Provo 3-Colcula II.

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O10 questos:
$$\frac{\pi_5}{1} = \text{CONVER}$$
. $\frac{\pi_5}{2} = \frac{3\pi_{11}}{2\pi_0 + 5}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3n+1}{2n^3+5} \right)$$

 $\frac{2\pi(2+\pi\epsilon)}{2+\epsilon n\epsilon} = \text{rethe cernar, arise bacouraxe a barasifilamile.}$

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3n^3 + n^2}{2n^3 + 5} \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n^3 \left(3 + \frac{1}{n} \right)}{n^3 \left(2 + \frac{5}{n^3} \right)} \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3 + \frac{1}{n}}{2 + \frac{5}{n^3}} \right)$$

Halculande & limite: 3+0 = 3/

Potemos observar que alsoéré $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ converge, orosin pelo fate devoca roirie convergir e $\frac{3}{2} > 0$, a voirie $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ convergente, já que ambas convergen.

Objecting
$$\sum_{x_3 + 2}^{n_3 + 2} (-1)^{n_1} = \sum_{x_3 + 2}^{n_3 + 2} (-1)^{n_1} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n_2}}{n^3 + 2} = \sum_{x_3 + 2}^{n_3 + 2} (-1)^{n_1} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n_2}}{n^3 + 2} = \sum_{x_3 + 2}^{n_3 + 2} (-1)^{n_1} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n_2}}{n^3 + 2} = \sum_{x_3 + 2}^{n_3 + 2} (-1)^{n_1} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n_2}}{n^3 + 2} = \sum_{x_3 + 2}^{n_3 + 2} (-1)^{n_1} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n_2}}{n^3 + 2} = \sum_{x_3 + 2}^{n_3 + 2} (-1)^{n_2} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n_1}}{n^3 + 2} = \sum_{x_3 + 2}^{n_3 + 2} (-1)^{n_2} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n_2}}{n^3 + 2} = \sum_{x_3 + 2}^{n_3 + 2} (-1)^{n_2} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n_2}}{n^3 + 2} = \sum_{x_3 + 2}^{n_3 + 2} (-1)^{n_3 + 2}$$

03° questos "
$$\Sigma(-3)^{n+\frac{1}{2}} 2^{n} x^{n}$$
.

The special of the section of the section of the section of
$$\frac{1}{n \cdot 3^n}$$
.

Jazenda o romostituições, varnes obter
$$(2^{n+1} \times x^{n+1})$$

Tazenda o divisões:
$$\frac{2^{n+1} \times x^{n+1}}{(n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1}}$$

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Leggl, tomor que $-\frac{3}{2} < x \leq \frac{3}{2}$.

De $x = -\frac{3}{3}$; $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2^n} (-\frac{3}{3})^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$

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→ Série de Maclaurin:

$$\frac{3_{1,1}(x) = \cos x}{3_{1,1}(x) = \cos x}$$

$$\frac{3_{1,1}(x) = \cos x}{3_{1,1}(x) = -\cos x}$$

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Calculamos:

$$\frac{1}{X^3} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{3y}{X^4} = \frac{1}{X^2}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{X^3} \cdot y\right)' = \frac{1}{X^2}}{\left(\frac{1}{X^3} \cdot y\right)' = \frac{1}{X^2}} \cdot \text{calculames a integral}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{X^3} \cdot y\right)' = \frac{1}{X^2}}{\left(\frac{1}{X^3} \cdot y\right)' = \frac{1}{X^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{X^2} = -\frac{1}{X} + C.$$

$$\frac{1}{X^3} \cdot y' = -\frac{1}{X} + C$$

$$y = X^3 \left(-\frac{1}{X} + C\right) \cdot y(2) = 4 \quad X = 2$$

$$y = -X^2 + X^3 = 4 = -4 + 8C$$

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