Prilla Gondolat Eiserlet Elaul Bonu. 200 (-1) u = 1 hangados kitelin (1, Ean absillono
lin ani) / >>1, Ean divergers
u-700 >=1, 2 elber a felalation $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{d^{n+1}}{d^n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(-1)^n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n+1}} = 1$ $\frac{1}{n^{n+1}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^{n+1}} = 1$ $\frac{1}{n^{n+1}} = 1$ $\frac{1}{n^{n+1}} = 1$ Leiling tipusus source

oo (i) alternation elojet, anami (0)

on (ii) lant non resolven

and (iii) an -70 Megj:
Leibniz => Romengens (Leibniz tipns
milieges foltelele
a Romengencia) Theibniz =) semi > tagada's: 7 sourcesque =) 7 Leibniz $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-1}{n} \right)$ (i) eloyelet milt? ige leiburz (ii) |au| = fui, ez nou. (sobler) leiburz (iii) (-1) ->0

Megj: $\Sigma = \infty$, $\Sigma = \infty$, $\Sigma = \infty$. 2. peilda (i) eløjelet valt? iggen (ii) man c= 28e- 1.1-ben (aus) < (au) $\frac{2n+5}{3n+5} < \frac{2n+3}{3n+2}$ 5 m + 19 m + 10 < 6 m + 19 m + 15 10 < 15=) 1999 (iii) $\lim_{n\to\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n+3}{3n+2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2u+3}{3u+2} = \frac{2}{3}$ antoo => 7 Leihaiz, DE ettol my lehet louve copas divergencia: anto => Ean 7 housegons non Leibniz és nen 's Pouv.

2., Mellora mester less have u = 0, u = 1 u + 2rénletomen bibaja hich, mint 10²? $S = \begin{cases} \frac{00}{1} & \frac{-1}{1} \\ \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{1} \end{cases}$ $S = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{1} \end{cases}$ [S-5~] < (am+1) (S-Sm) < 10-2 lez teljesil, ha (an+1 (= 102 $|S-S_m| < |\alpha_{m+1}| \leq 10^{-2}$ ismeretles $|\alpha_{m+1}| \leq 10^{-2}$ $|\alpha_{m+1}| = \frac{1}{(m+1)+2} \leq 10^{-2} = 1$ $|\alpha_{m+1}| = \frac{1}{(m+1)+2}$ m+3 2 100 masil pella: 10-2

laylor polina f sieg hipre'y Li elég solson denialható adot vo Evil felit u. foli Taylor poli- $T_{u}(x) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(\ell)}(x_0)}{\xi!} \cdot (x_0 - x_0)^{\ell}$ $f^{(\ell)}(x_0) = T_{u}(x_0)$ sainor poliuorol $\xi = 0, 1, ..., u$ Lagrage - le'le (weg): Taylor son $\underbrace{2}_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{8}_{n}(x_{0})$ $(x-x_{0})^{n}$) $3., \quad f(x) = l - (1+x), \quad x_0 = 0$ $f^{(0)}(x) = l_n(1+x), f^{(0)}(k_0) = l_n(1=0)$ $\int_{-1}^{1} (x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ $\int_{-1}^{1} (x_0) = \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$ = (1 ex)-1 $\begin{cases} 2^{(2)}(x) = -1 \cdot (1+x)^{-2} \\ -\frac{-1}{(1+x)^{2}} \end{cases} = -1$ $f^{(3)}(x) = (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdot (1+x)^{-3}, \qquad f^{(3)}(x_0) = 2$

$$\begin{cases} C_{(X)} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! \cdot (1+x)^{-n}, \quad \begin{cases} C_{(X)} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! \\ (n-1)! \cdot (1+x)^{-n}, \quad \begin{cases} C_{(X)} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! \\ (n-1)! \cdot (1+x)^{-n}, \quad \begin{cases} C_{(X)} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! \\ (n-1)! \cdot (n-1)! \cdot (n-1)! \\ (n-1)! \cdot (n-$$