

# The Analysis of Power Series

Bernd Schröder

# Introduction

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3. It turns out that functions defined by power series are very well behaved.
4. But to prove the requisite results, we first must more closely investigate the convergence of power series.

## Theorem.

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Recall that absolute convergence meant that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n(z - z_0)^n|$  converges.

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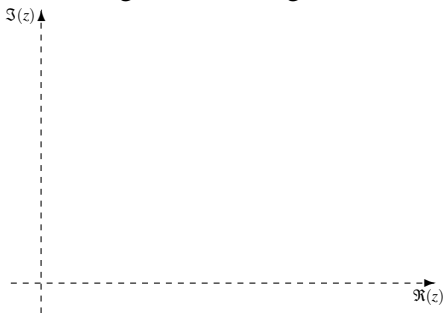


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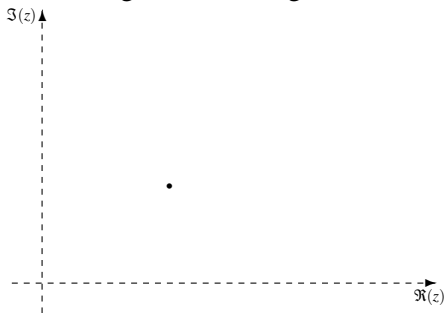
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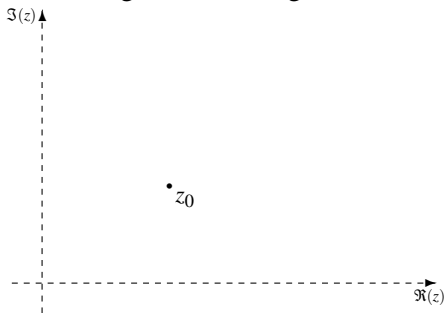
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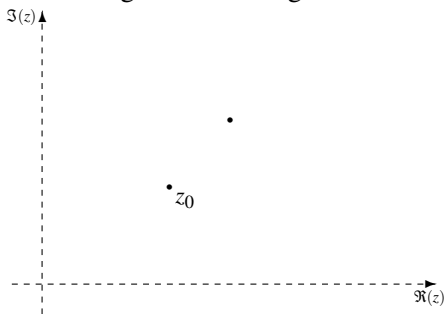
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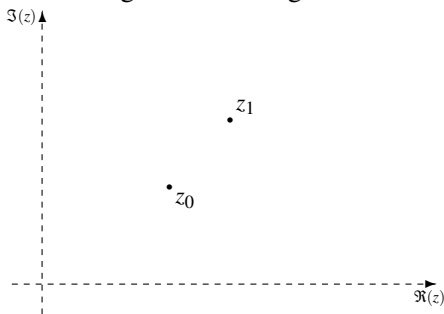
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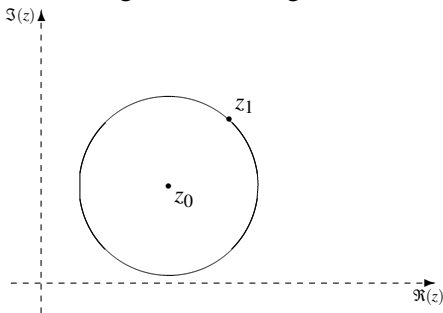
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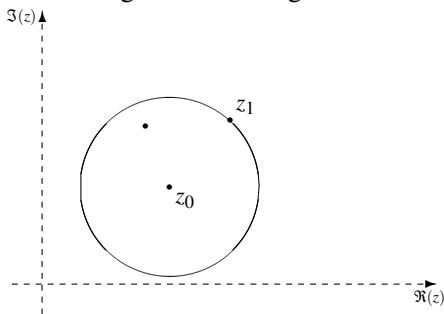
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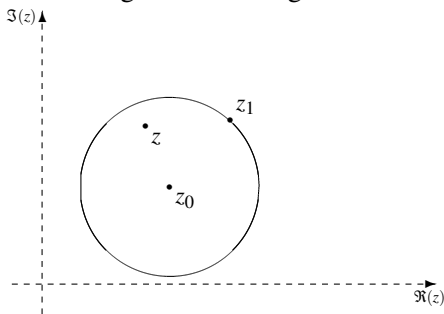
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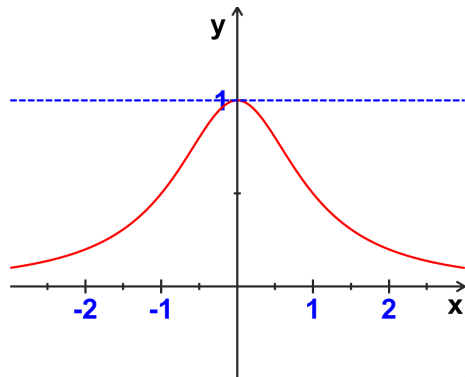
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4. And problems in the complex plane can influence the behavior of functions on the real line.

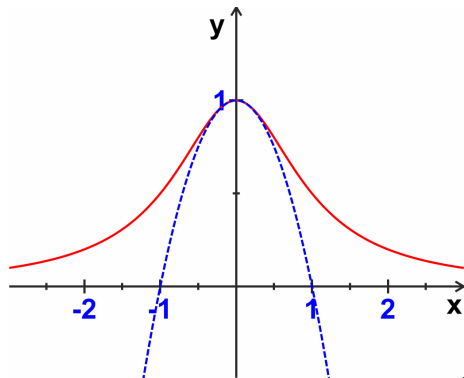
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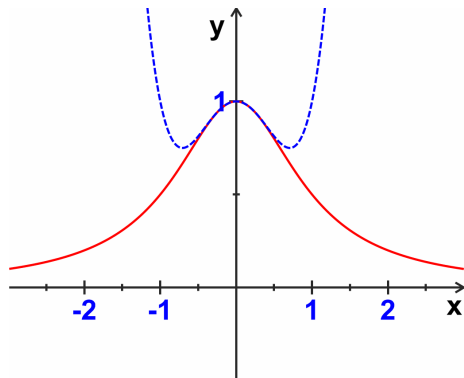




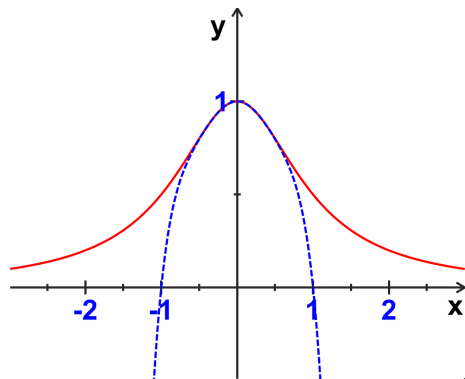
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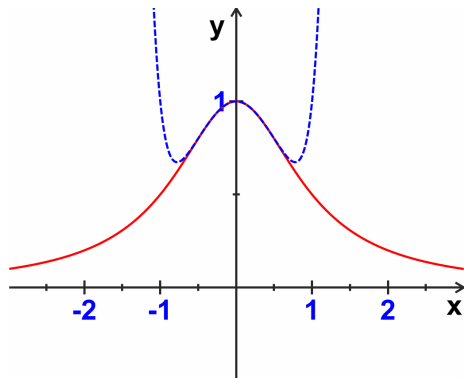
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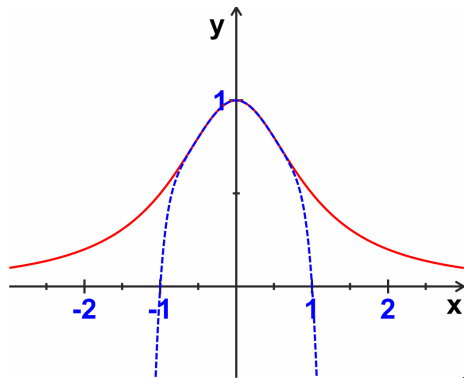
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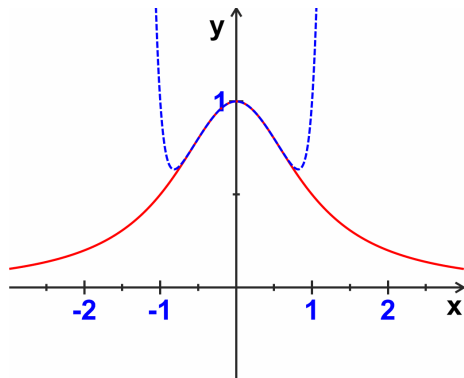
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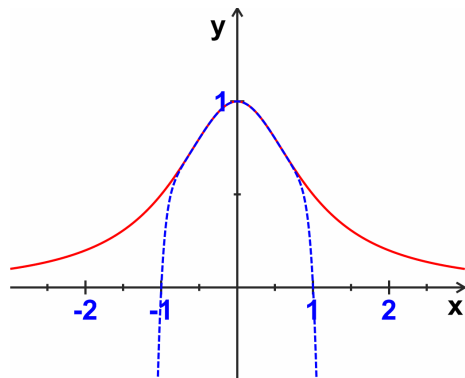


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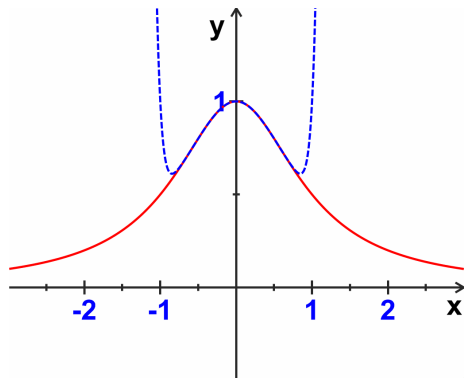


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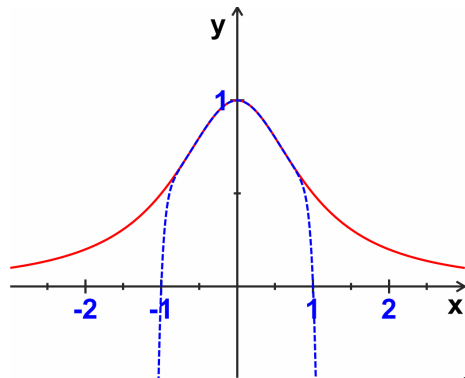
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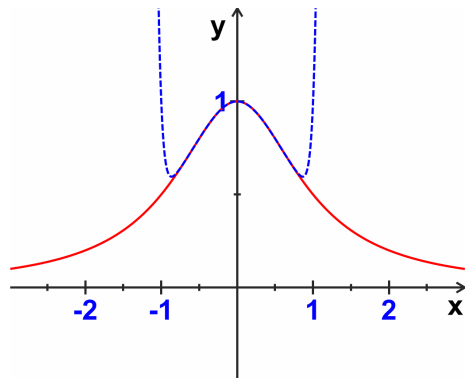


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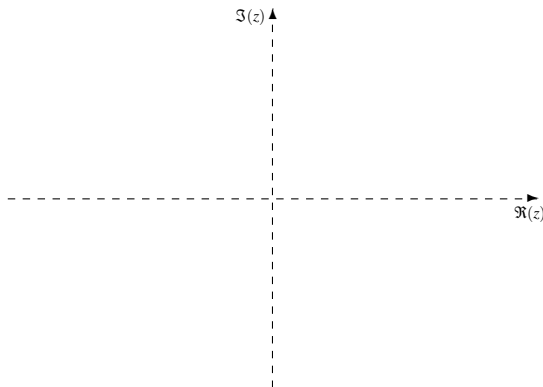
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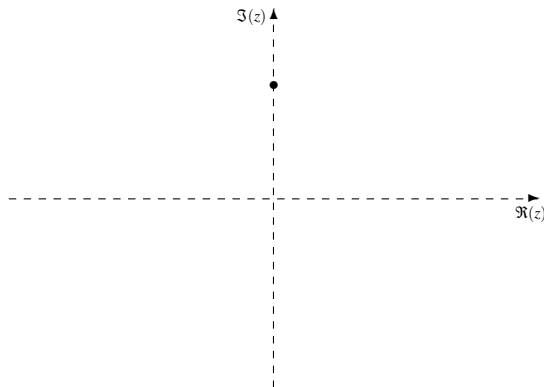


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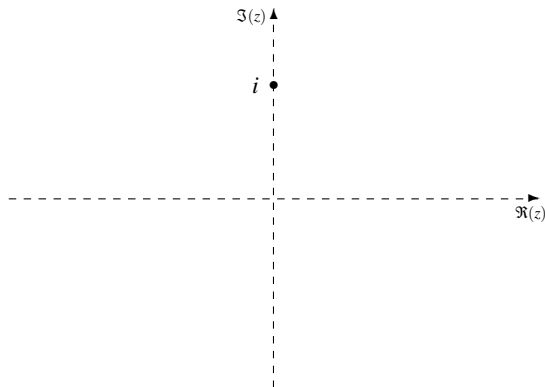
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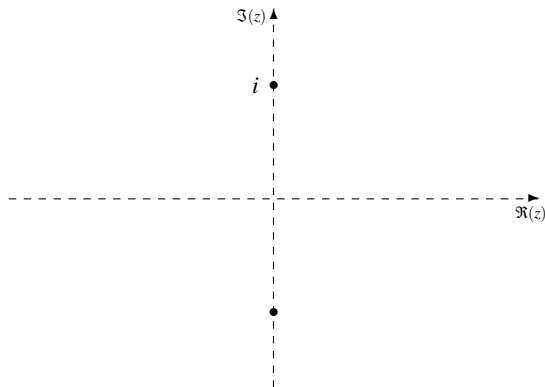
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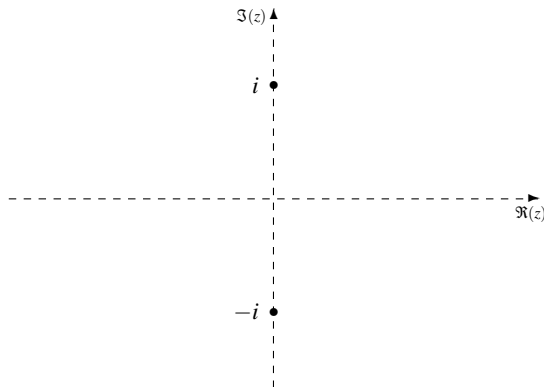
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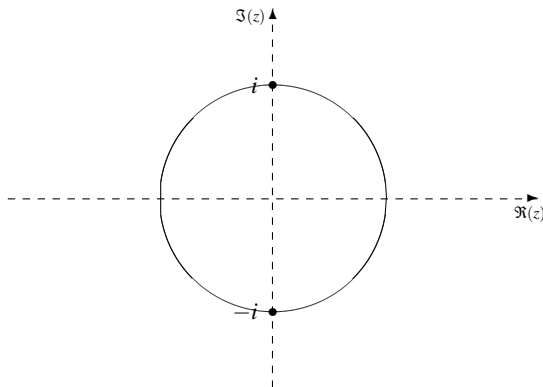


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3. That, in turn, means that on such sub-disks  $|z - z_0| \leq r$  there is a uniform minimum speed of convergence.

## Definition.

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■

## Theorem.

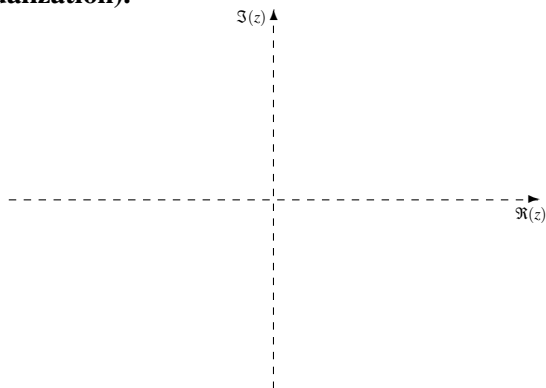


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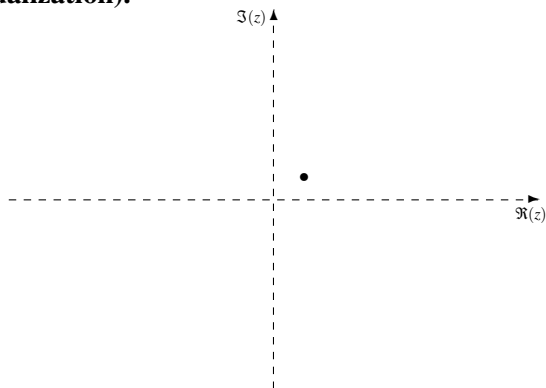
**Theorem.** Suppose the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z - z_0)^n$  has circle of convergence  $|z - z_0| = R$ . Then  $f(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z - z_0)^n$  defines a continuous function on the region  $|z - z_0| < R$ .

## Proof (Visualization).

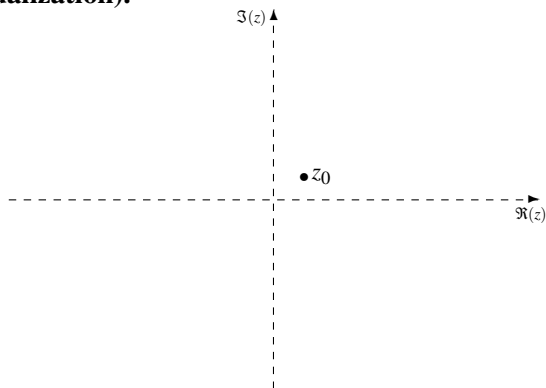
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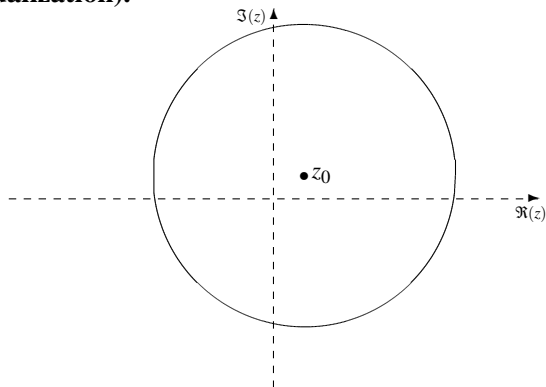
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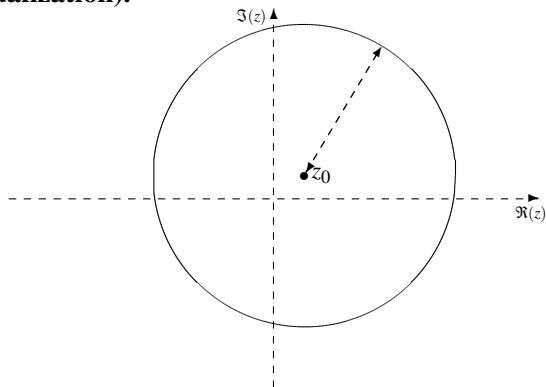


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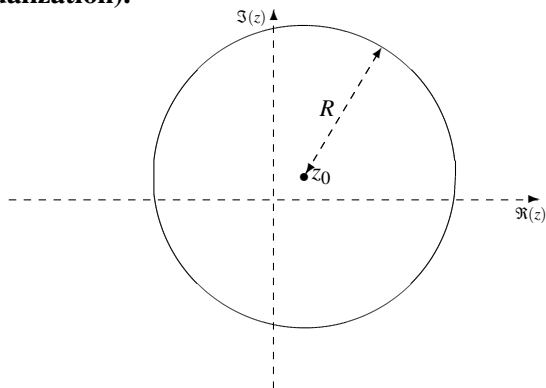
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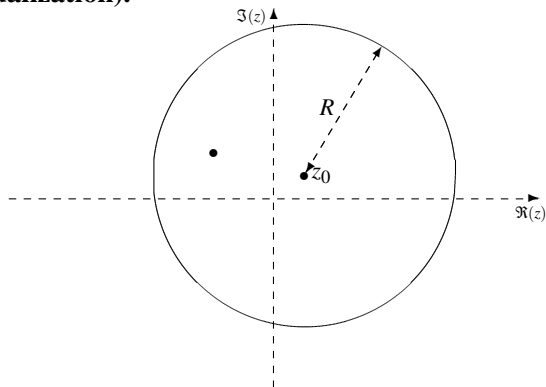
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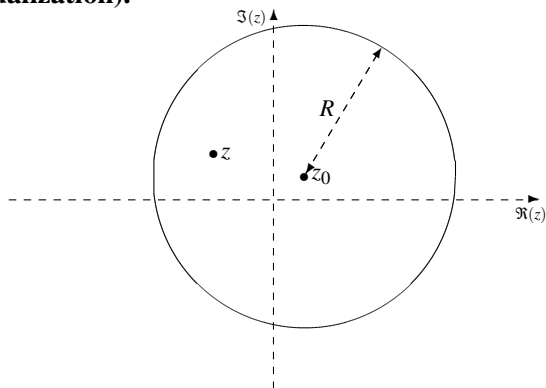


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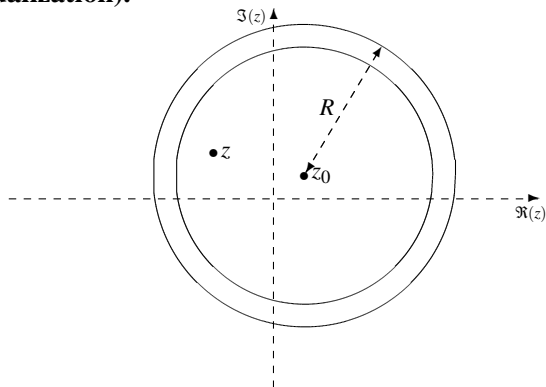


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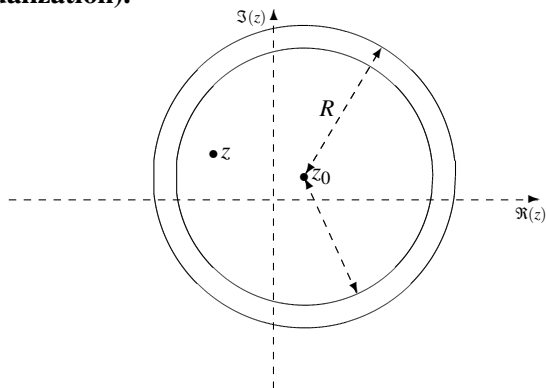


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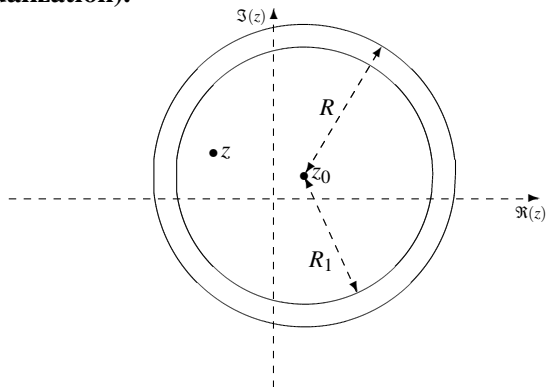
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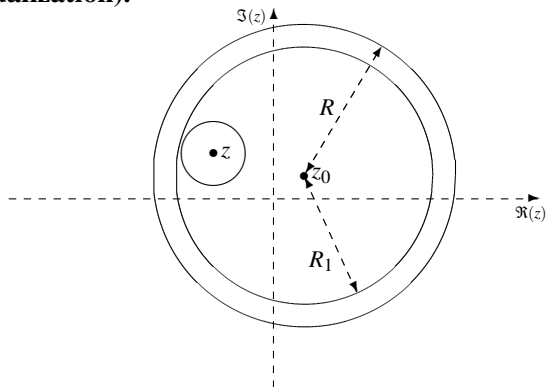
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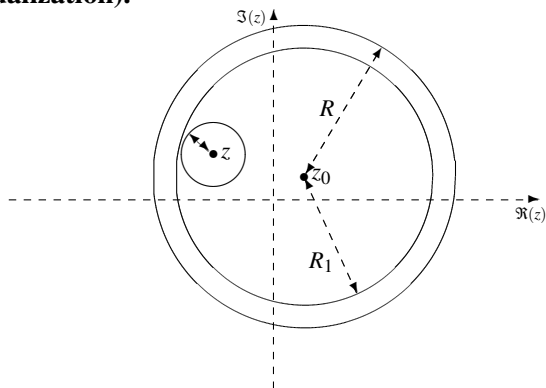
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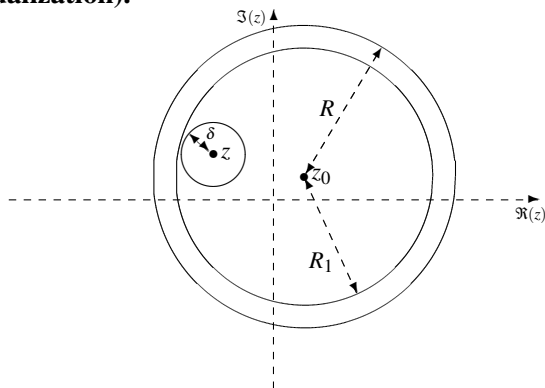


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## Theorem.

**Theorem.** Let the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z - z_0)^n$  have circle of convergence  $|z - z_0| = R$ , let  $C$  be a contour that is entirely contained in the interior of the circle of convergence and let  $g$  be a function that is continuous on the interior of the circle of convergence.



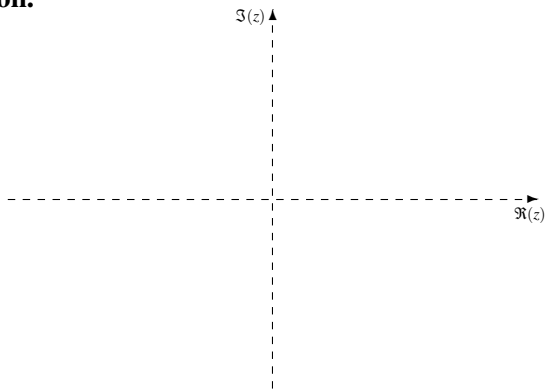
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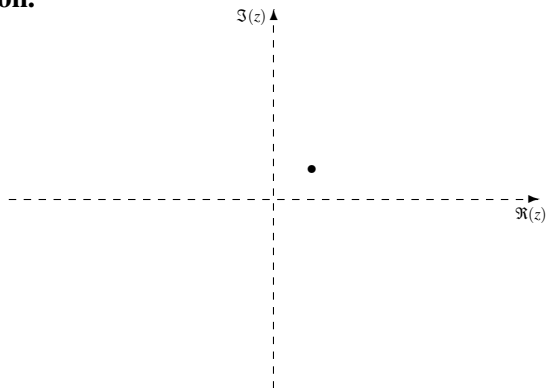
$$\int_C g(z)f(z) dz = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \int_C g(z)(z - z_0)^n dz.$$

# Visualization.

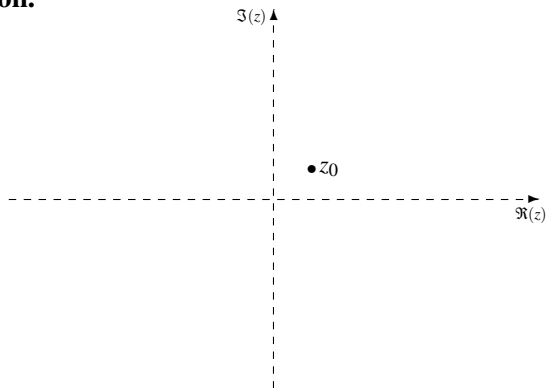
## Visualization.



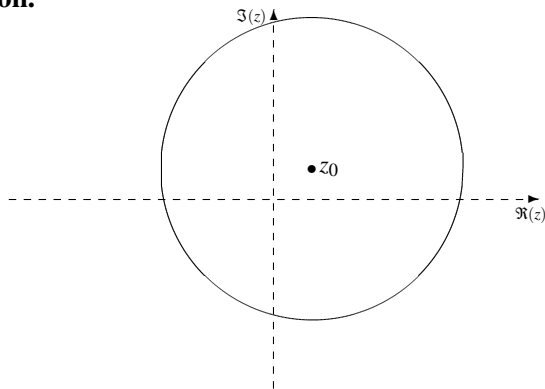
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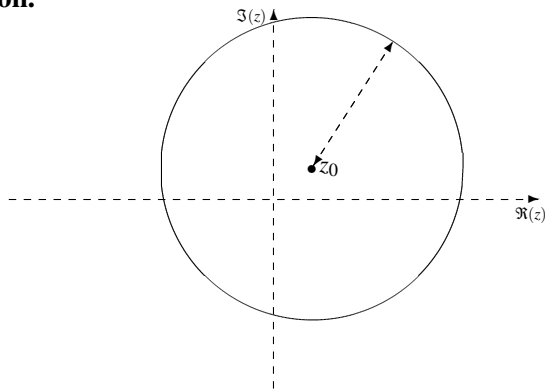
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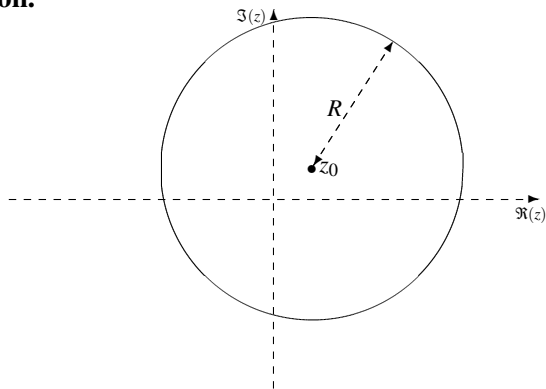


## Visualization.

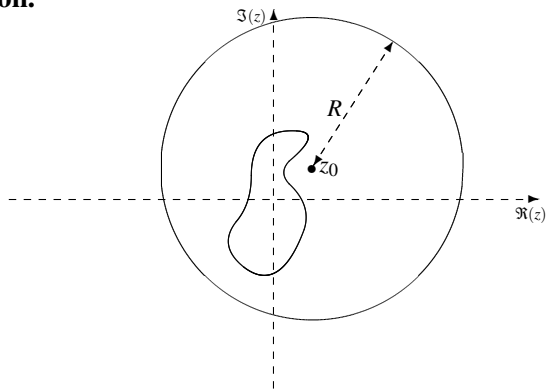




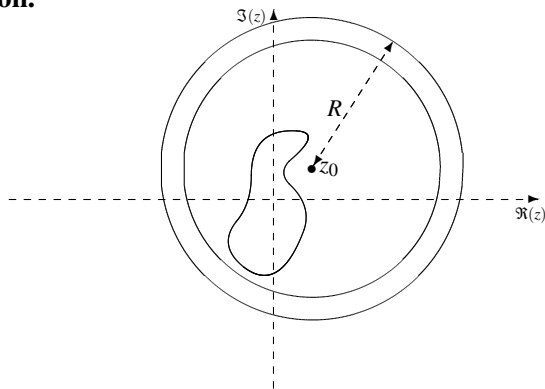
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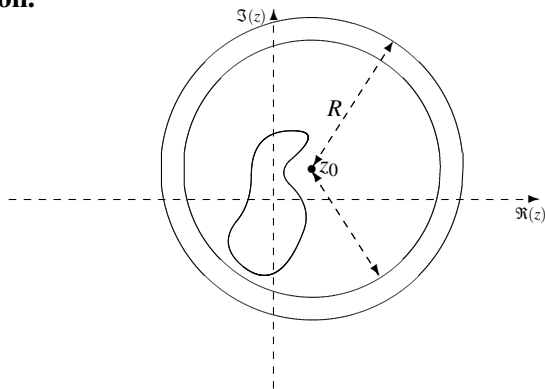
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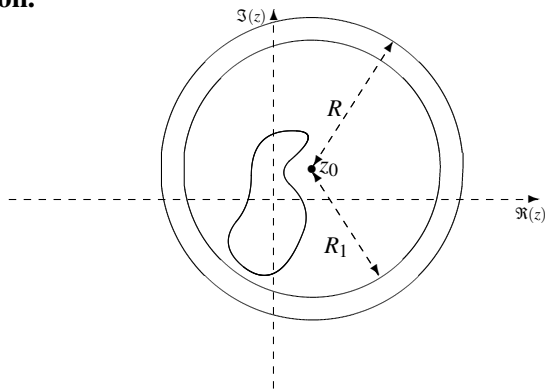
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## Theorem.

**Theorem.** Let the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z - z_0)^n$  have circle of convergence  $|z - z_0| = R$  and let  $f(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z - z_0)^n$  for all  $z$  in the circle of convergence.

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## **Theorem.**

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**Theorem.** *If the doubly infinite series  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n(z - z_0)^n$  converges to  $f(z)$  at all points inside an annular domain  $r < |z - z_0| < R$  with  $R > r \geq 0$ , then it is the Laurent series expansion of the function  $f$  about  $z_0$ .*

**Proof.** Let  $r_0 < R_0$  be so that  $r < r_0 < R_0 < R$ . From the way series work, the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(z - z_0)^n$  converges uniformly for

$0 \leq |z - z_0| < R_0$  and the series  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^0 c_n(z - z_0)^n$  converges uniformly

for  $r_0 < |z - z_0| < \infty$ . Thus  $f$  is analytic for  $r_0 < |z - z_0| < R_0$ , and because we can let  $r_0 \rightarrow r$  and  $R_0 \rightarrow R$ ,  $f$  is analytic for

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## Theorem.

## **Theorem. Leibniz' Rule.**

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$$\begin{aligned}(gh)^{(n+1)}(z) &= \frac{d}{dz} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} g^{(k)}(z)h^{(n-k)}(z) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left( g^{(k+1)}(z)h^{(n-k)}(z) + g^{(k)}(z)h^{(n-k+1)}(z) \right)\end{aligned}$$

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 &= \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \binom{n}{j-1} g^{(j)}(z) h^{(n+1-j)}(z) + \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} g^{(k)}(z) h^{(n+1-k)}(z) \\
 &= \binom{n}{n} g^{(n+1)}(z) h^{(0)}(z) + \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j-1} g^{(j)}(z) h^{(n+1-j)}(z) \\
 &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} g^{(k)}(z) h^{(n+1-k)}(z) + \binom{n}{0} g^{(0)}(z) h^{(n+1)}(z)
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## Theorem.

**Theorem.** If  $g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z - z_0)^n$  and  $h(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(z - z_0)^n$  converge at all points inside a circle  $|z - z_0| < R$  of nonzero radius  $R > 0$ , then the function  $f := gh$  has a power series expansion there, too, and the coefficients of its expansion are  $c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k}$ .

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## Example.

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## Example.

**Example.** Expand  $\frac{1}{\cos(z)}$  into a power series around 0.

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(—)

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$$1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \left| \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 1 \\ 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\ \hline \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{24} + \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \end{array} \right.$$



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$$1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \left( \begin{array}{r} 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} \\ \hline 1 \\ (-) \quad 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\ \hline \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{24} + \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \end{array} \right)$$

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\
 \left( \begin{array}{r}
 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} \\
 \hline
 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{24} + \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{4} + \frac{z^6}{48} + \dots
 \end{array} \right)
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 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} \\
 \hline
 1 \\
 (-) \quad 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{24} + \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\
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 \hline
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 \end{array}
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 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{5z^4}{24} \\ \hline 1 \\ (-) \quad 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\ \hline \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{24} + \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\ (-) \quad \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{4} + \frac{z^6}{48} + \dots \\ \hline \frac{5z^4}{24} - \frac{7z^6}{360} + \dots \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\
 \left[ \begin{array}{r}
 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{5z^4}{24} \\
 \hline
 1 \\
 (-) \quad 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{24} + \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\
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 \hline
 1 \\
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 \hline
 \frac{61z^6}{720} + \dots
 \end{array}$$

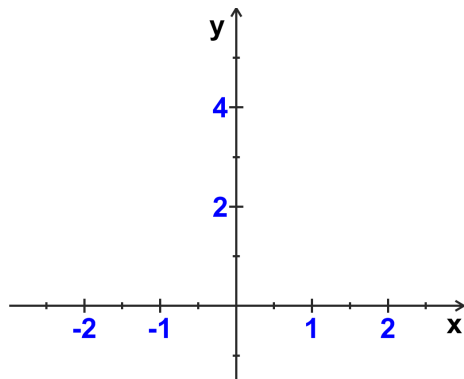


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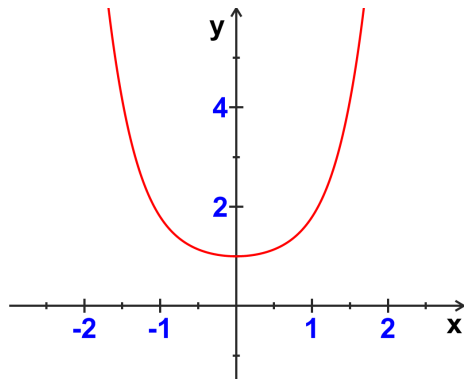
$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \quad \left| \begin{array}{l}
 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{5z^4}{24} + \frac{61z^6}{720} + \dots \\
 \hline
 1 \\
 (-) \quad 1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{24} + \frac{z^6}{720} + \dots \\
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 \frac{61z^6}{720} + \dots
 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

# Graphical Double Check (Polynomial: Red, $1/\cos(x)$ : Blue)

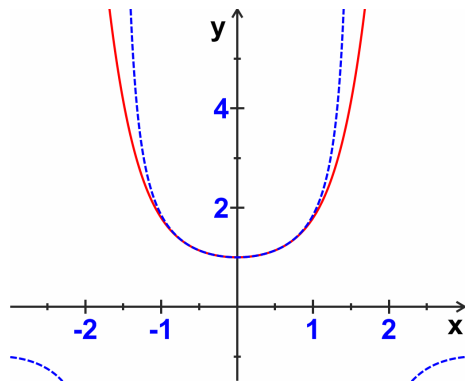
## Graphical Double Check (Polynomial: Red, $1/\cos(x)$ : Blue)



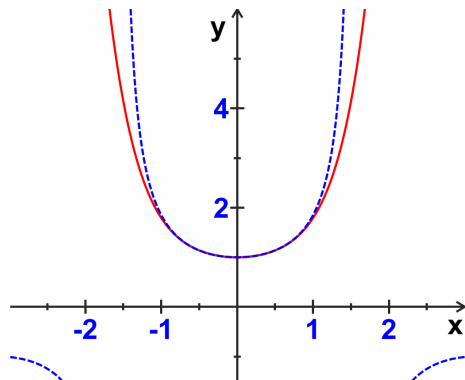
## Graphical Double Check (Polynomial: Red, $1/\cos(x)$ : Blue)



## Graphical Double Check (Polynomial: Red, $1/\cos(x)$ : Blue)



## Graphical Double Check (Polynomial: Red, $1/\cos(x)$ : Blue)



YEAH!