

Wichtige Grenzwerte ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \sqrt[n]{a} \rightarrow 1 & \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e & \frac{a^n}{n!} \rightarrow 0 \\
 \sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow 1 & \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e & \frac{n^n}{n!} \rightarrow \infty \\
 \sqrt[n]{n!} \rightarrow \infty & \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e^x & \frac{a^n}{n^k} \rightarrow \infty \begin{cases} a > 1 \\ k \text{ fest} \end{cases} \\
 \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{n!} \rightarrow \frac{1}{e} & \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e^{-x} & a^n n^k \rightarrow 0 \begin{cases} |a| < 1 \\ k \text{ fest} \end{cases} \\
 & & \binom{a}{n} \rightarrow 0, \quad a > -1
 \end{array}$$

Potenzreihen

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n & \text{für } x \in \mathbb{R} \\
 \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} & \text{für } x \in \mathbb{R} \\
 \cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} & \text{für } x \in \mathbb{R} \\
 \sinh x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} & \text{für } x \in \mathbb{R} \\
 \cosh x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} x^{2n} & \text{für } x \in \mathbb{R} \\
 \arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} & \text{für } |x| < 1 \\
 \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n & \text{für } -1 < x \leq 1 \\
 \ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n & \text{für } -1 < x \leq 1 \\
 \sqrt{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n} x^n & \text{für } |x| \leq 1 \\
 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} x^n & \text{für } |x| < 1
 \end{array}$$

Besondere Reihen

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots = \infty \\
 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots = \ln 2 \\
 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots = e \\
 1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \dots = \frac{1}{e} \\
 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots = 2 \\
 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{4} \\
 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \\
 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \\
 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}
 \end{array}$$

Spezielle Reihen

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{geometrische Reihe} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad \text{für } |x| < 1 \\
 \text{endliche geom. Reihe} & \sum_{n=0}^k x^n = \frac{1-x^{k+1}}{1-x} \quad \text{für } |x| \neq 1 \\
 \text{harmonische Reihe} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x} \quad \text{konvergent} \Leftrightarrow x > 1 \\
 \text{binomische Reihe} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{r}{n} x^n = (1+x)^r \quad \begin{array}{l} |x| \leq 1, r > 0 \\ |x| < 1, r < 0 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Quelle

MERZIGER, GERHARD; WIRTH, THOMAS:
Repetitorium der höheren Mathematik.
 4. Auflage, Binomi Verlag, Hannover 1999.