MAT 1072/ Matematik 2

Ditiler / Seriler

1) {an} = {n-1/2 ln(1+e2n)} ditisinin limitini bulunut.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 + e^{2n} \right) \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\ln e^n - \ln \sqrt{1 + e^{2n}} \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \ln \left(\frac{e^n}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2n}}} \right)$$

$$= \ln \left(\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{e^n}{\sqrt{1 + e^{2n}}} \right) - \ln \left(\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{e^n}{e^n \sqrt{\frac{1}{e^{2n}}}} \right) = 0$$

2) $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $\alpha_{n+1} = \sqrt{3+\alpha_n} - 1$ ile verilen fant dizisi iam $\lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n = 1$ ise { anti-1 } dizisim imitini bulunuz.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}-1}{a_{n-1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3+a_n-2}}{a_{n-1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3+a_{n-1}-4}{a_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+a_n+2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{(e^n + n)^n}$ serisinin karakteri?

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^2}{(e^n+n)^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(\sqrt[n]{n})^2}{e^n+n} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow |\nabla u| \text{ testime poine your saletin.}$$

4 $\frac{2}{5} \frac{n^3}{(2n-1)!}$ Serisinin karakteri)

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!}{(2n-1)!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^3}{(2n+1)!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)^3}{(2n+1)!} = 0 < 1$$

=> Oran testine pore youkun saktur

$$\cos^2(4) \Rightarrow \frac{1+\cos^2(4+1)}{n+n^4} < \frac{1+1}{n+n^4} = \frac{2}{n+n^4} < \frac{2}{n^4}$$

=)
$$\sum \frac{1+\cos n^2}{n+n^4} \in \sum \frac{2}{n^4} P=471$$
 =) Mulcayese testine gore yaluman.

6)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n}}$$
 serisinm karakteri?

$$lm = 1 \pm 0 = 1 + 0 = 1 + 0$$
 = 1 - 1 + evin testine gone crownsale

$$\frac{2k+1}{\sqrt[3]{k^9+1}}$$
 Serisinin karahteri?

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{2k+1}{\sqrt{k^2+1}} = 2 \neq 0, \infty \implies \text{Seriler ayni karahlerli}$$

$$= \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \implies \text{Seriler ayni karahlerli}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{1}{n(1+\ln^2 n)} \begin{cases} portivif \\ sure letti \\ aralan (f'(n)(0)) \end{cases}$$
 integral testi kullanclabilir.

$$\int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{dn}{n(1+\ln^{2}n)} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{2}^{k} \frac{dx}{n(1+\ln^{2}n)} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \operatorname{creater}(u) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \operatorname{creater}(u) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \operatorname{creater}(u) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \operatorname{creater}(u) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \operatorname{creater}(u) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \operatorname{creater}(u) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \operatorname{creater}(u) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \operatorname{creater}(u) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \operatorname{creater}(u) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \operatorname{creater}(u) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\int_{m_{k}}^{m_{k}$$

lun = u
$$n=2=1$$
 u=ln? = lim (or etanlune-or etanlune)
 $\frac{dn}{n} = \frac{dn}{n}$ $n=R=1$ u=ln $R=\frac{1}{2}$ -or etanlune (sayı)

Integral yakınsak olduğundan seri yakınsaktır.

$$95\frac{1}{n+2^n}$$
 serisinin karakteri?

$$\frac{1}{n+2^n} \left\langle \frac{1}{2^n} \right\rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+2^n} \left\langle \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \right\rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1 + \ln k}{\sqrt[3]{k}} = \infty \quad \text{ve } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{k}} \quad P = \frac{1}{3} < 1 \quad \text{iraksak} \quad \text{oldyoundan limit testine}.$$

pore seri walesaleter.

$$\left(\frac{1+\ln k}{\sqrt[3]{k}} \times \frac{1+k}{\sqrt[3]{k}} \times \frac{k+k}{\sqrt[3]{k}} = k^{2/3}\right) = Mukayese testi sonua vermet)$$

$$\int_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-(1+\frac{1}{n})} \operatorname{serisinin} \operatorname{kovakteri}^{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n}}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n}} \text{ harmonly serisi its limit}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n}}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n}} \text{ harmonly serisi its limit}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 1 \mp 0$$
 Seriler ayni karakterli

12)
$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 \ln k}$$
 serisinin korakteri?

lim
$$\frac{1}{k^2 \ln k} = 0$$
, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} P = 271$ yallınscalıtır

Limit testine pore seri yakınsalıtır

$$k=2$$
 iain liky 1 => $\frac{1}{k^2 link} < \frac{1}{k^2}$ esitsizlipi $\forall k$ iain saplanmat

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 \ln k} = \frac{1}{4 \ln 2} + \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 \ln k}$$
 selvinde yestilirsa

@ kre ikun luk > 1 'dir.

(13) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)^n}{n^{n+3}}$ Serisinin kavaleteri? (15) testinde L=1 placapindan sonua vermet)

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\left(n-1\right)^n}{\frac{1}{n^{n+3}}}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^n=e^{-\frac{1}{2}}+0, \alpha \Rightarrow iki\ seri\ gynt\ karakterli$

5 1/3, p=371 yahınsak => limit testine pone seri yakınsaktır.

(14) $\alpha_1 = 1$, $\alpha_{n+1} = \frac{1+\ln n}{n} \alpha_n$ ile verilen $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n$ Serisinin kavaluterini belirleyin.

 $\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{\alpha_{N+1}}{\alpha_N}=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{1+\ln n}{n}=\lim_{N\to\infty}\frac{1}{1}=0$ or festing on festing on some festing of the serious of the seri

(15) $\alpha_1 = 2$, $\alpha_{n+1} = \frac{1+\sin n}{n}$ α_n ile verilen $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n$ serisinin kavaleterini berirteyin

Lim an 1+sinn = 021 = pron testinden seri yakınsak

(16) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-\frac{1}{n})^{n^2}$ serisinm kevaluteri?

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} (1 =) |\mathcal{B}|_{\mathcal{L}} \text{ testinden seri yalkın sake}$

17) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^n}{n+e^n}$ Serisinin kavahteri?

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{e^n}{n+e^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{e^n}{e^n(\frac{n}{e^n}+1)} = 1 = n - \text{terim testinden, iralisate}$

(18) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^n}$ serisinin karakteri?

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln 2} \left(\frac{1}{\ln 2}\right)^{n-1} - \text{permetrile seri}, \quad |r| = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot 71 \Rightarrow |raksak|$ $0 = \ln 1 \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \ln e = 1$

(19) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n} n^3$ serisinin karahteri?

Im Nem. n3 = lim te(Nn)3 = tel => Kbk testinden yakınsak

20)
$$\frac{2}{5-1+e^n}$$
 serisinin karakteri?

$$\frac{2}{1+e^n} \angle \frac{2}{e^n} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{1+e^n} \angle 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{n-1} \qquad |r| = \frac{1}{e} \angle 1 \Rightarrow gakunsak$$

$$(21) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2}$$
 Serisinin karakteri?

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^2}$$
 positif, atalan, süneleli = integral terti uggulanabilir.

$$\int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^{2}} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{2}^{R} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^{2}} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{dy}{y^{2}} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) \lim_{R \to \infty} \left(-$$

22)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{2+n}$$
 Serisinm karakteri?
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+n}{2+n} = 1 + 0 = 1$ n. terim testinden iraksaktir

23)
$$\frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \frac{4}{5!} + \cdots$$
 Serisinin toplamini bulup sonuci yorumlayin.

$$\frac{2}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{4}{5!} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{(n+2)!} \Rightarrow S_n = \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \frac{4}{5!} + \dots + \frac{n+1}{(n+2)!} = ?$$

3! 4! 5!
$$n=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{n+1+1-1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{n+2}{(n+2)!} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!}$$

$$=) \ \ \varsigma_n = \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ \varsigma_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(24)
$$\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n \ln + 3}\right)$$
 Serisinm toplamini bulunuz.

$$\ln\left(\frac{n^2+3n+2}{n(n+3)}\right) = \ln((n+1)(n+2)) - \ln(n(n+3)) = \ln(n+1) + \ln(n+2) - \ln n - \ln(n+3)$$

$$S_{n} = ln2 + ln3 - ln1 - ln4$$

$$+ ln3 + ln4 - ln2 - ln5$$

$$+ ln4 + ln5 - ln5 - ln5$$

$$+ ln4 + ln5 - ln5 - ln6$$

$$S_{n+2} = ln3 + ln(n+1) - ln(n+3)$$

$$lim_{n+2} S_{n} = lim_{n+2} (ln3 - ln(\frac{n+1}{n+3}))$$

+ lu(n+1) + lu(a+2) - lun - lu(n+3)

ifade edinit.

$$5,232323 \dots = 5 + \frac{23}{100} + \frac{23}{(100)^2} + \frac{23}{(100)^3} + \dots$$

$$= 5 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{23}{100} \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^{n-1} \qquad 0 = \frac{23}{100} \qquad r = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$|r| = \frac{1}{100} (1 \Rightarrow) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{23}{100} \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{\alpha}{1-r} = \frac{23}{100} = \frac{23}{99}$$
(Seri yalunsale)

$$5,232323 - - = 5 + \frac{23}{99} = \frac{518}{99}$$

$$\frac{26}{n^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n^2 + 3n + 1}{n^3 (n+1)^3}$$
 Serisinin toplamını bulunuz.

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

$$S_{n} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{3}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^{3}} - \frac{1}{2^{3}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^{3}} - \frac{1}{4^{2}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{(n-1)^{3}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{3}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{n^{3}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{3}}\right)$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{(n+1)^3}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^3} = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n^2 + 3n + 1}{n^3 (n+1)^3} = 1$$

27)
$$\sum_{k=3}^{\infty} ln\left(\frac{k-1}{k}\right)$$
 serisinin toplamini bulup sonucu yorumlayinit.

$$S_n = ln \frac{1}{2} + ln \frac{2}{3} + ln \frac{3}{4} + \dots + ln \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right)$$

$$= 2m \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots, \frac{n-1}{n} \right) = 2m \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$=)\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = -\infty$$

$$(28) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n-1}{\sqrt{n}(n-1)}$$
 Serisinn karakteri?

Mutlak gakınsak mi? Yani, \$\frac{2}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} yakınsak mi?

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} seuelim - \left(P = \frac{1}{2} > 1 \text{ iraksak} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2n-1}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}=2\neq0, \alpha=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}=2\neq0, \alpha=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}=2\neq0, \alpha=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}=2\neq0, \alpha=1$$

Dolayisiyla
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n-1}{\ln(n-1)}$$
 mutlah yakinsah depildir.

Sorth yoursan mi?

$$-a_n = \frac{2n-1}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}} 79$$

$$-\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{2n+1}{\sqrt{n+1} \cdot n}}{\frac{2n-1}{\sqrt{n}(n-1)}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{2n^2 - n - 1}{2n^2 - n} < 1 = 1 \quad \alpha_{n+1} < \alpha_n$$

-
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n-1}{\sqrt{n}(n-1)} = 0$$

Olduğundan Alterne seri tertine pone seri yakınsaktır, mutlak yakınsak Olmadığından sartlı yakınsaktır.

$$(29) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{100 \cos n\pi}{2n+3} \quad \text{serisinm karaliteri?}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{100 \cos n\pi}{2n+3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{100}{2n+3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left| (-1)^n \frac{100}{2n+3} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{100}{2n+3}$$
 yakınsalı mi?

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{100}{2n+3}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 50 \neq 0, \infty , \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ iralesak}$$

oldupundan limit testine pone
$$\sum_{2n+3}^{\infty} \frac{100}{2n+3}$$

Serisi iraksahter =) $\sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \frac{100}{2n+3}$ mutlah dipildir.

$$- a_{n+1} = \frac{100}{2n+3} > 0$$

$$- a_{n+1} = \frac{100}{2n+5} < \frac{100}{2n+3} = a_n$$

$$- \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{100}{2n+3} = 0$$

Muttak yakınsak olmadıpından sartlı yakınsaktır.

$$\frac{30}{5} = \frac{x^{n}}{3+2^{n}}$$
 Serisinin muttak/sarttı yakınsak ve ırakşak oldupu x de-
perlerini bulunuz.

$$x=2 \text{ iam };$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{3+2^n} \text{ Serisi } \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^n}{3+2^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^n}{2^n(\frac{3}{2^n}+1)} = 1+0 \Rightarrow n \text{ term testine point invaluation}.$$

$$x=-2$$
 iam;

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \frac{2^n}{3+2^n}}{3+2^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^n}{3+2^n} = 1 \pm 0 \text{ oldupundon alterne seri testine}$$

$$\frac{31}{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(3-2x)^k}{k^2 \ln k}} \quad \text{serisinm mutlak (sorth yakınsak ve traksak oldupu x}$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{(3-2x)^{k+1}}{(k+1)^2 \ln (k+1)} \right| \frac{k^2 \ln k}{(3-2x)^k} = |3-2x| \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(\frac{k}{k+1} \right)^2 \frac{\ln k}{\ln (k+1)}$$

$$= |3-2x| \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = |3-2x| \cdot 1$$

$$n=1$$
 iain
$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 \ln k} \text{ serisi},$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \quad P = 271 \quad \text{(yakunsak)} \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{k!} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{\ln k} = 0 \quad \text{we} \quad \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \quad \text{serisi}$$

yakınsalı olduğundan limit testine pore \$\frac{1}{k^2link} \textilise galkınsalıtır.

$$x=2$$
 iain $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{k^2 \ln k}$ afterne serisi, $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} |(-1)^k \frac{1}{k^2 \ln k}| = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 \ln k}$

yalınsak oldupundan mutlak yalımsaktır

(32)
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}$$
 |x|<1 Serisini kullanavak $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k^2+3k+2) x^{k+3}$

Serisinin yakınsadıpi fonksiyonu ve bu yakınsamanın peraeklestripi aralıpı bulunuz.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \chi^{k} = \frac{1}{1-\chi} \qquad \frac{\chi^{2}}{1-\chi} \stackrel{\text{i.e.}}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \chi^{k+2} = \frac{\chi^{2}}{1-\chi} \qquad |\chi| \downarrow 1$$

Threval
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+2) n^{k+1} = \frac{2n-n^2}{(1-n)^2}, |n| \geq 1$$

Tibreval
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+2)(k+1) \times k = \frac{2}{1-x}$$
, $|x| \in A$

$$\frac{x^{3}ile}{(4rp)} = \frac{2x^{3}}{1-n}, |x| \leq 1$$

33)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{3^n}$$
 kurvet serisinm yakınsadıpı fonksiyonu ve yakınsaklık

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+2)^n}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{3} \left(\frac{n+2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \qquad \alpha = \frac{n+2}{3}, |r| = \left|\frac{n+2}{3}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow -3 < n < 2$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \frac{(x+2)^n}{3^n} = \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{\frac{x+2}{3}}{1-\frac{x+2}{3}} = \frac{x+2}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{1-x} = \frac{x+2}{1-x} = \frac{x+2}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{1-x} = \frac{x+2}{1-x} = \frac{x+2}{1-x}$$

$$(32) \stackrel{\sim}{\geq} (n+3) \pi^{n+3}$$
 Serisinin toplamını ve yakınsaklık avalçını bulunuz.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} |x| \langle 1 | \frac{x^3 ile}{6 arp} \rangle \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n+3} = \frac{x^3}{1-x}, |x| \langle 1 | \frac{x^3 ile}{1-x} \rangle$$

Threw at
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+3) x^{n+2} = \frac{3x^2(1-x) + x^3}{(1-x)^2}$$
, |x|(1)

$$\frac{xile}{4crp}$$
 $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (n+3)x^{n+3} = \frac{3x^3(1-x)+x^4}{(1-x)^2}$, $|x| \leq 1$

toplemi

$$\frac{35}{1-n} = \frac{8}{5}n^{\frac{1}{n}}$$
, $|n|<1$ ifadesinden yararlanarak $f(n) = x \arctan(\frac{n}{2})$

fonksiyonunu temsil eden kuvnet serisini ve yakınsaklık avalıpını bulunuz.

$$n \rightarrow -\pi^2$$
 donugimu ile, $\frac{1}{1+\pi^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-\pi^2)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-\pi^2)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \pi^{2k}$, $|-\pi^2| < 1$

. Integral almirsa,
$$\int \frac{1}{1+\chi l} dx = \arctan \chi + C = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{\chi^{2k+1}}{2k+1}, |\chi| \leq 1$$

-1 (nc1 oldypunden n=0 sequibility n=0=0 (=0.

.
$$\chi \to \frac{\chi}{2}$$
 d'onusiumis ile, arctan $\frac{\chi}{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{4} (-1)^k \frac{\chi^{2k+1}}{2^{2k+1}(2k+1)}$, $\left|\frac{\chi}{2}\right| < 1 \Rightarrow |\chi| < 2$

• n ile carpilirsa,
$$f(x) = n \operatorname{arctan} \frac{x}{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+2}}{2^{2k+1}(2k+1)}$$
, $|x| \neq 2$

(36)
$$f(x) = xe^{-2x}$$
 fonksjyonunun Maclaurin serisini yatınız. Elde ettipmiz seriden yararlanarak $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^n}{n!}$ toplamını bulunuz

$$e^{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots$$
 (\forall \text{x} \in \text{IP})

$$e^{-2\pi} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2\pi)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n \pi^n}{n!}$$

$$f(x) = xe^{-2x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n x^{n+1}}{n!}$$

$$x=1$$
 yazılırsa $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^n}{n!} = 1 \cdot e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$

(37)
$$f(x) = \sinh 2\pi$$
 ve $g(x) = \cosh 2\pi$ forksigonlarinin Maiclaurin seriterini

yatınıt.

$$f(x) = \sin h 2x = \frac{1}{2} (e^{2x} - e^{-2x})$$

$$e^{\chi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\chi^n}{n!}$$
 = $e^{2\chi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \chi^n}{n!}$ we $e^{-2\chi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n \chi^n}{n!}$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $sinh 2x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^n}{n!} \left((-(-1)^n) \right) \right)$

$$n=2m+1$$
 ise $1-(-1)^n=2$ $\begin{cases} \sinh 2x = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2m+1}x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} \end{cases}$

$$P(x) = \cosh 2x = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{2x} + e^{-2x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^n}{n!} \left(1 + (-1)^n \right) \right)$$

$$n = 2m + 1 \quad \text{ise} \quad 1 + (-1)^n = 0$$

$$n = 2m \quad \text{ise} \quad 1 + (-1)^m = 2$$

$$0 \leq h \leq 2n = 2m + 2m$$

$$m = 0$$

$$(2m)!$$

(38)
$$f(x) = tann$$
 fonksiyonunun $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ moktasında 3.mertebe Taybr
polinomunu yazınız.

f(x) = tann, $f'(x) = sec^2 n$, $f''(x) = 2sec^2 n tann$ $f'''(x) = 4 \cdot secn \cdot secn tann \cdot tann + 2 sec^2 x \cdot sec^2 n = 4sec^2 n tan^2 n + 2 sec^4 n$

$$f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1$$
, $f'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 2$, $f''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 4$, $f'''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 16$

$$P_3(n) = 1 + 2\left(n - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{4\left(n - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2}{2!} + \frac{16\left(n - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3}{3!} + \frac{7_3(n) - f(n) + f'(n)}{2!}(n - a)^2 + f''(n)}{3!}(n - a)^2 + \frac{f''(n)}{2!}(n -$$

Not
$$f(x) = tann$$
 Maclaurin Serisi: $f(0) = 0$

$$f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(0) = 2$$

$$f'''(0) = 2$$

$$f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(0) = 0$$

(39)
$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{1-e^{-t^2}}{t^2} dt$$
 fonksiyonunun Maclaurin aqılımının pevel terimini

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$x - - t^2 \Rightarrow e^{-t^2} = 1 - t^2 + \frac{t^4}{2!} - \frac{t^6}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1-e^{-t^2}}{t^2} = \frac{1-\left(1-t^2+\frac{t^4}{2!}-\frac{t^6}{3!}+\cdots\right)}{t^2} = 1-\frac{t^2}{2!}+\frac{t^4}{3!}-\cdots$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - e^{-t^{2}}}{t^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{t^{2}}{2!} + \frac{t^{4}}{3!} - \dots \right) dt = t - \frac{t^{3}}{3 \cdot 2!} + \frac{t^{5}}{5 \cdot 3!} + \dots \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \varkappa - \frac{\varkappa^3}{3.2!} + \frac{\varkappa^5}{5.3!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\varkappa^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)(n+1)}$$

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$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \cdots\right) - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{2!4} - \frac{x^8}{3!8} + \cdots\right)}{x^4}$$

$$=\lim_{n\to 0}\frac{n^{4}-x^{4}}{4!}-\frac{x^{4}}{8}-\dots=\frac{1}{4!}-\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\lim_{n\to 0} \frac{ne^{n} - tenn}{tenn + 3n^{2} - n} = \lim_{n\to 0} \frac{n\left(1 + n + \frac{n^{2}}{2!} + \frac{n^{3}}{3!} + \dots\right) - \left(n + \frac{n^{3}}{3} + \frac{2n^{5}}{15} - \dots\right)}{\left(n + \frac{n^{3}}{3} + \frac{2n^{5}}{15} - \dots\right) + 3n^{2} - n}$$

$$\left(n+\frac{x^3}{3}+\frac{2x^2}{15}-\cdots\right)+3x^2-x$$

$$= \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{n^2 + \frac{n^3}{6} - \dots}{3n^2 + \frac{n^3}{3} + \dots} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{n}{2}\right)}{3n^2 \left(1 + \frac{n}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(42)
$$f(x) = e^{x} - e^{-x}$$
 ise $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = ?$

$$e^{2} = 1 + 2 + \frac{2^{2}}{2!} + \frac{2^{3}}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$e^{x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$\lim_{n \to 0} \frac{2(x + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} + \cdots)}{x} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{2x(1 + \frac{x^{2}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} + \cdots)}{x}$$