

~1

1319

Gen P

$$\sqrt[5]{15} = \frac{5}{3} \cdot \sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{104}{625}}$$

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 + \frac{1}{n}x - \frac{n-1}{2n^2}x^2 + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{6n^3}x^3 - \dots$$

$$x = \frac{104}{625}, n=5$$

$$\sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{104}{625}} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{104}{625} - \frac{2}{25} \cdot \left(\frac{104}{625}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{104}{625} = 0,1664$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \cdot 0,1664 = 0,03328$$

$$(0,1664)^2 = 0,0277$$

$$-\frac{2}{25} \cdot 0,0277 = -0,002216$$

$$\sqrt[5]{1 + \frac{104}{625}} \approx 1 + 0,03328 - 0,002216 = 1,031064$$

$$\sqrt[5]{15} \approx \frac{5}{3} \cdot 1,031064 \approx 1,718$$

~2

$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{5} \approx 2,236$$

$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{2,236 - 1}{4} = \frac{1,236}{4} \approx 0,309$$

Omberein: $\sin 18^\circ \approx 0,309$

z3

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x} - 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2}}{e^{x^3} - 1}$$

$$e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots$$

$$e^{x^3} = 1 + x^3 + \frac{x^6}{2!} + \dots$$

Näherung:

$$e^{-x} - 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} = \left(1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6}\right) - 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2} =$$

$$= -x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} + x - \frac{x^2}{2} = -\frac{x^3}{6}$$

Näherung:

$$e^{x^3} - 1 = \left(1 + x^3 + \frac{x^6}{2!} + \dots\right) - 1 = x^3$$

$$-\frac{x^3}{6} = \underline{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

Problem: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x} - 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2}}{e^{x^3} - 1} = -\frac{1}{6}$

$$\int_0^4 \sqrt[2]{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} \approx \underbrace{1 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{8} + \dots}_{\text{genau genug } \delta = 0,001}$$

genau genug $\delta = 0,001$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1+x^2} dx \approx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{8} \right) dx$$

1) $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 1 dx = [x]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$

2) $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{48} =$

$\approx 0,0208$

3) $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} -\frac{x^4}{8} dx = -\frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^4 dx = -\frac{1}{8} \cdot \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{160} = -\frac{1}{1280} \approx -0,00078$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1+x^2} dx \approx \frac{1}{2} + 0,0208 - 0,00078 = 0,52002$$

Ombren: 0,520 (с точностью $\delta = 0,001$)

~5

$$y' - xy = e^x, y(0) = 0$$

где $y(x)$ непрерывно в будь

однажды разделя

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots$$

Ряд в форме

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$y'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} = a_1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2 + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} - x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

известен общий член x^n

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) a_{k+1} x^k$$

$$2) x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{k-1} x^k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) a_{k+1} x^k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{k-1} x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

для $k=0$

$$a_1 = 1$$

для $k \geq 1$

$$(k+1) a_{k+1} - a_{k-1} = \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$a_{k+1} = \frac{a_{k-1} + \frac{1}{k!}}{k+1}$$

Выведено первое правило коэффициентов:

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = \frac{a_0 + 1!}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{a_1 + \frac{1}{2!}}{3} - \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{3} - \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{a_2 + \frac{1}{3!}}{4} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}}{4} = \frac{\frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6}}{4} = \frac{\frac{4}{6}}{4} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$y(x) \approx a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 =$$

$$= x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \cancel{\frac{x^3}{3!}} + \frac{x^4}{6}$$

Ambew: $y(x) = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^4}{6} + \dots$