$$como cos^2 x = 1 + cos 2x$$

foremorem cos
$$\mathcal{H} = 1 - \frac{\mathcal{H}^2}{2!} + \frac{\mathcal{H}^4}{4!} + \cdots$$

x substituédo por 2x para obstruvos o desenvol vimento serie de fotêncies de x de femas cos 2x.

$$\cos 2x = 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + \dots = 1 - 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 - \dots$$

$$\cos^2 n = \frac{1 + \cos 24}{\lambda} = 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{3} - \dots$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$
 on $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$.

$$\int_{1}^{1} x = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - (1 - 2x^{2} + 2x^{4} - \cdots) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(2x^{2} - \frac{2}{3}x^{4} + \cdots \right)$$

$$= x^{2} - \frac{x^{4}}{3} + \cdots$$

$$5uu^{2}x = 1 - cos^{2}x$$

$$= 1 - \left(1 - x^{2} + \frac{x^{4}}{3} - \cdots\right)$$

$$= x^{2} - \frac{x^{4}}{3} + \cdots$$

c)
$$h(n) = \sin^3 n = \frac{3\sin x - \sin^3 y}{y}$$

Venu que:
$$3(x-\frac{3}{3!}+\frac{x^{5}}{5!}-...)-(3x-\frac{(3x)}{3!}+\frac{(3x)^{5}}{5!}-...)$$

$$4$$

$$4$$

$$5$$

$$4$$

$$5$$

$$4$$

$$5$$

$$4$$

$$\frac{(2)}{x^{3}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \left(x^{3} - \frac{(x^{3})^{3}}{3!} + \frac{(x^{3})^{5}}{5!} - \cdots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^{3}} \left(x - \frac{x^{7}}{3!} + \frac{x^{13}}{5!} - \cdots \right) = 0$$

b)
$$l = \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{1 - \cos x} = l = \frac{\left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots\right) - x}{1 - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \cdots\right)} = -1$$

(3)
$$e^{x} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_$$

$$\begin{cases}
f(x) = \chi^3 - 2 \chi^2 + 5\chi - 7, & \text{fotons de } (\chi - 1) \\
f(\chi) = \int (1) + \int (1) \frac{(\chi - 1)}{1!} + \int (1) \frac{(\chi - 1)^2}{2!} + \int (1) \frac{(\chi - 1)^3}{3!} + \dots \\
\end{cases}$$

Proo
$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 7$$

$$f''(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 5$$

$$f'''(x) = 6x - 4$$

$$f'''(x) = 6$$

$$f'''(x) = 6$$

$$f(n) = -3 + 4(n-1) + 2(x-1)^{2} + 6(x-1)^{3}$$

$$= -3 + 4(n-1) + (n-1)^{2} + (x-1)^{3}$$

C)
$$f(x) = x^2 \ln x^2$$
 como fotorios de $(x-1)$

Podenos forzer o produto de dois desembliments de ptirus de (n-1):

Considerens
$$h(n) = n^2$$
 e $g(n) = \ln(n^2)$

$$h(n) = 1 + 2(n-1)^{2} + 2(n-1)^{2} = 1 + 2(n-1)^{2} + (n-1)^{2}$$

$$g(n) = 2(n-1) + (n-1)^{2}(-2) + (n-1)^{3} \times 4 + \cdots$$

$$x^{2}\ln x^{2} = h(x) \times g(x) = (\dots)$$

$$(1+x)^{1} = 1+2x+\frac{2!}{2!}x^{2}+...$$

a) Deservolvineto en serie de poteries de VIII

$$\sqrt{1+x} = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-1)}{2!}x^{2} + \cdots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{x^{2}}{9} + \frac{5}{8!}x^{3} - \cdots$$

b)
$$\sqrt[3]{1+x^4} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}(x^4) - \frac{(x^4)^2}{9} + \cdots$$

e)
$$\int_{0}^{0.3} \sqrt{1+n^4} \, dn = \int_{0}^{0.3} \left(1+\frac{1}{3}x^4-\frac{x^8}{9}+\cdots\right) dn =$$

≈ 0.3 + 0.000162 - 0.0000000 243+...

≈ 0.300162

com un euro viferin ao verbr absoluto do 1º temo de resie desprezado (0.000000243).

(5) $\ln(1.11) = \ln(1+0.1)$ no desembliment de $\ln(1+1)$ must tructures \times for 0.1 = obtens, $\ln(1.11) = \ln(1+0.1) = 0.1 - \frac{0.1^2}{2} + \frac{0.1^3}{3} - \frac{0.1^4}{4} + \frac{0.1^5}{5} - \frac{0.1^4}{5} - \frac{0.1^5}{5} - \frac{0.$

b)
$$\sqrt[3]{30} = \sqrt[3]{2++3} = 3\sqrt[3]{(+\frac{1}{9})} = 3(1+\frac{1}{9})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{9}} \approx 1+\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{9})-\frac{1}{9}(\frac{1}{9})^2=1.035665$$

$$\sqrt[3]{30} = 3\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{9}} \approx 3\times1.035665 = 3.106995$$

$$10^\circ = \frac{\pi}{18}$$

Cono si
$$x = x - \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \frac{1}{5!} x^5 - \frac{1}{4!} x^{\frac{7}{4}} + \cdots$$

$$m = m \cdot 10^{\circ} = \frac{T}{18} - \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{T}{18} \right)^{3} + \frac{1}{5!} \left(\frac{T}{18} \right)^{5} - \cdots$$

Soi
$$\frac{TT}{18} \approx \frac{TT}{18} - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{TT}{18}\right)^3$$
 usando or 2 dimensions.