Analiza numenyona (L)

Zadame 1.
$$f(x) = 4038 \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$$

Hynihi pointing degige do nautosli lim
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} (4038 \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}) =$$

$$= 4038 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = 4038 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = 4038 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{2} = 4038 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2019}{2}$$

$$\stackrel{\bigcirc}{\leftarrow} 0, \text{ rige viguan reguly de l'Hospitala.}$$

Highajge wantosi 10^{-i} dla i=11,...,20 otrzmany mepoprane ugnihi dla pojedynený i podusjnej precyzji, poprane (w osracovania) ugnihi otrzmany dla floretsie dla i=1,23, a dla double i=1,23.

Zadame 2. $x_0 = 1$ $x_1 = \frac{1}{3}$ $x_n = \frac{1}{3}$, $\left(-299 \cdot x_{n-1} + 100 \cdot x_{n-2}\right)$ dla n = 2, 3, 4, ...

Kolejne wantosti ciggu $\{x_n\}: 1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{27}, \dots$ Hoina styd wyrniodovać, ie wróv ogsly na n-ty hynn ciggu x_n to $x_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$ dla neW, drylii creun takry, nam porémai cry wynihi otnymane na hompukue są miargodine. Niestety olla lint w pojedynery premyji pramidiory (w przyblitenia) wynik otnymany jedynie do x_3 (0.03713..., a $\frac{1}{24}$ = 0.0371), a dla poducjny preyji do x_7 (0.000425..., a $\frac{1}{2187}$ = 0.000457).

Poźmijsze wyniki są biędne ze uzględu na operace na zbyt matych kiebach i homystwijste kyroby wyhonysterne lieb cathonitych do utwonenia stulitury utamba, aby uniturgi niepopratnych oblivers.

$$y_{n} + \frac{299}{3} x_{n-1} - \frac{100}{3} x_{n-2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3^{n}} + \frac{299}{3^{n}} - \frac{100}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{3^{n}} (1 + 299 - 300) = 0$$

Zadamie 3.

Calli delne wrotem
$$J_n = \int \frac{x^n}{x + 2019} dx dla NEN powny spermai relevencyjny valeinost:$$

Jn + 2019 Jn-1 =
$$\frac{1}{n}$$
 $(n = 1, 1, ..., J_0 = 4n \frac{2010}{2010})$

Sprandzany to u poliancy pointed spossof (tin. podstancing continuous) a dolutadiry jego keng strong dla dangch in ovar in-1):

$$\int \frac{x^n}{x + 2019} dx + \int \frac{x^{n-1}}{x + 2019} dx \cdot 2019 = \int \frac{x^{n-1}}{x + 2019} dx = \int \frac{x^{n-1}}{x + 2019}$$

W programie oblicame wartości cathi są pravidtove do n=3, późniejsze wardości bardro winig siż od oceliwanych wartości, ai w pennym momencie przymnją ujemne wartości, Co precy zalejności behmencyjnej z zademia.

Zadanie 4.

$$T = 4 \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} = 4 \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \cdot \frac{1}{2k+1}, \text{ oblique olla bigds } \cancel{\leq} 10^{-5}.$$

Wybonystijge hyterium Leibniza dla szeregov napremenych nieny, ze powyżsny szereg jest zbieny, powiera $a_0 \ge a_1 \ge a_2 \ge ...$ ozn lim $a_n = 0$. Używając szacowania $|S-S_n| \le |a_n|$ dla $S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k a_k$ ozar $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k a_k$ many:

$$4\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^{k}\cdot\frac{1}{2k+1}=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^{k}\cdot\frac{4}{2k+1}=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^{k}\cdot\alpha_{k}$$

$$\frac{4}{2k+1} = a_k \le 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{4}{10^{-5}} \lessapprox 2k+1$$

$$400000 \lessapprox 2k+1$$

$$\frac{399999}{2} \lessapprox k \implies k \ge 200000$$

Styd many, de chicamie IT z bijdga murijnja mi 10⁻⁵ hymaga 200000 iteranji, co me jest obyt optimalya comigramen. Zadawe 5.

$$\ln x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^k}{k}$$

$$\ln 2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k}$$

(1)
$$\left| (-1), \frac{(2-1)^{4}}{4} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-6}$$

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

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2}{e} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{e} - 1\right)^{k}}{k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{k} \left(1 - \frac{2}{e}\right)^{k}}{k}$$

$$= -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{2}{e}\right)^{k}}{k}$$

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{z}{e}\right)^{k}}{k}, \qquad S - S_{h} = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{z}{e}\right)^{k}}{k} \in \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z}{e}\right)^{k} \stackrel{(4)}{=} \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{\left(1 - \frac{z}{e}\right)^{n+1}}{\left(\frac{z}{e}\right)^{n+1}}$$

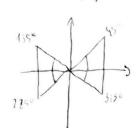
(*)
$$a_1 + a_1 q_1 + a_1 q^2 + \dots = a_1 - \frac{1}{1 - q}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^6$$

zacegna deiatai od n = 9 wilyż

Cartaine 6.

Warton Sur X tody dobre oblicance ella:



Sin & znave da | a | = Ty oghi xe | - Ty 1/47

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}$$

$$3 = \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}}$$

$$2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}$$

Od WKa:

$$\sin (\alpha + \beta) - \sin (\alpha - \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta$$

 $\sin (\alpha + \beta) - \sin (\alpha - \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \sin (90 - \beta)$

$$\beta = \frac{\pi}{4} = 3 \sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 3 \sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\alpha \in \left(\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) = \sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \sin \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{12}{2} \sin \alpha$$

Zadanie +.

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x-h)}{2h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{f(x)-f(x-h)}{h}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{defining a} f'(x)$$

$$DF = f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x+h)}{h} = (t = -h)$$

DF =
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x+t)}{-t}$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x) \cdot h + \frac{f^{(2)}(x)}{2} \cdot h^{2} + \dots$$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - h \cdot f'(x) + \frac{f^{(2)}(x)}{2} \cdot h^{2} - \frac{h^{5}}{3!} f^{(3)}(x) + \dots$$

$$DF = f'(x) + \frac{h}{2} \cdot f^{(2)}(\eta)$$

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$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x+h)}{2!}=f'(x)+\frac{h^2}{3!}f^{(2)}(x)+\frac{h^4}{5!}f^{(4)}(x)+\frac{h^6}{7!}f^{(6)}(x)+\dots$$