

(1) a) Parhalbráksuppdola:

$$\frac{(X+1)(X+2)}{(X+1)(X+2)} = \frac{A}{(X+1)} + \frac{B}{(X+1)} = \frac{A(X+2) + B(X+1)}{(X+1)(X+2)} = \frac{A}{(X+1)(X+2)} + \frac{B}{(X+1)(X+2)} = \frac{A}{(X+1)(X+2)} + \frac{B}{(X+1)(X+2)} = \frac{A}{(X+1)(X+2)} = \frac{A}{(X+2) + B(X+1)} = \frac{A}{(X+1)(X+2)} = \frac{A}{(X+1)(X+2)} = \frac{A}{(X+2) + B(X+1)} = \frac{A}{(X+1)(X+2)} = \frac{A}{(X+1)(X+1)} = \frac{A}{(X+1$$

Integralen blir.

$$\int_{X+2}^{1} \left(\frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = 2 \ln(x+2) - \ln(x+1) \right) = 0$$

$$= (2\ln 3 - \ln 2) - (2\ln 2 - \ln 1) = 2\ln 3 - 3\ln 2 =$$

$$= \ln 3^2 - \ln 2^3 = \ln \frac{9}{8}$$

b)
$$\int \frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} = \ln x \\ \frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

Karakteristish ekuation: 12+2+1=0

Parhkularlosin: Ausaft 4p=A. yp=y=0 sa A=1 och yp= 1 dugen.

b)
$$y'+\frac{1}{x}y=e^{-x}$$

Mulhphrora in dannas

$$y = \frac{C}{x} - e^{x} - \frac{e^{-x}}{x}$$

(3) Vi vel att: F(x)=f(x), F(0)=1/3.

$$\frac{y'}{y^2} = \sin(x) \qquad \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int \sin x \, dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = -\cos x + A, \quad \frac{1}{y} = \cos x + B \quad (B = (-A))$$

$$y = \frac{1}{8 + \omega_{X}}$$
 $y(0) = F(0) = \frac{1}{3}$ gen $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{8 + \omega_{0}} = \frac{1}{8 + 1} = 1$ $B = 2$

Som:
$$(Fax) = \frac{1}{2+ax} so.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{(2 + \cos x)^2}$$

(4) a) Termerna $\frac{n^2+1}{n^2-1}$ an alla stone and. De gar inte mot O och seriou an dan fon DIVERGENT (Summay shall gå fråy n=2!)

b) Med $a_{n} = \frac{3^{n}}{5^{n+1} + (n+1)}$ bhis. $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}} = \frac{3^{n+1}}{5^{n+1} + (n+1)} = \frac{3^{n+1}(5^{n} + n)}{3^{n}(5^{n+1} + (n+1))} = \frac{3^{n}(5^{n+1} + (n+1))}{5^{n} + 1} = \frac{3^{n}(5^{n+1} + (n+1))}{5^{n+1}(1 + \frac{n+1}{5^{n+1}})} = \frac{3^{n}(5^{n+1} + (n+1))}{5^{n}} = \frac{3^{n}(5^{n+1} + (n+1))}{5^{n}} = \frac{3^{n}(5^{n+1} + (n+1))}{5^{n}} = \frac{3^{n}(5^{n+1} + (n+1))}{5^{n+1}(1 + \frac{n+1}{5^{n+1}})} = \frac{3^{n}(5^{n+1} + (n+1))}{5^{n}} = \frac{3^{n}(5^{n} + (n+1))}{5^{n}}$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^3}$$

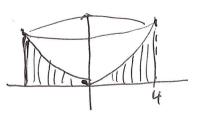
med
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2} = x^{3/2}$$
 och $f'(x) = \frac{3}{2} x^{1/2}$ att

$$S(\frac{4}{3}) = \int_{0}^{4/3} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{3}{2}x^{1/2})^2} dx = \int_{0}^{4/3} \sqrt{1 + \frac{9x}{4}} dx = 0$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{9x}{4} = t & x = \frac{9}{9} = \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{9}{4} & dx = \frac{9}{9} dt \end{cases} = \frac{4}{9} \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{9x}{4} = \frac{4}{9} \\ \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4}{9} \end{cases} = \frac{4}{9} \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{9x}{4} = \frac{4}{9} \\ \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$=\frac{4}{9}\left(\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{4^{1}}-\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{1}\right)=\frac{4}{9}\left(\frac{3.8}{2}-\frac{3}{2}\right)=\frac{4}{9}\cdot\frac{3}{2}\cdot\frac{7}{2}=\frac{14}{3}$$

Ranformaln gen
$$V = 2 \quad \times^{3/2} dx = 2\pi \int_{0}^{5/2} x^{5/2} dx = 0$$



$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{\chi^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4\pi}{7} \cdot 4^{\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{4\pi}{7} \cdot 2^{\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{\pi \cdot 2^{\frac{9}{2}}}{7}$$

(Rimbyd? Kolla hola cylindavus volym och jam fan!)

$$\int_{0}^{1} \zeta(x) dx = 1$$

a)
$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x^{2}) \cdot x dx = \begin{cases} x^{2} = t & x = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \\ 2x dx = dt & x = 1 \Rightarrow t = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

b)
$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} f(-x) dx = 1 + \int_{0}^{1} f(-x) dx$$
 (*)

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n x^n$$

a) Vi unfersalier
$$S(\frac{1}{2}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} \left(= a_n \right)$$

Bilda kvoten
$$\frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_n} = \frac{\frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{n}{2^n}} = \frac{2^n(n+1)}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{2^n(n+1)}{2^n} = \frac$$

$$= \frac{N+1}{2 \cdot n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{i} \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ech} \operatorname{effersom}$$

gransvardet an el an sevier konvergent

b) Vi bildan motovavande kvot for SCXI = Inx"

$$\frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_n} = \frac{(n+1) \times^{n+1}}{n \times n} = X \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \to X \cdot \frac{d^2_n}{d^2_n} = X \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}$$

Kuottestet gen då att sevien an:

Konveyent om IXI< Divergent on 1x1>1

Det betyder att konveyensradten än 1