) $\left\{ 1+\frac{(-1)^n}{2^n} \right\}$

15) $\left\{ \cos\left(\frac{n-1}{n^2}\right) \right\}$

16) $\left\{ \frac{n+1}{n} \right\}$

17) $\left\{ \frac{n^{3/2}+2}{2n^{3/2}} \right\}$

18) $\left\{ \frac{e^n - e^{-n}}{e^n + e^{-n}} \right\}$

19) $\left\{ \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right\}$

20) $\left\{ \frac{2^n}{5^{n+2}} \right\}$

21) $\{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}\}$

22) $\left\{ \frac{\cos^2 n}{n} \right\}$

23) $\left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2^n+1}}{n} \right\}$

24) $\left\{ \text{arctg}\left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right) \right\}$

25) $\left\{ n \text{sen} \frac{\pi}{2n} \right\}$

26) $\left\{ \ln \frac{n^2+1}{(n+2)(n+3)} \right\}$

27) $\left\{ \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}$

28) $\left\{ \left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}$

B) Use a definição de limite para provar que $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$ nos casos abaixo:

1) $a_n = \frac{3}{n}$; $L = 0$

2) $a_n = \frac{1}{2n+1}$; $L = 0$

3) $a_n = \frac{n}{3n+1}$; $L = \frac{1}{3}$

4) $a_n = \frac{3n-1}{n+1}$; $L = 3$

C) Determine os limites das seguintes seqüências:

1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \text{sen} \left(\frac{2}{n} \right)$

2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{sen}^3 n}{n}$

3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{4n}$

4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\begin{array}{llll}
5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1)e^{-n} & \boxed{6)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{e^n} & 7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} & \boxed{8)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{3/n} \\
9) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n + \pi)^{1/n} & \boxed{10)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{n}\right)^n & 11) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{(n+3)!} & \boxed{12)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{e}{n} \ln \frac{e}{n}\right) \\
13) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 \ln(n)}{2^n} & \boxed{14)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\operatorname{sen}(\pi/n)} & 15) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+3}{n}\right)^n & \boxed{16)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \\
17) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^3} & \boxed{18)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - \operatorname{sen} n}{n + \cos n} & &
\end{array}$$

Parte II: Séries Infinitas

D) Escreva os quatro primeiros termos das seguintes séries:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
1) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(k\pi)}{2^k} & 2) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{k} \cos(k\pi)}{k+1} & \boxed{3)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^k + 1}{3^k + 2} \\
4) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \tan\left(\frac{k\pi}{3}\right) & \boxed{5)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{k}{k+1}\right) & \boxed{6)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^k
\end{array}$$

E) Determine a convergência das seguintes séries. Se convergirem, determine a sua soma.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
1) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{7^k} & \boxed{2)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^k} & 3) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^k & \boxed{4)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{7^k + 3^k}{5^k} \\
5) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2k}}{3^{3k}} & \boxed{6)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{3^k} & \boxed{7)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} & \boxed{8)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{k+2} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right] \\
\boxed{9)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^{k+1} + 2 \cdot 7^k}{9^k} & 10) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \cos(k\pi) & \boxed{11)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 - 1} & 12) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 + 5k + 6} \\
\boxed{13)} \sum_{k=4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 - 9} & 14) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{k}{k+1}\right) & \boxed{15)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{k-2} + 3^{k+1}}{5^k} & \\
16) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{k/2}}{3^k} & \boxed{17)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^k}{3^{k/2}} & &
\end{array}$$

F) Escreva a fração decimal abaixo como: (a) Uma série infinita; (b) O quociente de dois inteiros:

1) $0,333\bar{3} \dots$

2) $0,777\bar{7} \dots$

3) $0,9292\bar{92} \dots$

4) $0,321515\bar{15} \dots$

5) $0,412412\bar{412} \dots$

6) $0,213434\bar{34} \dots$

G) Use o teste da integral para determinar a convergência ou não das seguintes séries:

1) $\sum \frac{1}{2k+1}$

2) $\sum \frac{1}{(3k+1)^2}$

3) $\sum \frac{1}{k \ln k}$

4) $\sum \frac{1}{k(\ln k)^2}$

5) $\sum \frac{1}{1+k^2}$

6) $\sum k^2 e^{-k^3}$

H) Utilize o teste da comparação para estabelecer a convergência ou não das seguintes séries:

1) $\sum \frac{1}{1+k^2}$

2) $\sum \frac{1}{k^{1/2} + k^{3/2}}$

3) $\sum \frac{\sqrt{k}}{1+k^3}$

4) $\sum \frac{\sqrt{k}}{1+k}$

5) $\sum \frac{3}{\sqrt{k+2}}$

6) $\sum (k-1)e^{-k}$

I) Use o teste do limite para determinar a convergência ou divergência das séries:

1) $\sum \frac{k+3}{2k^2+1}$

2) $\sum \frac{k^2-4}{k^3+k+5}$

3) $\sum \frac{k+\sqrt{k}}{k+k^3}$

4) $\sum \frac{2k+2}{\sqrt{k^3+2}}$

J) Determine a convergência ou divergência das séries e explicito o teste utilizado:

1) $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}}$

2) $\sum \frac{\cos(k\pi)}{k^2}$

3) $\sum \frac{k+1}{k}$

4) $\sum \frac{k(k+1)}{(k+2)(k^2+1)}$

5) $\sum k^2 e^{-k^3}$

6) $\sum \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{4}\right)$

7) $\sum \frac{2k^2+2k-1}{k^4-6k+10}$

8) $\sum \frac{\sin(k\pi)}{k}$

9) $\sum \frac{2^k}{3^k+1}$

10) $\sum \frac{\arctg k}{1+k^2}$

11) $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}$

12) $\sum \frac{k^2-2}{k^2+2}$

13) $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{4k(k+1)}}$

14) $\sum \frac{2k+2}{\sqrt{k^3+2}}$

15) $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{k^2+2k}}$

16) $\sum \frac{k+1}{2 \ln k}$

17) $\sum \frac{\ln k}{k}$

18) $\sum \frac{\arctg k}{k^2}$

19) $\sum \frac{k+1}{\sqrt{k^{3/2}+1}}$

20) $\sum \frac{\ln k}{1+\ln k}$

21) $\sum \frac{\ln(k+1)}{k+2}$

22) $\sum \frac{k}{1+k^2}$

23) $\sum \frac{n^2}{n^3+1}$

24) $\sum \frac{n^2+3}{2n^4+n-6}$

$$\begin{array}{llll}
25) \sum \frac{\ln n}{n^3} & \boxed{26)} \sum \frac{3^k}{k+7} & 27) \sum \frac{2k^2}{\sqrt{k^3+5}} & 28) \sum \frac{k+3}{(k+2)2^k} \\
29) \sum \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\cos(2k-6)+k^2} & 30) \sum \frac{\operatorname{arctg}\sqrt{k}}{\pi+6k^2} & 31) \sum \frac{2^k}{k+2} & \boxed{32)} \sum \frac{k3^k}{(k+1)!} \\
33) \sum k^{10}e^{-k} & 34) \sum \frac{k!}{2^{k+2}} & \boxed{35)} \sum \frac{\ln k}{e^k} & 36) \sum \frac{(3k)!}{(k!)^3} \\
37) \sum \frac{k+2}{1+k^3} & \boxed{38)} \sum \left(\frac{k}{2k+1}\right)^k & 39) \sum \frac{1}{(\ln k)^k} & \boxed{40)} \sum \frac{k!}{k^k} \\
\boxed{41)} \sum \left(1+\frac{2}{k}\right)^k & 42) \sum \left(\frac{k}{k+1}\right)^k & \boxed{43)} \sum \frac{3^k}{k^3 2^{k+2}} & 44) \sum \frac{k^3 2^{k+3}}{2^{2k}} \\
\boxed{45)} \sum \frac{(k!)^2}{(3k)!} & 46) \sum \left(\frac{k}{1+k^3}\right)^k & \boxed{47)} \sum \frac{(k+2)!}{4!k!2^k} & \boxed{48)} \sum \frac{1}{(1+k)!} \\
\boxed{49)} \sum \frac{k!}{e^{3k}} & 50) \sum \frac{1}{k\sqrt{\ln k}} & &
\end{array}$$

K) Nos exercícios abaixo, verifique se a série: (a) converge absolutamente; (b) converge condicionalmente.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\boxed{1)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^3} & 2) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} & 3) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} k^2}{(k+2)!} & \boxed{4)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{k}{\ln k} \\
5) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{k!}{(2k+1)!} & \boxed{6)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-k)^3}{3^k} & \boxed{7)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{1+\sqrt{k}} & 8) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(k\pi)}{k} \\
9) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)}{k} & 10) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\sqrt{k(k+2)}} & 11) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k k^3}{2^{k+2}} & 12) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k^2 (-1)^{k+1}}{\ln k} \\
\boxed{14)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2k+1)(-1)^k}{6k+2} & \boxed{15)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \sqrt{k}}{k+1} & 16) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} 2^k}{k^3 3^{k+2}} & 17) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k \ln^2 k} \\
18) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} k!}{6^k} & 19) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{1+k^2} & \boxed{20)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{k\pi}{4}\right) & 21) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k k}{\ln \sqrt{k}} \\
22) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k k^2}{(2k+1)(k+3)} & 23) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \operatorname{sen}hk}{3e^{2k}} & 24) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \operatorname{arctg}k}{\sqrt{k}} & \boxed{25)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(k\pi)}{k+2}
\end{array}$$

$$\boxed{26)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k \sqrt{\ln k}} \quad 27) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{1+e^{\sqrt{k}}}} \quad \boxed{28)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (k^{3/2} + 3k)}{7 - k^2 + 2k^{5/2}} \quad 29) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{senh} k - \cosh k}{k}$$

$$30) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \cosh 2k}{k e^k}$$

Parte III: Séries de Potências

L) Utilize o teorema sobre a convergência da série geométrica para comprovar as seguintes igualdades:

$$\boxed{1)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k x^k = \frac{1}{1+x} \quad \text{se } |x| < 1 \quad \boxed{2)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^{2k} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \quad \text{se } |x| < 1$$

$$3) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{y^k} = \frac{y}{y-x} \quad \text{se } |x| < |y| \quad \boxed{4)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{x}{1-x} \quad \text{se } |x| < 1$$

M) Nos exercícios abaixo, encontre os valores de $x > 0$ para os quais a série converge:

$$\boxed{1)} 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \quad (0! = 1) \quad \boxed{2)} 1 + x^2 + x^4 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^{2k}$$

$$\boxed{3)} 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{2k} \quad \boxed{4)} 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{3} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{k+1}$$

N) Nos exercícios abaixo determine o valor de x para os quais a série converge absolutamente:

$$1) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots \quad 2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{2k+1} = 1 + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^2}{5} + \dots$$

$$3) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots \quad 4) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

O) Encontre o intervalo de convergência das seguintes séries de potência:

$$\boxed{1)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k+2} \quad 2) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{2k} \quad \boxed{3)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k!} x^k \quad 4) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^k x^k}{(k+1)!}$$

$$\boxed{5)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(k^2+1)}{k!} x^k \quad 6) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{kx^k}{2^k} \quad \boxed{7)} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{\ln k} \quad 8) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k e^k}{k^2} x^k$$

$$\boxed{9)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(k\pi)}{1+k} x^k \quad 10) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2k+1)!}{2k!} x^{2k} \quad \boxed{11)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k(k+1)} x^k \quad 12) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 c^k x^k$$

$$\boxed{13} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} (x-3)^k$$

$$\boxed{14} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{3^k} (x-\pi)^k$$

$$\boxed{15} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k!(x-1)^k$$

$$\boxed{16} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^k}{k^2} (2x-1)^k$$

$$17) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{\ln k} (3x-2)^k$$

$$18) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln k)^k} (x-1)^k$$

$$\boxed{19} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+2} x^{2k+1}$$

$$20) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^k}{(k+1)3^k}$$

$$\boxed{21} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^k}{k(k+1)}$$

$$22) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{\pi^k}$$

$$\boxed{23} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k(x-2)^k}{e^k}$$

$$24) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2x+5)^k}{\sqrt{2k+8}}$$

$$25) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k(7x+1)^k}{2^k}$$

$$26) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^k}{3^k k^2}$$

$$27) \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} kx^k$$

$$28) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{\ln(k+1)}$$

$$29) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^k}{3^k \sqrt{k+1}}$$

$$\boxed{30} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2x-1)^k}{5^k}$$

$$31) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(k+4)x^k}{(k+1)(k+2)e^k}$$

$$\boxed{32} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k^3(x-2)^k}{3^k}$$

$$33) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{2(k+1)!}$$

$$34) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

$$\boxed{35} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k(k+1)}$$

P) Utilize a representação da série geométrica para obter uma representação em séries de potências para as seguintes funções. Determine o raio de convergência.

$$\boxed{1} \frac{1}{1-2x}$$

$$2) \frac{x^2}{1-x}$$

$$\boxed{3} \frac{1}{1+4x^2}$$

$$4) \frac{1}{1-9x^2}$$

$$\boxed{5} \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

$$6) \frac{x}{1-x^2}$$

$$\boxed{7} \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

$$8) \frac{x-1}{1-x^2}$$

$$\boxed{9} \frac{1}{1-x^4}$$

$$\boxed{10} \frac{x}{4-x^2}$$

Q) Encontre uma representação por séries de potências das seguintes funções. Determine o raio de convergência.

$$\boxed{1} f(x) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^2} \quad \left(\text{Dica: } f(x) = -2 \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} \right) \right)$$

$$\boxed{2} f(x) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} \quad \left(\text{Dica: } f(x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right) \right)$$

$$\boxed{3} f(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$4) f(x) = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}$$

$$\boxed{5} f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+4x)^2}$$

$$7) f(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad \left(\text{Dica: } f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) \right)$$

$$8) f(x) = \frac{8x}{(1+4x^2)^2}$$

$$9) f(x) = \frac{1+2x-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$\boxed{10} f(x) = \frac{2}{(x+1)^2}$$

R) Encontre uma representação por séries de potências das seguintes funções. Utilize o teorema sobre a integração de séries de potências. Determine o raio de convergência.

- 1) $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ 2) $f(x) = \ln(1-x)$ 3) $f(x) = x \ln(1+x)$
 4) $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} 2x$ 5) $x \operatorname{arctg} x$ 6) $\ln(4+x)$
 7) $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^4}$ 8) $\ln(1+x^2)$

S) Utilize os resultados dos itens (1) e (2) do exercício R para mostra que:

$$\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = 2\left(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots\right) \quad |x| < 1$$

T) Para a série de potências $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$, faça o que se pede nos itens abaixo:

- 1) Use o teste da razão para mostrar que a série converge absolutamente para todo x .
 2) Utilize o teorema da diferenciação de séries de potências para mostrar que a função $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$ satisfaz $f''(x) = -f(x)$.
 3) Mostre que $f(0) = 1$
 4) Qual a função que já foi vista que satisfaz os itens (2) e (3)?

U) Encontre a série de Taylor ou Maclaurin em torno do ponto c dado para as seguintes funções. Determine os valores de x para os quais a série converge.

- 1)** $f(x) = e^{2x}$ $c = 0$ 2) $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x$ $c = 0$
3) $f(x) = \cos x$ $c = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 4) $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x$ $c = \frac{\pi}{6}$
5) $f(x) = 1+x^2$ $c = 2$ 6) $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ $c = 0$
7) $f(x) = \ln(3+x)$ $c = 0$ 8) $f(x) = x \operatorname{sen} 2x$ $c = 0$
 9) $f(x) = 2^x$ $c = 0$ **10)** $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $c = 2$
11) $f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{x}$ $c = 0$ **12)** $f(x) = x^2 e^{-x}$ $c = 0$
13) $f(x) = x \operatorname{sen} x$ $c = \frac{\pi}{4}$ **14)** $f(x) = x^2 \ln(1+x)$ $c = 0$