Математический анализ (практика)

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Вариант 20

Panamuse padomul.

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N 1

$$n=1$$
: $a_1 = \frac{5 \cdot 1}{\sqrt[3]{k+1}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$
 $n=1$: $a_2 = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{\sqrt[3]{2+1}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{3}} = \frac{15}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$
 $n=2$: $a_2 = \frac{5 \cdot 2}{\sqrt[3]{2+1}} = \frac{15}{\sqrt[3]{3}} = \frac{15}{\sqrt[3]{3}}$
 $n=3$: $a_3 = \frac{5 \cdot 3}{\sqrt[3]{3+1}} = \frac{15}{\sqrt[3]{5}} = \frac{15}{\sqrt[3]{5}} = \frac{15}{\sqrt[3]{5}}$
 $n=4$: $a_4 = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{\sqrt[3]{4+1}} = \frac{20}{\sqrt[3]{5}} = \frac{20\sqrt[3]{25}}{\sqrt[3]{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt[3]{25}}{\sqrt[3]{5}}$
 $n=5$: $a_5 = \frac{5 \cdot 5}{\sqrt[3]{5+1}} = \frac{25}{\sqrt[3]{5}} = \frac{25\sqrt[3]{3}}{\sqrt[3]{5}} = \frac{25\sqrt[3]{5}}{\sqrt[3]{5}} = \frac{25\sqrt[3$

No 2 $1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 10} + \frac{1}{10 \cdot 13} + \frac{1}{13 \cdot 16} + \dots$ $1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 10} + \frac{1}{10 \cdot 13} + \frac{1}{13 \cdot 16} + \dots$ $1 + \frac{1}{10 \cdot 10} + \frac{1}{10 \cdot$

8)
$$S_5 = \frac{1}{13 \cdot 16} + \frac{1}{16 \cdot 19} + \frac{1}{19 \cdot 22} + \frac{1}{22 \cdot 25} + \frac{1}{25 \cdot 28} + \frac{1}{28 \cdot 3}$$

= $\frac{1}{208} + \frac{1}{304} + \frac{1}{118} + \frac{1}{550} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{868 \cdot 364} + \frac{1}{303}$
 $S_5 = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{16 + 3 \cdot 5} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{31} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{103} = \frac{6}{103}$
 $P = \frac{1}{113 + 3[n+1]} \left(\frac{1}{16 + 3[n+1]} + \frac{1}{1000 \cdot 6} \right) = \frac{1}{93}$
 $P = \frac{1}{103 + 3[n+1]} \left(\frac{1}{16 + 3[n+1]} + \frac{1}{1000 \cdot 6} \right) = \frac{1}{93}$
 $P = \frac{1}{103 + 3[n+1]} \left(\frac{1}{16 + 3[n+1]} + \frac{1}{1000 \cdot 6} \right) = \frac{1}{93}$
 $P = \frac{1}{103 + 3[n+1]} \left(\frac{1}{1000 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{10000 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{1000 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{10000 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{10000 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{10000 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{10000 \cdot 6}$

a)
$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{9^n + 3^n}{6^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{9}{6}\right)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3$$

α) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-n^2+n^3}{2+n^3}$ $(1)^0 (n^2)^0 n^3$
$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - n^2 + n^3}{2 + n^3} - \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n^3) + (n^3)}{(n^3)} + \frac{1}{n^3} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{1} - \lim_{n \to \infty} 1 = 1 \neq 0$
Bobog: He bounoimelmal Headxogunistic nounce caoqunoime =) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-n^2+n^3}{2+n^3}$ pacxogunal
$\int_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 0 = 0 = 0$
Bribog: Brinomelmel medaogunol ycrobile exagination pega => $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n}$ undo exaginate, undo pacaogunal

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^n}$ Pacauompune peg 2 1 6, = 2, = 2, 9 = 2 Рассмотрим ред 100 $b_1 = \frac{1}{10'} = \frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$ Uz (1) 4 (2/=) 5 to + 2 ton - chaquement $\int_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$ Pacemorpun neg 2 1 2n; lim = 1 = 1 = 7 = 2n - caogumal (1) Paccenot pun peg \$\frac{2}{2n}\$

\[
\frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} \\
\frac{1}{n=1} \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2n} \capacondomne \text{quince} \\
\frac{1}{n=1} \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2n} \capacondomne \text{quince}.

6) $\frac{5}{n=1} \frac{1}{2^n} - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{301}}\right)$ - $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{301}}\right)$ Had crogation pega he busem =;

Paic MOTPHM peg $\frac{5}{n=1} \frac{1}{2^n}$: $\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1$

№ 7 $\alpha > \frac{2}{n(n+3)}$

По признаку Данаибера;

S) \(\frac{9 n - 4}{(n+4)! \cdot \sqrt{n+2}} \) \(\frac{4}{1} \)

10 11 pagnony Danaudepa!

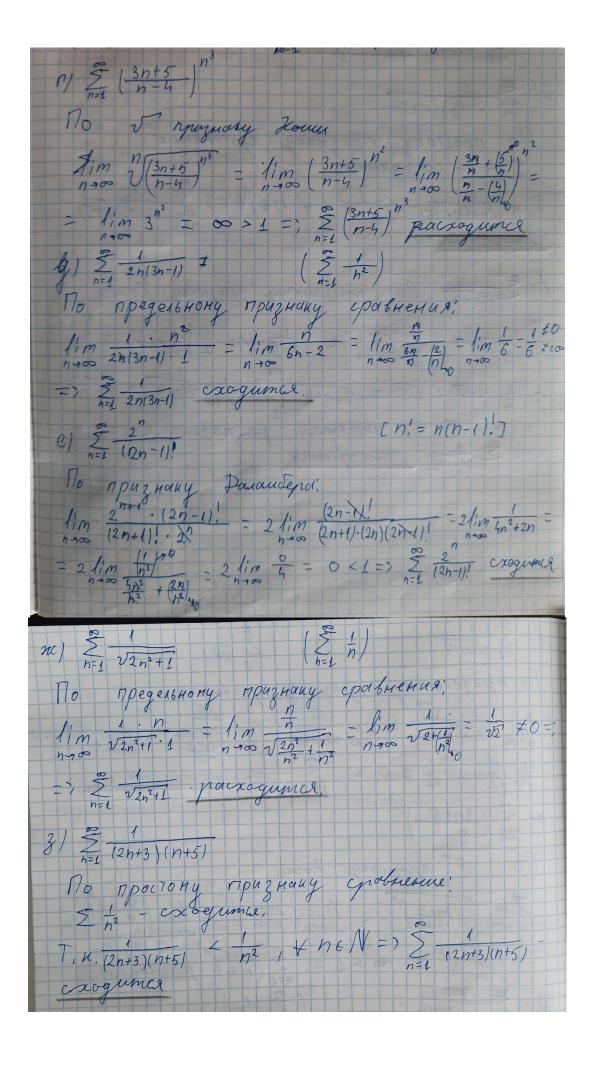
 $0 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(9n+2) \cdot (n+4) \cdot \sqrt{n+2}}{(n+5)! \cdot \sqrt{n+3} \cdot (9n-4)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(9n+2) \sqrt{n+3}}{\sqrt{n+3}} \cdot (9n^2+38n^2-35n) = 0 \times 1$

=> => 9n-4 cxogumce

в) Етеп+4 По интегранному признаму Коши.

 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+4}} dn = \left| \frac{v=2n+4}{\sqrt{2}} \right| = \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} dv = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dv = \frac{1}$

 $=\frac{1}{2}\cdot 2\sqrt{v} \cdot 2\cdot \sqrt{v} = \left(\sqrt{2n+4}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{2n+4} - \sqrt{6} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{2n+4} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{2n+4}$



1√5 Q
0 1 18
$a = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+5)}$
По признаку Лейбници:
lim (-1) ⁿ (n+1)(n+5) = (im (n+1)(n+5) = 0 =) peg exogume no leutingy
No npocromy npuznany grabnenal: \[\frac{1}{2} - \cdot \text{cagumae} \]
Γ. κ. [n+1](n+3) < 1/2 , × n∈ N = ; ∑ (n+1)(n+5) - Cποσμικα
=) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+5)}$ $0(\delta-coulom40)$ conquince,
$ \frac{5}{5} = \frac{1 - 11^{n-1}}{8n + 1} = \frac{7n + 5}{8n + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{7n + 5}{8n + 1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{7n + 5}{8n + 1} = 7n + $
=> == (-1) ⁿ⁻¹ 7n+5 - pacxoquemes
$\begin{cases} 6 \\ \frac{2}{5} (-1)^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} \\ \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} \\ \frac{1}{n$
по Лепоницу! По предельному мризнаку сравнение!
$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+3}} = 1 \neq 0 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+3}} =$
2) het (-1) vn+37 - exagorate fact 5,00.