N1 B-29. Mockobka A.A. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Sin(\frac{3}{n}) \cdot cos(\frac{5}{\sqrt{n+2}}) \rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} Sin(\frac{3}{n}) \cdot cos(\frac{5}{\sqrt{n+2}})$ Bunearun Trenerim. npeospajobarune lim Sin (1) ~ lim n $\lim_{n\to\infty} \omega s\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{n+2}}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \varepsilon u s\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \varepsilon u s(a) = 1$ nongrum: lim n Исследуем род с помощью импер. признака Кони: $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n} dn = (3 \ln(n)) \Big|_{1}^{\infty} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 3 \ln(n) - 0 = \infty - 0 = \infty$ M. K. Mecoccul ummerpas packagumene, mo pocxogumes u ucausylenten preg.

Ombem: packogumes.

N2 B-29 Moekolka A. H. Z(x-3)". Sin" (1) tg (5n+1) Apriprier Danamolpa:

lim | an+1 | = lim | (x-3) "(x-3) 5; " (tim) to (5 min) | =

n>0 | (x-3) " (x-3) 5; " (tim) to (5 min) | = = |x-3| lim $\frac{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})^4}{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})^4} = |x-3|$ 1x-3/<1 XE(2;4) - obsacub exogurvemy Npu x = 2: \(\sum_{(-1)}^n \) \(\sin^4 \left(\frac{1}{\sin}\right) \) \(\tag{5} \) npuznar deibruna: 1. Знакочер:; 2. lim |an | = lim 51 m (1) to (5n+1) = 05 preg £ 5/h (5/n) . to 5/ht Veclegyer Cogurocous a non up not coguwenn lim 5in (5n) + (5n+1) - lim 4 Coobreel 1 - croquesural pegale lim on = c to - croquince levelene c is. Ombem: [2;4] is sometiment of the second

N4 B-29 Mockobka A. J. y = 5x3 arcte 4x, Xo=0 $avot_8 \times = X - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n+1} + \dots$ 00 = 4x anote $4x = 4x - \frac{(4x)^5}{3} + \frac{(4x)^5}{5} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{(4x)^{2n-1}}{2n+1}$ y = 5x 34x - 5x3(4x)3 (4x3)x + (-1)4 5x3.(4x)2n-1 Colocurb cogunocumi: $R = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n+3}{2n+1} = 1 \implies x \in (-1,1)$ Npu x = -1: E -1 Chapman (21 parrogansluncal lim (bn /= 1 => packagunace belleane (En Anarower gue X=1. Ombern: (-1; 1).

N6 . B-23 Mockolya H. A.

Sh² Z - Ch² Z = 3

$$(e^{2} - e^{2})^{2} - (e^{2} + e^{-2}) = 3$$
 $(e^{2} - e^{-2})^{2} - (e^{2} + e^{-2})(e^{2} - e^{-2}) + e^{2} + e^{-2}) = 3$
 $e^{2} e^{2} = 3 = 7 e^{-x-1} + e^{x+1} + e^{2} = 3$
 $e^{2} e^{2} = 3 = 7 e^{-x-1} + e^{x+1} + e^{$

NIO. B-23 Mockobia A. X. Z=3i; i - l'bepenei nuocrocum $Ves \frac{6}{(2^{2}+9)(z^{2}+1)} = \lim_{x \to i} \frac{6}{(z^{2}+9)(z^{2}+i)} = \frac{8^{3}}{8 \cdot 2i} = \frac{3}{8i}$ I = 2/11 : (-8 i + 3) = 2 11 : (82) = 11 . Onben: ".