

# Cultivating Complex Analysis: Power series (2.3 part 3)

Jiří Lebl

Departemento pri Matematiko de Oklahoma Ŝtata Universitato

Let  $K \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a set. A power series  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  *converges uniformly absolutely* for  $z \in K$  when  $\sum |c_n||z - p|^n$  converges uniformly for  $z \in K$ .

Let  $K \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a set. A power series  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  *converges uniformly absolutely* for  $z \in K$  when  $\sum |c_n||z - p|^n$  converges uniformly for  $z \in K$ .

Suppose a series converges uniformly absolutely.

Let  $K \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a set. A power series  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  *converges uniformly absolutely* for  $z \in K$  when  $\sum |c_n||z - p|^n$  converges uniformly for  $z \in K$ .

Suppose a series converges uniformly absolutely.

It converges absolutely, so it converges,

Let  $K \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a set. A power series  $\sum c_n(z-p)^n$  converges uniformly absolutely for  $z \in K$  when  $\sum |c_n||z-p|^n$  converges uniformly for  $z \in K$ .

Suppose a series converges uniformly absolutely.

It converges absolutely, so it converges, and

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(z-p)^n - \sum_{n=0}^m c_n(z-p)^n \right| = \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} c_n(z-p)^n \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} |c_n||z-p|^n.$$

Let  $K \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a set. A power series  $\sum c_n(z-p)^n$  converges uniformly absolutely for  $z \in K$  when  $\sum |c_n||z-p|^n$  converges uniformly for  $z \in K$ .

Suppose a series converges uniformly absolutely.

It converges absolutely, so it converges, and

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(z-p)^n - \sum_{n=0}^m c_n(z-p)^n \right| = \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} c_n(z-p)^n \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} |c_n||z-p|^n.$$

The RHS  $\rightarrow 0$  uniformly in  $z \in K$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

Let  $K \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a set. A power series  $\sum c_n(z-p)^n$  converges uniformly absolutely for  $z \in K$  when  $\sum |c_n||z-p|^n$  converges uniformly for  $z \in K$ .

Suppose a series converges uniformly absolutely.

It converges absolutely, so it converges, and

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(z-p)^n - \sum_{n=0}^m c_n(z-p)^n \right| = \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} c_n(z-p)^n \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} |c_n||z-p|^n.$$

The RHS  $\rightarrow 0$  uniformly in  $z \in K$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

So a uniformly absolutely convergent series converges uniformly.

## Proposition

*Let  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  be a power series with radius of convergence  $R > 0$ . If  $0 < r < R$ , then the power series converges uniformly absolutely in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ .*



## Proposition

Let  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  be a power series with radius of convergence  $R > 0$ . If  $0 < r < R$ , then the power series converges uniformly absolutely in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ . Furthermore, let  $U = \Delta_R(p)$  if  $R < \infty$  and  $U = \mathbb{C}$  if  $R = \infty$ , and let  $K \subset U$  be compact. Then the series converges uniformly absolutely on  $K$ .

## Proposition

*Let  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  be a power series with radius of convergence  $R > 0$ . If  $0 < r < R$ , then the power series converges uniformly absolutely in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ . Furthermore, let  $U = \Delta_R(p)$  if  $R < \infty$  and  $U = \mathbb{C}$  if  $R = \infty$ , and let  $K \subset U$  be compact. Then the series converges uniformly absolutely on  $K$ .*

**Proof:** WLOG suppose  $R < \infty$  and let  $0 < r < R$ .

## Proposition

Let  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  be a power series with radius of convergence  $R > 0$ . If  $0 < r < R$ , then the power series converges uniformly absolutely in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ . Furthermore, let  $U = \Delta_R(p)$  if  $R < \infty$  and  $U = \mathbb{C}$  if  $R = \infty$ , and let  $K \subset U$  be compact. Then the series converges uniformly absolutely on  $K$ .

**Proof:** WLOG suppose  $R < \infty$  and let  $0 < r < R$ .

$\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  converges absolutely on  $\Delta_R(p)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\sum |c_n| r^n$  converges (and so does any tail).

## Proposition

Let  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  be a power series with radius of convergence  $R > 0$ . If  $0 < r < R$ , then the power series converges uniformly absolutely in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ . Furthermore, let  $U = \Delta_R(p)$  if  $R < \infty$  and  $U = \mathbb{C}$  if  $R = \infty$ , and let  $K \subset U$  be compact. Then the series converges uniformly absolutely on  $K$ .

**Proof:** WLOG suppose  $R < \infty$  and let  $0 < r < R$ .

$\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  converges absolutely on  $\Delta_R(p)$   $\Rightarrow \sum |c_n| r^n$  converges (and so does any tail).

So for  $z \in \overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ ,

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |c_n| |z - p|^n - \sum_{n=0}^m |c_n| |z - p|^n \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} |c_n| r^n.$$

## Proposition

Let  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  be a power series with radius of convergence  $R > 0$ . If  $0 < r < R$ , then the power series converges uniformly absolutely in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ . Furthermore, let  $U = \Delta_R(p)$  if  $R < \infty$  and  $U = \mathbb{C}$  if  $R = \infty$ , and let  $K \subset U$  be compact. Then the series converges uniformly absolutely on  $K$ .

**Proof:** WLOG suppose  $R < \infty$  and let  $0 < r < R$ .

$\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  converges absolutely on  $\Delta_R(p)$   $\Rightarrow \sum |c_n|r^n$  converges (and so does any tail).

So for  $z \in \overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ ,

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |c_n| |z - p|^n - \sum_{n=0}^m |c_n| |z - p|^n \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} |c_n| r^n.$$

The RHS, which does not depend on  $z$ , goes to zero as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

## Proposition

Let  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  be a power series with radius of convergence  $R > 0$ . If  $0 < r < R$ , then the power series converges uniformly absolutely in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ . Furthermore, let  $U = \Delta_R(p)$  if  $R < \infty$  and  $U = \mathbb{C}$  if  $R = \infty$ , and let  $K \subset U$  be compact. Then the series converges uniformly absolutely on  $K$ .

**Proof:** WLOG suppose  $R < \infty$  and let  $0 < r < R$ .

$\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  converges absolutely on  $\Delta_R(p)$   $\Rightarrow \sum |c_n| r^n$  converges (and so does any tail).

So for  $z \in \overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ ,

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |c_n| |z - p|^n - \sum_{n=0}^m |c_n| |z - p|^n \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} |c_n| r^n.$$

The RHS, which does not depend on  $z$ , goes to zero as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

Hence  $\sum |c_n| |z - p|^n$  converges uniformly in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ .

## Proposition

Let  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  be a power series with radius of convergence  $R > 0$ . If  $0 < r < R$ , then the power series converges uniformly absolutely in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ . Furthermore, let  $U = \Delta_R(p)$  if  $R < \infty$  and  $U = \mathbb{C}$  if  $R = \infty$ , and let  $K \subset U$  be compact. Then the series converges uniformly absolutely on  $K$ .

**Proof:** WLOG suppose  $R < \infty$  and let  $0 < r < R$ .

$\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  converges absolutely on  $\Delta_R(p)$   $\Rightarrow \sum |c_n| r^n$  converges (and so does any tail).

So for  $z \in \overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ ,

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |c_n| |z - p|^n - \sum_{n=0}^m |c_n| |z - p|^n \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} |c_n| r^n.$$

The RHS, which does not depend on  $z$ , goes to zero as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

Hence  $\sum |c_n| |z - p|^n$  converges uniformly in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ .

If  $K \subset \Delta_R(p)$  is compact,  $\exists r < R$  such that  $K \subset \Delta_r(p)$

## Proposition

Let  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  be a power series with radius of convergence  $R > 0$ . If  $0 < r < R$ , then the power series converges uniformly absolutely in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ . Furthermore, let  $U = \Delta_R(p)$  if  $R < \infty$  and  $U = \mathbb{C}$  if  $R = \infty$ , and let  $K \subset U$  be compact. Then the series converges uniformly absolutely on  $K$ .

**Proof:** WLOG suppose  $R < \infty$  and let  $0 < r < R$ .

$\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  converges absolutely on  $\Delta_R(p) \Rightarrow \sum |c_n| r^n$  converges (and so does any tail).

So for  $z \in \overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ ,

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |c_n| |z - p|^n - \sum_{n=0}^m |c_n| |z - p|^n \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} |c_n| r^n.$$

The RHS, which does not depend on  $z$ , goes to zero as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

Hence  $\sum |c_n| |z - p|^n$  converges uniformly in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ .

If  $K \subset \Delta_R(p)$  is compact,  $\exists r < R$  such that  $K \subset \Delta_r(p)$   
(consider an open cover of  $K$  by discs  $\Delta_r(p)$  for all  $r < R$ ).



## Proposition

Let  $\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  be a power series with radius of convergence  $R > 0$ . If  $0 < r < R$ , then the power series converges uniformly absolutely in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ . Furthermore, let  $U = \Delta_R(p)$  if  $R < \infty$  and  $U = \mathbb{C}$  if  $R = \infty$ , and let  $K \subset U$  be compact. Then the series converges uniformly absolutely on  $K$ .

**Proof:** WLOG suppose  $R < \infty$  and let  $0 < r < R$ .

$\sum c_n(z - p)^n$  converges absolutely on  $\Delta_R(p) \Rightarrow \sum |c_n| r^n$  converges (and so does any tail).

So for  $z \in \overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ ,

$$\left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |c_n| |z - p|^n - \sum_{n=0}^m |c_n| |z - p|^n \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{\infty} |c_n| r^n.$$

The RHS, which does not depend on  $z$ , goes to zero as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

Hence  $\sum |c_n| |z - p|^n$  converges uniformly in  $\overline{\Delta_r(p)}$ .

If  $K \subset \Delta_R(p)$  is compact,  $\exists r < R$  such that  $K \subset \Delta_r(p)$   
(consider an open cover of  $K$  by discs  $\Delta_r(p)$  for all  $r < R$ ).

The result follows. □

Let us mention a couple of useful results as exercises.

Let us mention a couple of useful results as exercises.

**Exercise:** (Weierstrass  $M$ -test) Let  $X$  be a set and  $f_n: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is a sequence of functions such that  $|f_n(x)| \leq M_n$  for all  $x \in X$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Let us mention a couple of useful results as exercises.

**Exercise:** (Weierstrass  $M$ -test) Let  $X$  be a set and  $f_n: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is a sequence of functions such that  $|f_n(x)| \leq M_n$  for all  $x \in X$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

If  $\sum M_n < \infty$ , then  $\sum f_n(x)$  converges uniformly absolutely on  $X$ .

Let us mention a couple of useful results as exercises.

**Exercise:** (Weierstrass  $M$ -test) Let  $X$  be a set and  $f_n: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is a sequence of functions such that  $|f_n(x)| \leq M_n$  for all  $x \in X$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

If  $\sum M_n < \infty$ , then  $\sum f_n(x)$  converges uniformly absolutely on  $X$ .

**Exercise:** Suppose  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  and  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n z^n$  have a radius of convergence at least  $r > 0$ . Show that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) z^n$  has a radius of convergence at least  $r$  and converges to the sum of the two series.