lephakoba Baienus, 1304 KPI, bapuarti I 3 agame 2. an = (n2n)(2n)! Воспользуется признакам сход-ти Памашбера: найдем $Q_{n+1} = \frac{((n+1)^{2(n+1)})(\lambda(n+1))!}{5^{2(n+1)}((n+1)!)^{4}}$ $\lim_{n \to 0} \frac{\left((n+1)^{2n+2} \right) \left(2(n+1) \right)! \left(5^{2} \right)^{n} (n!)^{q}}{5^{2m+2} \left((n+1)! \right)^{q} \cdot (n^{2n}) (2n!)}$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{2n} (n+1)^{2} (2n+2)!}{(n+1)! (n+1)! (n+1)! (n+1)!} \frac{(n+1)^{2n} (2n+1)!}{(n+1)! (n+1)! (n+1)!} \frac{(2n+1)!}{(n+1)!} \frac{(2n+1)$ = $\frac{1}{25}$ lim $\frac{(n+1)^{2n}}{(n+1)^{2n}} \frac{(n+1)^{2n}}{(n+1)^{2n}} \frac{(2n+1) \cdot 2(4+1)}{(2n+1) \cdot 2(4+1)} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2n}} \frac{(2n+1)^{2n}}{(2n+1)^{2n}} \frac{(2n+1)^{2n}}{(2n+1)^{2n}} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2n}} \frac{(2n+1)^{2n}} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2n}} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2n}} = \frac{1}{(2n+1$ $=\frac{2}{25}\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{2n}\left(\frac{2m+1}{n+1}\right)=\frac{2}{25}\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{1+1}{n}\right)^{2n}\left(\frac{2m+1}{n}\right)=\frac{2}{n+1}$ $= \frac{2e^2}{25} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{2n}{n} + \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{2n}{n} + \frac{2}{n}} = \frac{2e^2}{25} \lim_{n \to \infty} 2 = \frac{He^2}{25}$ re2 ≈ 1, vous>1 => pag paexoguica Unibem: pap praexoguaca

lephanda Barepus, 1304, kp 1, barpusta I Sagarue 2. an = cos I Bocneus/yeura pagukansteven npuzkakan kann: kangen lim y an $\frac{n}{\sqrt{an}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{(\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})^{n^2}}} = \left(\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^n$ $\lim_{n\to p} \left(\cos\frac{1}{\ln n}\right)^n = \left(1^{\infty}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to p} \left(1 + \left(\cos\frac{1}{\ln n} - \frac{1}{\ln n}\right)^n\right)^n$ = $\left[\left(1+\left(\cos\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}-1\right)\right)\frac{1}{\cos\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}-1}\right]$ nou $n \gg 2$, otogravement and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 1 = t$, more a $(1 + t)^{\frac{1}{t}}$, and t = 0, prewring nomen bornouty-a angetbuen $\lim_{x\to 0} (1+x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x\to 0} n \left(\cos \frac{1}{5n} - 1\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{1}$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} n \left(\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(n \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - n \right) = \left[\infty - \infty \right]$ = $\int bocneusy$. notwinetuley exerctly $sin^2d = \frac{1-\cos 2d}{2}$: $\cos \frac{1}{5n} - 1=$ $= -\left(1 - \cos\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = -\left(\frac{2\left(1 - \cos\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}{2}\right) = -2\left(\frac{1 - \cos\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{2}\right) = -2\sin^2\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$ $= -2 \lim_{n \to D} n \sin^2 \left(\frac{1}{2 \ln n}\right) = -2 \lim_{n \to D} n \lim_{n \to D} \frac{1}{2 \ln n} \lim_{n \to D} \frac{1}{2 \ln n} = \begin{cases} t = \frac{1}{2 \ln n} \\ t = 0 \end{cases}$

7. k. pap hero wereby he workerton yorkatom no wegytho=> Pag re cxoguica. Thosephen, raiga ling and = 0 lim $\left(1-\frac{1}{N}\right)^{n^2}$. $\left(-e\right)^n = \lim_{n\to 8} \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$. $e^n = \left(2 \text{ yau negen}\right)$ $\lim_{x\to \partial} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x} = e^{-1} = \lim_{n\to \partial} e^{-n} = \lim_{n\to \partial} \frac{e^{n}}{e^{n}} = \lim_{n\to \partial} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x} = e^{-1}$ T.o, 6 mora x=-e pag pacxogures $X_{z}=e: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n}$ Becnoubjyeures restrogremen nphytokom exogunous: Kanifen lim an (levu meglu 0 => proy exeguice) $\lim_{n \to 0} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} e^n = \left[\text{no area course } c \text{ bepx times repensent} \right] =$ = 1 (170) => pag paexoguica T.O. 6. morke X2 = e pag packoguica Combern: Uraephan exogunoury (-e,e) Obviació exegunoció (-e,e) Gener, pos pacxoguicos ma oбoux komisax un repland Задание 4. $f(x) = \begin{cases} a, & 0 \le x \le \overline{n} \\ -a, & -\overline{q} \le x < 0 \end{cases}$ Pazionerne 6 pag pyroe: SIL $f(X) = \frac{a_0}{z} + \mathcal{E}(a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{0} -a \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} a \, dx = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} dx + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} dx = \frac{-a}{\pi} \left(x |_{-\pi}^{0} \right) + \frac{a}{\pi} \left(x |_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \left(0 - (-\pi) \right) + \frac{a}{\pi} \left(\pi - 0 \right) = \frac{-a \cdot \pi}{\pi} + \frac{a \cdot \pi}{\pi} \left(x |_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \left(0 - (-\pi) \right) + \frac{a}{\pi} \left(\pi - 0 \right) = \frac{-a \cdot \pi}{\pi} + \frac{a \cdot \pi}{\pi} \left(x |_{-\pi}^{\pi} \right) = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\cos(nx) \, dx + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(nx) \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} a \cos(nx) \, dx = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(nx) \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(nx) \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(nx) \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, dx = \\ & = \frac{-a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx + \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(nx) \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} a \sin(nx) \, d$$

$$\frac{3a}{\pi n} - \frac{3a(-1)^n}{\pi n} = \frac{3a}{\pi n} (1 - (-1)^n) \cdot \sin(nx)$$

$$x_0 = 0 - \text{Torce paymba pyrayan} \quad \text{Busin no quapulay}$$

$$\Rightarrow S(x_0) = \frac{1}{5}(x_0 - 0) + \frac{1}{5}(x_0 + 0)$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x_0 - 0) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{5}(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(x_0 - 0$$

$$du = (\ln|\cot g z|) dz = \frac{1}{|\cot g z|} \cdot |\cot g z| dz = -\frac{1}{|\cot g z|} \cdot |\cot g z| dz = -\frac{1}{|\cot g z|} \cdot |\cot g z| dz = \frac{1}{|\cot g z|} \cdot |\cot g z| |\cot g z$$