Typechatalle Ha cymu Ha pegole. Pazibutue lo pod Ha haklopet Karo repulomentue na crerenthure pegobe use repechenten nakon eyun nuse pazbuloane fythkynn b ped. С помощта на дефинициона за сума на ред полугаване, че: · Aro E an n Ebn ca cxodally u n cyhwre un ca A u B, To podet É (anth) e cxodsus u cynowra my e AtB · Aro Z an e croday de cyna A n JER, To редет $\tilde{Z}(\lambda an)$ е схадяк, и супата му е λ . А. Uttare razatto, pedole notten rozzetto ga coSupare n ga y 4 tottabare CTETZEHHUTE pedobe, RATO CREYVAVEH bind pedobe, CTMP MOHEM TOZIEHHO 92 събиране п умножаване с гисло. О казва се, ге можем и да ги uttempapare non exettypare rossetto. No -102110: Hera $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n x^n = q_0 + q_1 x + q_2 x^2 + \dots = \beta(x)$ by the ephan <-q; q>. Toraba ja bosto XE (-a;a) (or orbopettus uttrepsal) e uzmeltetto: f'(x) = (2 anx) = (90 taixt 92 xt - ...) = 91 + 292xt 393xt - ... $\int \mathcal{S}(x) dx = \int \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\int a_n x^n dx\right) = a_0 x + a_1 x^2 + a_2 x^3 + \dots$ Последного равенство е изпълнено с тогност до константа. Ato SS(A)dx = F(x)+C, C Hasupane nato Zanecran c not uperta CTOTHOCT Hax, belyzal e youtho x=0: F(x)+C= 90x+9x2+... Ppn x=0: F(0)+C=0 -> C=-F(0). 3ad. Representate cymore: a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2) \times^n$ f) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n+3}{2^n}$ b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)2^n}$ r) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n+3}{2^n}$. Pem. a 3Haem, re 2 x x 1+x+x2+... = 1-x 3 a 1x/21. C ronowta tha htterpupate n Interpethynpatte me pennin zadazara.

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Peder una paduye na exodutor lin htz = 1.

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Peder una paduye na exodutor lin htz = 1. → Peder e exadeus 3 a xe(-1;1) a pazxadeus unare. ARO IXIZI, peder voro paznodaly hano cyna. (Entare, re 1x)21. Or 5 = 1 /c Unterpripate rosyzabase sutotheres with by standing le dutépérgupatie - interperses bancoures. By crobnero una montrer l'encrurer -> Tredes de Interengane: $(\frac{1}{1-x})' = (\frac{2}{1-x})' = \frac{2}{1-x}(x^n)' = \frac{2}{1-x}(x^n)'$ $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} h x^{n-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n - c n 3 + \alpha$ reponethinhatra po porto cynipa ne. Da zadere Hut, ze & /nt2)x" = & ((nt)x" + x") = & /nt1)x" + & x" = $= (1-x)^{2} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^{2}} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1+1-x}{(1-x)^{2}} = \frac{2-x}{(1-x)^{2}}.$ OkoHzarelHo, rapcellata, cyna e 2-x upn 1x121. (Pyobepka x=0: 2=2+3.0+4.07+...). of Zanes e exodery energy bod (youangeb). 3a ga ce bossonsbane et abouterbare na crenenture pedo le, 7ps d'ba ga bobegen promettiba. Tyk zuctoro (1/2) yzactba Ha nita crenett. 6 п-того събпроено. Ам замести /г сх полугаване степенния ред € (4nB) xn e padrye na exodunoer 1. £ €(-1;1) ,7-2e диференцирания п интегрирания са легани. Ba) repermentative \(\frac{1}{(1-x)} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \). 3 Harn czy, ze & x"= 1-x.

Той като редове можем да събпроте тогленно и да умномаване -3-можем да гравим техни линей ни комбиназии: $(1n+3)x^n = (4n+4)x^n - x^n = 4 \cdot (n+1)x^n + (-1) \cdot x^n$ $\Rightarrow \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} (4nr3) x^{h} = 4 \cdot \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} (nr1) x^{h} + (-1) \cdot \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} x^{h} = 4 \cdot \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} = 0$ $=\frac{4-(1-x)}{(1-x)^2}=\frac{3+x}{(1-x)^2}.$ $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4n+3}{2^n} = \frac{3+x}{(1-x)^2}\Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3+\frac{1}{2}}{(1-\frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{7/2}{14} = 14.$ & Hera pazmegane ∑ xn . Paduycet +a cxodunoct e 1. => Una typeque f(x) - cyna Ha péda de futupata b(-1;1), Tre $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)} = f(x). \quad \text{ Indepetynpaiku, use coupartin 3 that extent:}$ $f'(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^n}{h(n+1)}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{ht!}$. Cera bropo dutepettynpake 119ha.

ga cokpertu 34avetlatel8. 3 atoba 175 plo ynHoHabane rozleHHO TO X: $xf(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{h(n+1)}$. (Ned Tigpso dup opertyupa reada n+1: (xS(x)) = = in u cred bropo, rædam n n: 3 a da bezeratobnen b(x) rpsoba ga nurerprepare dby upartio: $[x f(x)]' = \int [x f(x)]'' dx = \int \frac{dx}{1-x} = -\int \frac{d(1-x)}{1-x} = -\ln(1-x) + C$ 3ada Hampun C, ronzbare ze: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{x^n} = (x\delta(x))^2 = -\ln(1-x) + C \text{ in ched 3 a rearbank } X=0,$ when $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{x^n} = (x\delta(x))^2 = -\ln(1-x) + C \text{ in ched 3 a rearbank } X=0.$ =>(x8(x))'=-lu(1-x). N+trerprepare once béditoth:

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xf(x) = \int(xf(x))'dx = \int_{-m(1-x)}dx = \int_{m(1-x)}d(x-x) \int_{-x}^{20} \frac{1}{20} \cdots $(1-x) h(1-x) + \int (1-x) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1+1) dx + D = (1-x) h(1-x) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1-x) \cdot \int_$ $= x + (1-x) \ln(1-x) + D.$ OTHORO ZanecThame X=0 > D=0. Taxa Hanepuxue, re $f(x) = \frac{x + (1-x) \ln (1-x)}{x} = 1 + \frac{(1-x) \ln (1-x)}{x}$ 30 1x/21. Typn x=0, nzpazzo bodicto ga ce pazolipa natro spattnya ngu x->0. Ho Aac the atterprey a x=1/2: Tapretara cyna e 811/2) + 1 + 1/2 h(1/2) = 1+h(1/2) = 1-ln 2. T) [Hazutt) Hera f(x) = 5 n3xn. Mckane ga compostion no u da courten do Ex. 3a yerra TPSToba ga ce rosbot mitotherem le zhanetlatel, T.e. Tosoba ga nitterpuparhe. Odare $\int x^n = \frac{\chi^{n+1}}{n+1}$ He coupaigaba MHOHUTER n. 3 aroba Tropso Deinn Hax! (x) = = = n3 x n-1 $= \int \int \frac{d(y)}{x} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int n^3 x^{n-1} dx \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 \cdot x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \cdot n^2.$ Taka crenestra radota et no stant. Duje dea nom coujoroso. $\frac{1}{x} \cdot \int \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} n^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int \frac{f(x)}{x} dx dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \cdot n^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h \cdot x^n.$ $\frac{1}{x} \cdot \int \frac{1}{x} \left(\int \frac{dx}{x} dx \right) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} n$ where purpose is trocheden note: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx \right) dx \right) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h \cdot \frac{x^{n}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n} = x + x^{2} + \dots = x \left(x + x + \dots \right) = \frac{x}{1-x}.$ 3a gar uzbadun d(x) uzrod natierpainte, rpsoba da ce bopten Handath Infepettympare, yntothalare To x Rak ... n Rak... Reg 3 3 2000 brene pasorni c payuotaltu tytkynu. Cherense ca DELTH M Docad Hu. The cum crectum.

Il parutt) & xn = 1-x. Indepetyupane: Chettane cynagnothora 5- $(1-x)^2 = \left|\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n\right|^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n$ Indepension pare mak: $\frac{2}{(1-\chi)^3} = \frac{2}{n} ((n+1)\chi^n)^7 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)n\chi^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)n\chi^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)\chi^n.$ 6 (1-x) 4= (1-x)3) = = (h+2)(h+1)nxh-1 = = (h+2)(h+1)nxh-1 = = [1x+3)(h+2)(h+1)xh. Da orderettur, re $\frac{2}{2} = \frac{13}{2} = \frac{13}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$; ropture zpazn lattar 3 x 1x/2]. Ja goda E n3, n. Hera oznazum voetugnenture na razu линейна vondulayme c A, B, C n D. A. Z (h+3) (h+2) (h+1) x" + BZ (n+2) (h+1) x" + CZ (h+1) x" + DZ x" = Z x3x7. DOCTATORHO e ga Hamepun A, B, C, D, T.Ze: A(n+3)(n+2)(n+1) + B(n+2)(n+1) + C(n+1) + D=n3 3 a bcako nel. но това са голиноми от прега степен. Моне да рязкрием скобите пда фавнявам събтветните коефпуненти. От груга страна, око толиноми от трега степен совпадат за desopoù muoro cronvocra, te ca padrin za Braka (komprekcha) cronvote на арминта. Тук е удобно да заместим с диклата -1,-2,-3: n=-1: D=-1 (A,B, C ngreglar) N=-2: -(+D=-8 => C=7 n=-3: 2B-2C+D=-27, 2B=-27+14+1=-12, B=-6. n=0: 6 A + 2B+C+D=0, 6A=12-7+1=6, A=1. > = 13xx= = (43)(142)(144)xx - 6. \frac{2}{5} 1143)(141)xx + 7\frac{2}{5}(141)xx - \frac{2}{5}xx u zanecibane

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$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} =$$

rato egna fynegas (T.e. ga ce cymupa peda).

Cera use pazinegare odpartiono: dythum da ce repederabn kato crenettett ped (For ped ce tapusa ped na Teñtop, a la zacrthus czyrati, kotato peder e enero rozkata O-ped na Makropett).

Edta or regne na rakoba redurabste e, re boara trytheym ce

изразави само с операчните събпране пумножению.

Crodinswerta na rogodett peg the gaba repudruzute Ath orditocon the frytheymetre or crentitus ped chethat go there kottepotto useto. Ochet L., cregture pazburus ce uzbettgat ta rekynu:

ex=1+x+ x2+ x3+--+ x1+--= = = xh , batter 3a basto xCR. 31 + 51 + ...= \frac{5}{(-1)^n \times 2n+1} , 3a borgeo xc/R. $\omega_{SR} = (-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$ $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^7}{4} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}x^n}{n} \times \text{el-1;1]}.$ $(1+x)^{d} = (+/1)x + (\frac{1}{2})x^{2} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $3^{n} + 3^{n} + 1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y \times (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ $y = x + (-1; 1) \text{ Therefore } x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n})x^{n}$ y = x +Tye LER e pearto n Intonture roetingnettin ce getintupar raka: $\binom{1}{k} = \frac{1(k-1)(k-2)--(k-1)}{k(k-1)--(k-1)} = \frac{1(k-1)--(k-1)}{k!}$ kanto rope, taka n doly una TIO TOCHO k nHothurel una no rocto knowwell. Ke Heorphy etello y slo zuclo. la orderettur, re upu zamecibate Ha x copyr uzpaz li Tezu pazibitus, Te rpodeithabat gà ca baingtu! Taka Harphrep Jarecobane (-x) Ha mycroro Ha x & h(/+x): $\ln(1-x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(-x)^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(-1)^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$ za -xel-1;□, 7.e.xe[-1;1). La repechetten Juhouthus coetrynetter (-1): $\binom{-1}{n} = \frac{(-1)(-2)...(-n)}{n!} = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n!} = (-1)^n$ $\Rightarrow (1+x)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n.$ Da zaretur x L -x: 1=(1-x)-1= = (-1)n. (-x)h = = (-1)2h. xn = = xn Taka se

Teoletpuzhara rporpecus e ractet czyrań ta pazhurneto (1+x).

Badara. Pastinate le per ne managent de mais de la marria na expansions -8a) h/3x2+4x+1) 5) 1 (3x+1) 6) 72-5x-6 9) {(h(1+x) +h(1-x)) + {arcts x e) arcts x нт) гхагет_{5х} -вистия 3) 5 h/t+ v++2) dt. Pem. a) ln (3x2+4x+1) = ln ((3x+1)(x+1)) = ln (1+x) + ln (1+3x). $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-1}{n}\right)^{n-1} x^n$, $x \in (-1/1)^n$. So brophy ped 3 a recordance $x \in 3x$: $l_{n}(1+3x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(3x)^{2n}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{3^{n}x^{n}}{n}, 3x \in (-1;1], x \in (\frac{1}{3};\frac{1}{3}].$ Tapcettus ped richyrabane e nozietto étatipalic: h(3x+4x+1) = = = (-1)n-1xn + (-1)n-13nxn = = (-1)n-1 (3"+1).xn Kato apéderas stero e bound 40, médero ca boung un besto or dere coonpoenu, T.e. b cerettero el a glora un eplan, T.e. 3 a met 1:17 8) Typeospazybase za da nozyznih tempo pozitorn: 明報 - 19(1+答) - 3. 11+60 = 3. (1+6)2) - 2. Procheditoro e zacret chyzan na tophylara (Ltx) 3a de - 1. La cretten Entoutture roeprynetty (1/2): (-1/2) = (1/2)(-1/2-1)(-1/2-2)...(-1/2-n+1) = (-1/2-3)...(-2n-1) $= \frac{5u^{-}v_{i}}{(-0)_{M}(5v-0)!} = \frac{(5\cdot1)\cdot(5\cdot5)\cdots(5(v-1))\cdot(5u)}{(5\cdot1)^{M}(5u-1)!} = \frac{(5\cdot1)_{M}\cdot(5u-1)!}{(5\cdot1)^{M}(5u-1)!}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^n + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n/2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}n}{3^n} =$ =\$.\(\frac{1}{3}\)\(\frac{1}{3}\)\(\frac{12n-0!!}{(2w)!!}\)\(\chi^2\)\(\chi\)\

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Blu}\left(\frac{3n!}{2\pi x}\right) = \ln/(1+3x) - \ln(2-1x) = \ln/(1+3x) - \ln(2/(1+\frac{x}{2})) = -\frac{1}{2} \\ = \ln/(1+3x) - \ln/(1+\frac{x}{2}) - \ln 2 & \text{artajopitho flo} & \text{all} \\ = \ln/(1+3x) - \ln/(1+\frac{x}{2}) - \ln 2 & \text{artajopitho flo} & \text{all} \\ = \ln/(1+3x) - \ln/(1+\frac{x}{2}) - \ln 2 & \text{artajopitho flo} & \text{all} \\ = \ln/(1+3x) - \ln/(1+\frac{x}{2}) - \ln 2 & \text{artajopitho flo} & \text{artajopitho flo} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{4-7}{2+1}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ma)= SPh) dx = S(xm) dx = 2 mil + C. Reprise Operation of the State при дофорендиране и интегриране радичест на еходиност се запазва. При интегриране може пранцата да со польят. Tyx did ne a geturnparta b n=-1 n bx=1. -> Repoderalostero battu za x+(-1;1) => f(x) = fg(x)dx < (1x - x3 + x5 - x7 + ... = C + \frac{5}{2n+1}... = C + \frac{5}{2n+1}... April 1=0, nosyzabane C=0. Teologuera ryospecus 1-(-x2) pazonbane za x2E(-1;1), T-e-3a xE(-1;1) Repu net empare nothe upanuja da ce rossbert. A mara ce nossbert Equino: Zan R' e exadeux rucios pod 3 a crerettus ped Zan x' ta pytkynsta f(x). Also ouse of e temperactora jax=R, no pazburnero boutha a repu X=R. B cipros you x=1, 1-3+5-4+... e exaders no landang n ards exemperto Hara Ja X=1. => Pazentuero bastin 3 a X=1. Anaroruzho batta nja x=-1. Torka, ourstyx = $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = x^{-1} \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots$, $x \in [-1, 1]$. Bracthoer 3 a x=1, rosyrabane créditara pophysa 3 a TT: The = orcts 1 = 1-3+1-1+19-..., roots took where the haridity Tava Mother da crettlen T: T= 4 (1-1-1-1-1-) 20000000000 nontro

#) 2xarctex - ln/(+x2) = f(x). Interpretingane: 8'(x)=2-arctex + 2x. 1+x2 - 1+x2. 2x = 2. ardex = $2 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \chi^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$ 3 a $\pi \in [-1;1]$. Ultrespupane, spanusata se posoit ga 43 reztat => Odracita e [-1;1]. $S(x) = C + \int 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} dx = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n .2 . x^{2n+2}}{(2n+1)(2n+2)}$ $g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+2}}{(n+1)(2n+1)}, x \in [-1;1].$ 3) f(x)= 5 h/t+ (1+12) dt. Teopenare Ha law offuy-Hrogot gasa f(x): S'(+) = ln (x+ vitx). Prodestabase da dudepettyupare: P'(x) = 1 / 1.2x) = 1 / 1/x2 + x = 1 / 1/x2 = (1+x2) 2 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {\binom{-1/2}{n}} (x^2)^n = (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot x^{2n}$ 0, 8/(0) = ln1 =0 = \$10) rayzalare, re notterations If where pupathers ca typen. $f'(x) = \int f''(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (2n-1)!! \frac{2n+1}{2n+1}.$ $f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1)!!}{(2n+1)!!!} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} \cdot x^{n+2}$ Repeditableto both riote 3axe(-1:1). Ebettyatton za rpanuzarra. Reprizutate rispadu resito roteratture buttan Jaxa OS pasmengature ripunepu, e re f/0/=03a pasmedature &y Hkynu. Toba pasonpa ce 4e e sadouthirento. M. f(x) = arcts 2-2x, f(0) = arcts 2. Passnare cam.

Harpas uze cronetten ouze eg to spontottetue ta pazdurne s ped. Karro e uzbertto, не всигни функуми могат да се интерират 12-6 nogharure in or yourness of ytheym. 3 a da contane rodedtu utterpala, notte ga paz buen roduttespaltar TYTHEYER & ped n'da notrerpupare rossento. Hamphrep & smt dt te ce uzpazaka b rozhature fytheznu. $\int_{0}^{x} \int_{0}^{x} dt = \int_{0}^{x} (t - \frac{t^{3}}{3!} + \frac{t^{5}}{5!} - \dots) dt$ = $\int_{0}^{x} \left(\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{h} t^{2h}}{(2n+1)!} \right) dt$ = $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{h} t^{2h}}{(2n+1)!} \right) dt$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} dt \right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{t^{2n+1}} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{t^{2n+1}} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} dt = \int_{$ $= \frac{5}{5} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2n+1}{(2n+1)!} = \chi - \frac{\chi 3}{3.3!} + \frac{\chi 5}{5.5!} - \dots$ Ten kato pasanthero Ha som battu za besto xER, to n $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{smt}{dt} dt = x - \frac{xs}{3.3!} + \frac{xs}{sss} - \dots$ batter 3a beeto x. CETUPARNUTE MHOIO TEPSO KNOHST KEN D. TAKA ZE BYNNANKU NEPONTE HSKOIKO ZNEHA MOLYZOBANE MHEN DOODPO WYNDANIHEHUE Ja TEZADONTHATA CUMA. despontate cyna.