

Zad. 1. Zbadaj zbieżność szeregu:

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 \text{(a)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{n+100} & \text{(f)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\arccos \frac{1}{n} \right)^n & \text{(k)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \sin \frac{1}{n^3} & \text{(p)} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{\pi^n} \\
 \text{(b)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2} & \text{(g)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n\pi)}{n\sqrt{n}} & \text{(l)} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln^n \left(2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) & \text{(q)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n^2 + 2)}{n^3 + 3} \\
 \text{(c)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{2n+1} \right)^n & \text{(h)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 3^n}{3^n + 4^n} & \text{(m)} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^2 - 1} & \text{(r)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n+2}{n+3} \right)^{n^2} \\
 \text{(d)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1} & \text{(i)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^3 + n - 1}{n^5 + 4n} & \text{(n)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{2^n} & \text{(s)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!(3n)!}{(5n)!} \\
 \text{(e)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n^3 - 7n}} & \text{(j)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^n}{e^n + 3^n} & \text{(o)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} & \text{(t)} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + 3}{n^3 - 2n - 5}
 \end{array}$$

Zad. 2. Znajdź promień i przedział zbieżności szeregu

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \text{(a)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(2n-1)} & \text{(e)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10^n x^n}{n^3} & \text{(i)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n (x+4)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \\
 \text{(b)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}} & \text{(f)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^n}{n\sqrt{n}} x^n & \text{(j)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{4^n} (x+1)^n \\
 \text{(c)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n^2} & \text{(g)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^n}{n^2 + 1} & \text{(k)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2x-1)^n}{5^n \sqrt{n}} \\
 \text{(d)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2 x^n}{2^n} & \text{(h)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-3)^n}{2n+1} &
 \end{array}$$

Zad. 3. Zapisz funkcję w postaci szeregu McLaurina

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{(a)} f(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} & \text{(e)} f(x) = \frac{1}{2+5x} \\
 \text{(b)} f(x) = \ln x & \text{(f)} f(x) = x^2 \ln(1+x^3) \\
 \text{(c)} f(x) = e^{2x} + e^x & \text{(g)} f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)(x-1)} \\
 \text{(d)} f(x) = x \sin 3x & \text{(h)} f(x) = \cos^2 x
 \end{array}$$

Zad. 4. Oblicz sumy

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{(a)} \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \cdot 2^n} & \text{(e)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{6^n} \\
 \text{(b)} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{5^n \cdot n!} & \text{(f)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{(n+2)4^n} \\
 \text{(c)} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n} & \text{(g)} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+3)}{3^n} \\
 \text{(d)} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)2^n} & \text{(h)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{6^n}
 \end{array}$$