

# Convergence of Power Series

①

Defn: A power series centered at  $a \in \mathbb{C}$  is a series of the form  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-a)^n$ , where  $c_n \in \mathbb{C}$  for  $n \geq 1$ .

Thm: Given a power series centered at  $a \in \mathbb{C}$ , say,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-a)^n, \text{ there exists an } R \geq 0$$

(with  $R = \infty$  possible) such that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-a)^n \text{ converges absolutely for } |z-a| < R$$

and diverges for  $|z-a| > R$ . Moreover, if  $0 < r < R$ , then the conv. is uniform for all  $|z-a| < r$ .

Note: for  $|z-a| = R$ , the series might converge or diverge for various such  $z$ .

Lemma: Suppose  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-a)^n$  converges for some  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ , and  $|w-a| < |z-a|$ . Then  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (w-a)^n$  converges absolutely.

pf: Since  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-a)^n$  converges,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n (z-a)^n = 0$

by the Divergence Test, from which it follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |c_n (z-a)^n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |c_n| \cdot |z-a|^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |c_n| \cdot r^n = 0$$

(where  $r = |z-a|$ ). But then there must exist and  $M \geq 0$  s.t.  $|c_n| \cdot r^n \leq M$  for all  $n$ , so

$$\text{(as } |w-a| < |z-a| = r), \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |c_n (w-a)^n| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |c_n| \cdot r^n \left(\frac{|w-a|}{r}\right)^n$$

$$\leq M \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{|w-a|}{r}\right)^n, \text{ which is a conv. geometric series.}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (w-a)^n \text{ convs. abs. } //$$

of: (of the Thm)

(2)

Let  $R = \sup \left\{ |z-a| \mid \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-a)^n \text{ convs.} \right\}$ .

If  $R = 0$ , there is nothing to do...

Suppose  $R > 0$  and  $|z-a| < R$ . By the def'n of  $R$ , there is some  $z_1$ , with  $|z_1-a| < R$  s.t.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z_1-a)^n$  convs. By the Lemma,

since  $|z-a| < |z_1-a|$  and  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z_1-a)^n$  convs,

it follows that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-a)^n$  convs. absolutely, as required.

On the other hand, if  $|z-a| > R$ , then  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z-a)^n$  diverges by the def'n of  $R$ .

[The "Moreover" part is left to the reader ... you can check the proof in the textbook, too.]

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