

5. Find the interval of convergence of the power series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n+2^n)(n+2^{-n})}$.

$$C_n = \frac{1}{(n+2^n) \cdot (n+2^{-n})} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|C_{n+1}|}{|C_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1+2^{n+1}) \cdot (n+1+2^{-(n+1)})}}{\frac{1}{(n+2^n) \cdot (n+2^{-n})}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n \cdot 2^{-n} + 1) \cdot (1 + n^{-1} \cdot 2^{-n})}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{-(n+1)} + 1 \cdot (1 + n^{-1} + n^{-1} \cdot 2^{-(n+1)})} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(0+1) \cdot (1+0)}{(0+1) \cdot (1+0+0)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow R=2$$

$$\underline{x=2}: \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{(n+2^n) \cdot (n+2^{-n})} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{(n \cdot 2^n + 1) \cdot (n+2^{-n})} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n \cdot 2^{-n} + 1) \cdot (n+2^{-n})}$$

$$c = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n \cdot 2^{-n} + 1) \cdot (n+2^{-n})}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n \cdot 2^{-n} + 1) \cdot (1 + n^{-1} \cdot 2^{-n})} = \frac{1}{(0+1) \cdot (1+0)} = 1$$

Since $c=1 > 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverges (the harmonic series),

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{(n+2^n) \cdot (n+2^{-n})}$ diverges by LCT.

$$\underline{x=-2}: \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n+2^n) \cdot (n+2^{-n})} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{(n+2^n) \cdot (n+2^{-n})} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n \cdot 2^{-n} + 1) \cdot (n+2^{-n})}$$

Let $b_n = \frac{1}{(n \cdot 2^{-n} + 1) \cdot (n+2^{-n})}$. Then $b_n > 0$ for $n \geq 1$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$.

Moreover $b_n > b_{n+1}$ for sufficiently large n because:

$$(n+1) \cdot 2^{-(n+1)} + 1 \cdot (n+1+2^{-(n+1)}) > 1 \cdot (n+1) = n+1 > n + (n^2 + 1 + n \cdot 2^{-n}) \cdot 2^{-n} = (n \cdot 2^{-n} + 1) \cdot (n+2^{-n})$$

as $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^2 + 1 + n \cdot 2^{-n}) \cdot 2^{-n} = 0 \Rightarrow (n^2 + 1 + n \cdot 2^{-n}) \cdot 2^{-n} < 1$ for sufficiently large n .

Hence $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{(n+2^n) \cdot (n+2^{-n})}$ converges by AST.

The interval of convergence of the power series is $[-2, 2)$.