MAT 1072/ Matematik 2

Ditiler / Seriler

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

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

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

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.

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

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

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n^2}{(e^n+n)^n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{\ln n})^2}{e^n+n} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow |\nabla S|_{E} \text{ testine poine yorkensaletin.}$$

 $\frac{\omega}{1} = \frac{n^3}{(2n-1)!}$  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 yorken scaletor

5) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+\cos n^2}{n+n^4}$$
 serisinm kavanteri?  $\left(\frac{2}{n+n^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1+est$  somula vermer)

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

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

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

$$\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2k+1}} = \frac{2k+1}{\sqrt{2k^2+1}} = \frac{2k+1}{\sqrt{2k$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{k^{2-1}} = \sum \frac{1}{k^2} (p=2, yakınsak)$$
 serisi ile limit testi yypulayalım.

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{2k+1}{\sqrt{k^3+1}} = 2 \neq 0, \infty \implies \text{Seriler ayni karahlerli}$$

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

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

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

Întegral yakınsak olduğundan seri yakınsaktır.

$$9 = \frac{1}{n+2^n}$$
 serisinin karakteri?

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

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

pore seri walesaleter.

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

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
11 & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-(1+\frac{1}{n})} & \text{serisinin kovakteri} \\
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{N=1}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-(1+\frac{1}{n})}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+\frac{1}{n}}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/n}}$$
, 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ harmonle serisi ile limit}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}=1\pm0\,\mathrm{i}\,\mathrm{d}$$
 Seriler agni karakterli

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

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{\frac{1}{k^2\ln k}}{\frac{1}{k^2}}=0, \quad \lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{1}{k^2} \quad P=271 \quad \text{ yalunsalutr}$$

Limit testine pore seri yakınsalıtır

$$k=2$$
 iain like  $1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k^2 ln k} < \frac{1}{k^2}$  esitsizlipi  $\forall k$  iain saplenmat

@ 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)  $\alpha_1 = 2$ ,  $\alpha_{n+1} = \frac{1+\sin n}{n}$   $\alpha_n$  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.

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

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

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

$$5,232323 = 5 + \frac{23}{99} = \frac{548}{99}$$

$$\frac{26}{5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n^2 + 3n + 1}{n^3 (n+1)^3}$$
 Serisinm toplamini bulunuz.

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

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

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

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

27) 
$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} ln\left(\frac{k-1}{k}\right)$$
 serisinin toplamini bulup sonucu yorumlayinit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

blunut.  

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \chi^{k} = \frac{1}{1-\chi} \qquad \frac{\chi^{2} i k}{4 \alpha r p} \qquad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \chi^{k+2} = \frac{\chi^{2}}{1-\chi} |\chi| 1$$

$$\frac{T \text{ iner al}}{k=0} \qquad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |k+2| \chi^{k+1} = \frac{2\chi - \chi^{2}}{(1-\chi)^{2}} |\chi| 1 |\chi| 1$$

Tibrer at 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+2)(k+1) \times k = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$
,  $|x| \in 1$ 

$$\frac{x^{3}}{(1-x)} = \frac{2x^{3}}{(1-x)} = \frac{2x^{3}}{(1-x)} = \frac{2}{(1-x)} =$$

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 < 3 < n < 1 < 3 < n < 1 < 3 < n < 1 < 3 < n < 1 < 3 < n < 1 < 3 < n < 1 < 3 < n < 1 < 3 < n < 1 < 3 < n < 1 < 3 < n < 1 < 1 < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 < n < 1 <$$

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

$$\frac{1-\varkappa+2}{3} = \frac{\varkappa+2}{1-\varkappa}$$

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

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n} = \frac{1}{1-x} |x| (1) \frac{x^{3} i le}{4 - x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{n+3} = \frac{x^{3}}{1-x}, |x| (1)$$

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

$$\frac{\chi_{i}(k)}{(1-\chi)^{2}} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (n+3)\chi^{n+3} = \frac{3\chi^{3}(1-\chi)+\chi^{4}}{(1-\chi)^{2}}, \quad |\chi| \leq 1$$

$$\frac{\chi_{i}(k)}{(1-\chi)^{2}}, \quad |\chi| \leq 1$$

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$$\frac{\chi_{i}(k)}{(1-\chi)^{2}}, \quad |\chi| \leq 1$$

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.

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

n=2m

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

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

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

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

$$n = 2m + 1 \quad \text{ise} \quad 1 + (-1)^n = 0 \quad \text{osh} \\ 2n = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2m} x^{2m}}{(2m)!}$$

$$n = 2m \quad \text{ise} \quad 1 + (-1)^m = 2 \quad \text{osh} \\ 2n = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2m} x^{2m}}{(2m)!}$$

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

f(x) = tonn,  $f'(x) = sec^2 x$ ,  $f''(x) = 2sec^2 x ton x$  $f'''(n) = 4 \cdot \sec n \cdot \sec n + 2 \cdot \cot n + 2 \cdot \sec^2 n \cdot \sec^2 n + \csc^2 n + 2 \cdot \sec^4 n$ 

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

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

Not 
$$f(x) = \tan x$$
 Maclaurin Serisi:  $f(0) = 0$ 

$$f'(0) = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

40 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \cdots\right) - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{2!4} - \frac{x^8}{3!8} + \cdots\right)}{x^4}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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