Documence zagasure NII

$$y' = 2 = 2x + y - 3$$
  $y = 2 - 2x + 3$ 

$$g' = (2-2x+3)' = 2'-2$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx} = (2+2) \qquad | dx$$

$$\frac{d2}{2+2} = d2e$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z+2} = \int dz$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{z+2} = \begin{vmatrix} z+2=t \\ olz=dt \end{vmatrix} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| = \ln|z+2|$$

$$\frac{x^2 dy}{dx} + xy + t = 0 \qquad y = 2^h$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \quad dy = -\frac{d^{2}}{2^{2}}$$

$$\frac{-9e^{2}d^{2}}{2^{2}de} + \frac{e}{2} + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{e}{2} - \frac{ge^{2}}{2^{2}} + 1 = 0$$

$$h = \frac{2}{3e} \begin{vmatrix} 2 = ne \\ d^{2} = helve + redu$$

$$(h + 1)de - \frac{hde + redu}{n^{2}} = 0$$

$$-\frac{gedu}{n^{2}} = -de \begin{vmatrix} -ge \\ e \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{du}{n^{2}} = \frac{de}{ge}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{n^{2}}du = \int \frac{1}{2}ede$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = e - \ln(e)$$

$$n = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{ge}{z} = e - ln(ge) \quad z = \frac{f}{g}$$

$$y = \frac{-\ln(x) - c}{x}$$

1) 
$$\underset{n=1}{\overset{n+2}{\sum}} \frac{n+2}{n^2+n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n+2=n \qquad \lim_{n\to\infty} n^2+n+1=n^2$$

OTO spageary House:

$$\int_{1}^{1} dn = (l_{1}(n)) \Big|_{1}^{2} = lin \quad l_{1}(n) - 0 = \infty - 0 = \infty$$

T.K. Lecoto-i Lasseque procequese, To procequese in lasseguence peg

2)  $\frac{E}{E} = \frac{n^{n}}{n!}$ 

OTO spageary Abicaustipe:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2nn!}{n!} = q \quad \text{space } q \le r - \text{pag designese}.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2nn!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n}}{(n+1)!} = \lim$$

lim -1 n-> 2n-ln/n)

. 
$$\frac{1}{d} > \frac{1}{4 \cdot ln(2)} > \frac{1}{6 \cdot ln(3)}$$

.  $\frac{1}{4 \cdot ln(2)} > \frac{1}{6 \cdot ln(3)}$ 

.  $\frac{1}{4 \cdot ln(2)} = 0$ 

.  $\frac{1}$ 

=> Preg exoguece

Correction with general croquines :

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} 3^n \cdot n + 3^n = 3^n \cdot n$$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3^n \cdot n}{3^n \cdot n} = \frac{-3}{n}$ 
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-3 \cdot 3^n}{3^n \cdot n} = \frac{-3}{n}$ 
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