

10.7 Power Series

Note Title

٢٣/٥/٢٦

مقدمة: متسلسلات (القوى) هي متسلسلات لها صفاتية تتحوى على متغير x وباختصار تسمى (المقدمة) وهي متسلسلات قد تكون تقاربية فيبعدها عن x وهي نفس (المقدمة) تكون بناءً على عند قيم x لـ c_n دينم (المعامل) مع متسلسلات (القوى) على x دوال عند قيم x التي تكون تقاربية عنها رياضي عبار عن جمع رياضي، رياضي، جداء، احتفاظات، وغيرها.

DEFINITIONS A power series about $x = 0$ is a series of the form

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \cdots + c_n x^n + \cdots \quad (1)$$

A power series about $x = a$ is a series of the form

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x - a)^n = c_0 + c_1 (x - a) + c_2 (x - a)^2 + \cdots + c_n (x - a)^n + \cdots \quad (2)$$

in which the center a and the coefficients $c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n, \dots$ are constants.

نلاحظ أن متسلسلة (القوى) حول $x=0$ هي حالة خاصة من متسلسلة (القوى) حول $x=a$.

Illustration:

1) The series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots$ is a power series with center $a=0$ and coefficients $c_n = 1$. Clearly this series is geometric with first term $a_1 = 1$ and ratio $r = x$, so it converges when $|x| < 1$ to $\frac{1}{1-x}$. Hence we can write

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$

2) The series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^n (x - 2)^n = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x - 2) + \frac{1}{4}(x - 2)^2 - \cdots$ is a power series about $a=2$ with coefficients $c_n = \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^n$. It is G.S. with $a_1 = 1$ and $r = \frac{-(x-2)}{2}$, so

it converges when $\left| \frac{-(x-2)}{2} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow -2 < x-2 < 2$

or $0 < x < 4$, and the sum is $\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{2-x}{2} \right)} = \frac{2}{x}$
Therefore, $\forall x \in (0, 4)$,

$$\frac{2}{x} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x-2) + \frac{1}{4}(x-2)^2 - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^n (x-2)^n.$$

Radius and Interval of Convergence:

ما يسمى بأمثلة توضيحية، نجد أسلوب متسلسلات (القوى) لآنائه
هل المتسلسلة تقارب أم لا؟ مما كان يتعلّم من المتسلسلات (العادية)
إذن أنا أسلوب "أبيه تكون متسلسلة (القوى) تقارب أم لا؟"

لاظظ أنه لأى متسلسلة قوى

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-a)^n = c_0 + c_1(x-a) + c_2(x-a)^2 + \dots$$

فإنما بالتأكيد تكون تقارب عند $x=a$ حيث a هو مركز.

بالتالي (النتيجة) (راجح الكتاب)، فإنها لأى متسلسلة قوى $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x-a)^n$ يتحقق حاله واحدة وهو الحاله (الحاله العاديه):

ـ تكون تقارب في جميع المدى على \mathbb{R} .

ـ تكون تقارب عند نقطة واحدة فقط (مركز).

ـ تكون تقارب على نصف دائرة ومتناهية حول a حيث $0 < R < \infty$ وحدودها $a+R$ و $a-R$

مطابق على النصف الدائري $(a-R, a+R)$ وبطبيعته خارجها \neq أبداً عن $a+R / a-R$ (حدود) تكون تقارب في كلها.



ـ يُعرف (الرَّدْمَ) R في (ج) على أنه رُدْمَ تقارب (العادي)
في هذه (الحاله تكون) متسلسلة تقارب (عادي) إذا $|x-a| < R$ أو $|x-a| > R$
 $x \in (a-R, a+R)$.

ـ في (الحاله) (ب) نعرف (الرَّدْمَ) $R = \infty$ إذا $|x-a| < \infty$ أو $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

ـ في (الحاله) (ب) نعرف $R = 0$ في كلها $x \in (a-R, a+R)$.

ـ نعرف نصف دائرة (العادي) على أنها كل نصف دائرة تكون متسلسلة
تقارب في كلها / وهي قد تكون مفتوحة أو مغلقة أو رأسين مفتوحة.

- إذاً كانت مسألة المدعى هي مسألة هندسية (أي تقرير الأسئلة الهندسية أعلاه) فإنه عليه إيجاد نصف قطر المتراب ونتره المتراب بجهة مخلال جمل ٢١ و ٢٣ فـ هذه الحالة تكون مسألة المدعى إذاً كانت نتره المتراب محددة بناءً على ذلك وخارج الفترة أياً صرفاً، تكون تقاريبية فقط عند نقاطها (ال胤). •
- إذاً كانت مسألة المدعى ليست هندسية / بياناً نستخدم اختبار النسبة (أو العنصر) لـ إيجاد نصف قطر المتراب / وفي حال كانت نتره المتراب محددة تكون مسألة تقاريبية تقارب مطلقاً على نقاطها داخل الفترة وبناءً على ذلك فإن نتره المتراب / نـ المتراب (محدودة) ضمن هذه الحالة مخصوصاً من قدرة بل لا يحتمل غيرها - لا يحتمل هنا أنه لا يوجد احتمالية لـ المتراب لـ المتراب (أي خرق) . في هذه الحالة تكون $a_n \rightarrow 0$.

How to Test a Power Series for Convergence

1. Use the Ratio Test (or Root Test) to find the interval where the series converges absolutely. Ordinarily, this is an open interval

$$|x - a| < R \quad \text{or} \quad a - R < x < a + R.$$

2. If the interval of absolute convergence is finite, test for convergence or divergence at each endpoint, as in Examples 3a and b. Use a Comparison Test, the Integral Test, or the Alternating Series Test.
 3. If the interval of absolute convergence is $a - R < x < a + R$, the series diverges for $|x - a| > R$ (it does not even converge conditionally) because the n th term does not approach zero for those values of x .

Examples: Find the radius and the interval of convergence of the following power series:

$$I) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

Sol: The series of abs. values is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{n}$

Using root test:

$$p = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = |x|$$

So the series converges when $\rho < 1$ or $|x| < 1$
 $\Rightarrow -1 < x < 1$

Hence the radius of convergence

$$R = \frac{1 - (-1)}{2} = \boxed{1}$$

[$\rho = \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|}$]

at $x = -1$: The power series is

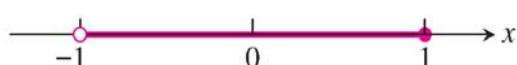
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2n-1}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{n}$$

which is divergent. (harmonic series)

at $x = 1$: The power series is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$

which is alternating harmonic series, so it converges conditionally.

Therefore, the interval of convergence is $\boxed{(-1, 1]}$



2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$

Sol: The series of abs. values is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$.

Using ratio test:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|^{2n+1}}{|x|^{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x|^2 \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} = |x|^2 \end{aligned}$$

so the series of abs. values conv. when $|x|^2 < 1 \Rightarrow |x| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1$.

so the radius of conv. is

$$R = \frac{1 - (-1)}{2} = \boxed{1}$$

at $x = -1$: The series is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (-1)^{2n-1}}{2^n - 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^n - 1}$

The series of abs. values is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n - 1}$ which is divergent by DCT ($b_n = \frac{1}{2^n}$, $\sum b_n$ diverges, and $\lim \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{1}{2}$).

Now by AST, $u_n = \frac{1}{2^n - 1} \rightarrow$

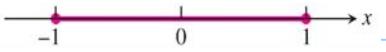
- (i) $u_n > 0, \forall n \geq 1$
- (ii) $u_n = \frac{-2}{(2^n - 1)^2} < 0 \text{ so } u_n \rightarrow 0$

(iii) $u_n \rightarrow 0$,

so it converges

at $x = 1$: The series is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^n - 1}$ which is conv. conditionally as above.

Therefore the interval of convergence is $[-1, 1]$.



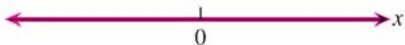
3) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$

Sol: The series of abs. values is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|x|^n}{n!}$.

Using ratio test:

$$r = \lim \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{|x|^n} = \lim \frac{|x|}{n+1} = 0 \quad \forall x$$

Note that $r = 0 < 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, hence the radius of convergence is $R = \infty$ and the interval of conv. is $(-\infty, \infty)$.



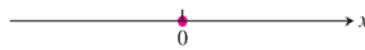
4) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n! x^n$

Sol: The series of abs. values is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n! |x|^n$.

$$r = \lim \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim \frac{(n+1)! |x|^{n+1}}{n! |x|^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) |x| = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \\ \infty, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

So $|r| < 1$ only if $x=0$, and hence the radius of conv. is $R=0$, and the series converges when $x=0$.



$$5) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (4x+1)^n$$

Sol: ملخصاً ببرهنة متباينة القيمة المطلقة إذا أردنا حساب $\sqrt{4x+1}$ حيث $r = -(4x+1)$, $a = 1$ يعني أن $|r| < 1$ يعني أن $4x+1 > -1$ يعني أن $x > -\frac{1}{2}$

$$|r| < 1 \Rightarrow |4x+1| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < 4x+1 < 1 \Rightarrow -2 < 4x < 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x < 0.$$

$$\text{So the radius of convergence } R = \frac{0 - (-\frac{1}{2})}{2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

and the interval of convergence is $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

ملاحظة: نعم يتحقق الشرط $|r| < 1$ في $x = 0$ حيث $r = -1$ و $r = 1$ ليس في المدى

$$6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (4x-1)^n}{3^n \sqrt{n+1}}$$

Sol: The series of abs. values is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|4x-1|^n}{3^n \sqrt{n+1}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{By ratio test: } r &= \lim \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim \frac{|4x-1|}{3} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+2}} \\ &= \frac{|4x-1|}{3}. \text{ Now, } r < 1 \text{ when} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{|4x-1|}{3} < 1 \quad \text{or} \quad |4x-1| < 3 \Rightarrow -3 < 4x-1 < 3$$

$$\Rightarrow -2 < 4x < 4, \text{ so } -\frac{1}{2} < x < 1. \text{ Hence} \\ \text{the radius of conv. is } R = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\text{At } x = -\frac{1}{2}: \text{ The series is } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (-3)^n}{3^n \sqrt{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2n}}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}.$$

By LCT, $b_n = \frac{1}{f_n}$, $\sum b_n$ div. and $\lim \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$ diverges.

At $x=1$: The series is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^n}{3^n \sqrt{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$

The series of abs. values $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$ diverges.

So by AST, $u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$

i) $u_n > 0 \forall n$, (ii) $u_n = (-\frac{1}{2})(n+1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} < 0$, so
 $u_n \rightarrow 0$, and (iii) $u_n \rightarrow 0$,

so the series converges conditionally at $x=1$.
 Therefore the interval of convergence is $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1]$.

Operations on Power Series

THEOREM 19—The Series Multiplication Theorem for Power Series If $A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ and $B(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$ converge absolutely for $|x| < R$, and

$$c_n = a_0 b_n + a_1 b_{n-1} + a_2 b_{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-1} b_1 + a_n b_0 = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k},$$

then $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ converges absolutely to $A(x)B(x)$ for $|x| < R$:

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n.$$

Illustration:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) \\
 &= (1 + x + x^2 + \cdots) \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots \right) \quad \text{Multiply second series...} \\
 &= \underbrace{\left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots \right)}_{\text{by 1}} + \underbrace{\left(x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^4}{3} - \cdots \right)}_{\text{by } x} + \underbrace{\left(x^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^5}{3} - \cdots \right)}_{\text{by } x^2} + \cdots \\
 &= x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{5x^3}{6} - \frac{x^4}{6} \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

and gather the first four powers.

THEOREM 21—The Term-by-Term Differentiation Theorem

If $\sum c_n(x - a)^n$ has radius of convergence $R > 0$, it defines a function

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x - a)^n \quad \text{on the interval } a - R < x < a + R.$$

This function f has derivatives of all orders inside the interval, and we obtain the derivatives by differentiating the original series term by term:

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n (x - a)^{n-1},$$

$$f''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) c_n (x - a)^{n-2},$$

and so on. Each of these derived series converges at every point of the interval $a - R < x < a + R$.

THEOREM 22—The Term-by-Term Integration Theorem

Suppose that

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x - a)^n$$

converges for $a - R < x < a + R$ ($R > 0$). Then

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \frac{(x - a)^{n+1}}{n + 1}$$

converges for $a - R < x < a + R$ and

$$\int f(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \frac{(x - a)^{n+1}}{n + 1} + C$$

for $a - R < x < a + R$.

Examples: 1) Find Series for f' and f'' if

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol: } f'(x) &= \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}, \quad -1 < x < 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} = 2 + 6x + 12x^2 + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2}, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$

2) Find Series for $f(x) = \tan^{-1}x$, $g(x) = \ln x$.

Sol: Recall that $\tan^{-1}x = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$

But $\frac{1}{1+t^2}$ is the sum of the G.S. with $a=1$ and

$$r = -t^2, \text{ so,}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+t^2} = 1 - t^2 + t^4 - t^6 + t^8 - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^{2n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tan^{-1}x &= \int_0^x 1 - t^2 + t^4 - t^6 + t^8 - \dots dt \\ &= x - \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{t^7}{7} + \dots \right]_0^x \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

This series converges when $-1 < -t^2 < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1$.

For $g(x) = \ln x = \int_1^x \frac{dt}{t}$, and

$$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{1-(1-t)} = \frac{a}{1-r}, \quad -1 < t-1 < 1$$

∴ $r = 1-t = -(t-1)$ (لما t ينتمي إلى $(0, 1)$ مجموع

$$\frac{1}{t} = 1 - (t-1) + (t-1)^2 - (t-1)^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (t-1)^n, \quad 0 < t < 1$$

$$\therefore \ln x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_1^x (-1)^n (t-1)^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(t-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_1^x$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-1)^{n+1}}{n+1}, \quad 0 < x < 2$$

$$= (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} - \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} + \dots$$

Example: Find the radius and the interval of conv. of the following Series:

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

Sol: The series of abs. values $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n |3x-1|^n}{n^3 + 1}$

Using ratio test: $r = \lim \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)|3x-1|^{n+1}}{(n+1)^3 + 1} \cdot \frac{n^3 + 1}{n|3x-1|^n}$

$$= |3x-1| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{n^3 + 1}{(n+1)^3 + 1} \right) = |3x-1|$$

which is conv. when $r < 1$ or $|3x-1| < 1$

$$-1 < 3x-1 < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < 3x < 2$$

$\therefore 0 < x < \frac{2}{3}$. So the radius of conv. is $R = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

At $x=0$: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n (-1)^n}{n^3 + 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^3 + 1}$.

This series converges by LCT, where $b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$, $\sum b_n$ conv. and $\lim \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$.

At $x = \frac{2}{3}$: The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n (3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} - 1)^n}{n^3 + 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{n^3 + 1}$

The series of abs. values is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^3 + 1}$ which is convergent.

So $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{n^3 + 1}$ conv. abs.

Therefore the interval of convergence is $[0, \frac{2}{3}]$.

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}} (c-x)^n$$

Sol: The series has the form $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}} (-x-c)^n$
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{\sqrt{n+1}} (x-c)^n.$ (So it is Power series)

The series of abs. values is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}} |x-c|^n$

Using ratio test: $\rho = \lim \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim \frac{n+1}{\sqrt{n+2}} |x-c| \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{(n+1)|x-c|}$

$$= |x-c| < 1 \text{ when } c-1 < x < c+1.$$

so the radius of conv. is $R = \frac{(c+1)-(c-1)}{2} = \boxed{1}$

At $x = c-1$: The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{\sqrt{n+1}} (-1)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$

which is divergent since $a_n \rightarrow \infty \neq 0$.

At $x = c+1$: The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{\sqrt{n+1}} i^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$

which is alternating series with $u_n = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}} \rightarrow \infty \neq 0$,
 so $\lim \frac{(-1)^n n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$ d.n.e. Thus the series div.

Hence the interval of conv. is $(c-1, c+1)$.

3) Find a Series for the fun $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$

Sol: $\ln(1+x) = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t}$, and $\frac{1}{1+t} = \frac{1}{1-(t)} = \frac{1}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-t}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+t} = 1 - t + t^2 - t^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^n, \quad -1 < t < 1$$

$$\therefore \ln(1+x) = \left[t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^4}{4} + \dots \right] = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$