29 : Duong Cong tien - 1/5 - Bien
Can 1: $e^{x} (xy + y) = x (3 - e^{x}y), (x 70)$ (5) $e^{x} x y + e^{x} y = 3x - e^{x} x y$ (5) $e^{x} x y + (e^{x} + e^{x}) + (e^{x} + e^{x}) = 3x$
$(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2$
$e^{x} \propto g = \frac{3x}{e^{x}}$
$(=) \qquad \qquad \downarrow $
$\frac{1}{9(2)} = \frac{3^2}{2}$
To co $\int p(x) = \frac{1+x}{x}$ $\int p(x) dx = \int \frac{1+x}{x} dx = \int (1+\frac{1}{x}) dx = \int dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx = x + \ln x$
Jespin dx x lux x lux x lux
$= \int \int p(x) dx = \frac{x}{x} + \ln x = e^{x} \ln x = e^{x} \times \ln x$ $= \int \int p(x) dx = \frac{1}{e^{x} \cdot x}$
NTQ: y= e-Jr(x)dx [Sq(x), e Sp(x)dx dx + C.]
exx () 3x 3" x dy + 6)
$\frac{1}{e^{\times} x} \left[\int \frac{3x}{e^{x}} e^{x} x dx + C \right]$
$= \frac{1}{e^{x}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} 3x^{2} dx + C \right)$
$\frac{1}{e^{x} x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \right)$
L ^x x

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29 - Dudong Cong Tien - 2/5 - Gien

Cais 2: $y'' - 2 \cdot y' - 15 \cdot y = (x - 1) e^{x}$ (1) t.) Cria: philong spain: $y'' - 2y' - 15y = 0$ (2) LTDT: $h^{2} - 2h - 15 = 0$ (*)
t.) Gial philoso youil " 2 (15
PT NT : 62 20 12
(*)
(*) = 5 k = -3
m = -3
NTQ (10) (2) la g = C, e ^{5x} + C, e ^{-7x} , C, La hong so
Ta co f(x) = (x-1) ex=) f.d = 1 (kdrong place la inglueja ena; (x).)
$T.9.60.1(x) = (x-1)e^x$
D. J. d 1. (Polliong place: 19 ingluegacua (A).)
Do do 14 - 02 (4-12)
Do do y = e2 (Az + B)
$y^{*'} = \ell^{\times}(Ax + B) + \ell^{\times}A = \ell^{\times}[Ax + (A+B)]$
1 A + 1 A +
$\int_{a}^{b} y^{*} = e^{x} \left[Ax + (2A+B) \right]$
t., \ = 2\y\tau\tau\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
(
-15y = ex [-15Ax 4050-1567
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \Gamma_{-1}(Ax + b) = 4(D)$
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$VT(1) = e^{x} \Gamma_{-1}(Ax + b) = 4(D)$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + (-160) \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B}^{-16A} e^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \right) dx = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \right)$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + (-160) \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B}^{-16A} e^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \right) dx = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \right)$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \Gamma_{-} 164x + N = 4601$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + (-16B) - VP(1) - \frac{1}{6}e^{x} (2-1) \right]$ $= \int_{-16B}^{-16A} - 1 (-1) \int_{-16B}^{-16B} - 1 (-1) \int$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + (-160) \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B}^{-16A} e^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \right) dx = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \right)$
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$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + (-16B) - VP(1) - \frac{1}{6}e^{x} (2-1) \right]$ $= \int_{-16B}^{-16A} - 1 (-1) \int_{-16B}^{-16B} - 1 (-1) \int$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + (-16B) - VP(1) - \frac{1}{6}e^{x} (2-1) \right]$ $= \int_{-16B}^{-16A} - 1 (-1) \int_{-16B}^{-16B} - 1 (-1) \int$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + (-16B) - VP(1) - \frac{1}{6}e^{x} (2-1) \right]$ $= \int_{-16B}^{-16A} - 1 (-1) \int_{-16B}^{-16B} - 1 (-1) \int$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + (-16B) \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(2-1 \right)$ $= \int_{-16B}^{-16A} = 1 (-1) \int_{-16B}^{-16A} = \frac{1}{16} $
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{4} e^{x} (2-1) \right]$ $= 16A = 1 (=) \begin{cases} A = -1/16 = 1 \\ B = 1/16 = 1 \end{cases} \forall Y = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $NTQ cu'a (1) y = y + y^{4} = c_{1} e^{5x} + c_{2} e^{-3x} + e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $c_{1} = c_{2} \cdot (-1) $
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + N(-16B) \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(2-1 \right)$ $= \int_{-16B}^{-16B} A = 1 (=) \int_{-1}^{1} A = \frac{1}{16} = 0 \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{1}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $NTQ cua(1) : y = \overline{y} + y^{4} = c_{1} \cdot e^{5x} + c_{2} \cdot e^{-3x} + e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B}^{-16B} A = 1 (=) \int_{-16B}^{1} A = \frac{1}{16} = \frac$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + N(-16B) \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int -16A = 1 (=) A = \frac{1}{16} = 0 \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $NTQ cu'a (1) y = \overline{y} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} = c_{1} \cdot e^{\frac{5}{12}x} + c_{2} \cdot e^{-\frac{3}{12}x} + e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $C_{1} \cdot c_{2} \cdot la licing so$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + (-16B) \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16B = 1 (=) A = \frac{1}{16} = 0 \forall x = e^{x} (-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16})$ $NTQ cu'a (1) : y = \overline{y} + y^{4} = c_{1} \cdot e^{5x} + c_{2} \cdot e^{-3x} + e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (2-1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + $
$VT(1) = e^{2x} \left[-16Ax + (-16B) \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \left(2-1 \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16A = 1 (=) \int_{-1}^{4} A = \frac{1}{166} = 0 \forall y = e^{2x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $NTQ. cu'a (1) : y = \sqrt{1} + y^{4} = c_{1} e^{5x} + c_{2} e^{-3x} + e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $c_{1} = c_{1} \cdot (-16Ax + (-16B)) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(2-1 \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(2-1 \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(2-1 \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16}x + \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16Ax + (-16B) = VP(1) = 1$
$VT(1) = e^{2x} \left[-16Ax + N - 16B \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \left(2-1 \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16A = 1 (=) \int_{-1}^{A} A = \frac{1}{16} = 0 \forall x \neq x$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16Ax + N - 16B \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{4} e^{x} \left(2-1 \right)$ $= \int_{-16}^{-16} A = 1 (=) \int_{-16}^{-16} A = 1/16 =) y^{+} = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $NTQ cu'a (1) y = \overline{y} + y^{+} = C_{1} \cdot e^{5x} + C_{2} \cdot e^{-3x} + e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} x + \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $C_{1} \cdot C_{2} \cdot la \cdot lading 20$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16A \times N(-16B) \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(2-1 \right)$ $= \int -16A = 1 (=) \int A = -1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16B = -1 (=) \int B = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 = \int -1/16 = \int -1$
$VT(1) = e^{x} \left[-16A \times N(-16B) \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(2-1 \right)$ $= \int -16A = 1 (=) \int A = -1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16B = -1 (=) \int B = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= VP(1) = \frac{1}{16} e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 =) \forall y \neq = e^{x} \left(-\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} \right)$ $= \int -16A \times N(-16B) = 1/16 = \int -1/16 = \int -1$
$VT(1) = e^{2x} \left[-16Ax + N - 16B \right] = VP(1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \left(2-1 \right)$ $= \int_{-16B} -16A = 1 (=) \int_{-1}^{A} A = \frac{1}{16} = 0 \forall x \neq x$

dinn.

29 - Duding Coing Tien - 4/9 - Bien
too y n. r. y n
Cân 4: $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m \sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{n$
$m=1$ $m\sqrt{n}+1$ $m=1$ $\sqrt{m^2+1}$
Por t = x -10 hhi do (1) that rhanh:
TO SOUTH ON IN
(2)
M34.
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
t) trus BKHT cuó (2)
Ta cé as = 2n
$\sqrt{n^2+1}$ $\sqrt{(n+1)^2+1}$
$0 - 0 = 1 $ $\alpha = 1 $
M > +0 a
Suy Nor R = 1 = 1 Do do, KHT cua (2) la (-1 1/2)
$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} $
to to 1
$(2) \in \mathbb{Z}$ $(4) = \mathbb{Z}$ (3)
$m = 4$ \sqrt{m} 1.44 2 $m = 1$ \sqrt{m} 1.4
$Ta.co.$ $\sim \frac{1}{2}$ $\sim \frac{1}{2}$
$\sqrt{m^3+1}$ m^{2}
hới ru
m=1 m/n
Theo tien chuain so sands 2 to suy ra (3) ha tu
Theo tien chucin so south 2 to suy ra (3) ha tu
4) Xet hlu $t = -\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $= 1 \times \frac{700}{2} \times \frac{2^{n}}{\sqrt{m^{3}+1}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1$
4) Xet hlu $t = -\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $= 1 \times \frac{700}{2} \times \frac{2^{n}}{\sqrt{m^{3}+1}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1$
4) Xet hlu $t = -\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $= 1 \times \frac{700}{2} \times \frac{2^{n}}{\sqrt{m^{3}+1}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1$
4) $Xef hlm t = -\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $e = \frac{2^n}{\sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \sqrt{m_1^2 + 1}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$ $Ta co \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^m = \sum_{m \ge 1}^{n} \frac{1}{ho^2} + 1$
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29 - Odong Cong Tien - 5/5 - Gien
$Can.5$: $D = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-\pi)^m (-5m+3)}{3^m (2m+1)}$
n=1 3" $(2m+1)$
$= \frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^{n} \left(\frac{5n+\frac{5}{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^{n} \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^{n} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n} $ $= \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^{n} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n} = \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^{n} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n} = \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^{n} = \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac$
$m=1$ $3^{m}(2m+1)$ $3^{m}(2m+1)$
5.5 fann (3)
$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2n+1}{2}$
5 £ (-1) ⁿ , 1 £ (-1) ⁿ (-7) ⁿ
$\frac{5}{7}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(-\frac{1}{7}\right)^{n}+\frac{1}{2}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(-1\right)^{n}\frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{2n}}{2m+1}$
$\frac{5}{2} = \frac{5}{(-1)^{M}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{5}{(-1)^{M}} + \frac{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}})^{2M+1}}{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}})^{2M+1}}$
2 m=1 3 2 m=1 2.m 1.1
+) xex = (-1) = -1 + (-1) 2 + = -1
$+) \times e \left(\frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right)^{2} - \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4} $
+) Xer A(21) = \(\int (-1) \) \(\frac{\pi}{2m+1}\), Ta co
M=1 2 y +1
$A'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1)^{2n} = -x^2 + x^6 + \dots = -x^2$
$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
) A(a) - A(a) = A(t) dt - a dt + dt
$A'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x^{2n}} = -x^{2} + \alpha^{4} - x^{6} + \cdots = \frac{-x^{2}}{1+x^{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} A(x) - A(0) = \int_{0}^{1} A'(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (-1+\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}) dx = -\int_{0}^{1} dt + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} dt$
$= \frac{1}{2} A(x) - A(x) = \int A(x) dx$ $= \int A(x) - A(x) - A(x) dx$ $= \int A(x) - A($
Boi vi $A(a) = 0$ men $A(x) = 0$ are town $x = x$ Do do ,
$A(\alpha) = A(\alpha) = \int A(x) dx = \int (-1 + \frac{\pi}{2}) dx = \int dx + \int \frac{\pi}{2} dx$ $= -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac$
$= \frac{1}{2} A(\alpha) - A(\alpha) = \int A(\alpha) d\alpha = \int d\alpha + \int \frac{1}{2} d\alpha + \int \frac{1}$
Box vi $A(0) = \int A(x) dx$ $\int (-1 + \frac{\pi}{2}) dx = \int dx + \int \frac{\pi}{2} dx$ $= \chi - \alpha \chi_{0}(x) + \chi_{0}(x) = \alpha \chi_{0}(x) + \chi_{0}(x) = \int (-1 + \frac{\pi}{2}) dx$ $= \chi - \alpha \chi_{0}(x) + \chi_{0}(x) = \chi_{0}(x) + \chi_{0}(x) = \chi_{0}(x)$ $= \chi - \alpha \chi_{0}(x) + \chi_{0}(x) = \chi_{0}(x)$ $= \chi - \alpha \chi_{0}(x) + \chi_{0}(x) = \chi_{0}(x)$ $= \chi - \alpha \chi_{0}(x) + \chi_{0}(x) = \chi_{0}(x)$ $= \chi - \alpha \chi_{0}(x) + \chi_{0}(x)$ $= \chi - \alpha \chi_{0}(x)$ $=$
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Box v. $A(0) = 0$ max $A(x) = 0$ rem $x - x$ Do do , $0 = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot A\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{8} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$
Box v. $A(0) = 0$ max $A(x) = 0$ rem $x - x$ Do do , $0 = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot A\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{8} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$