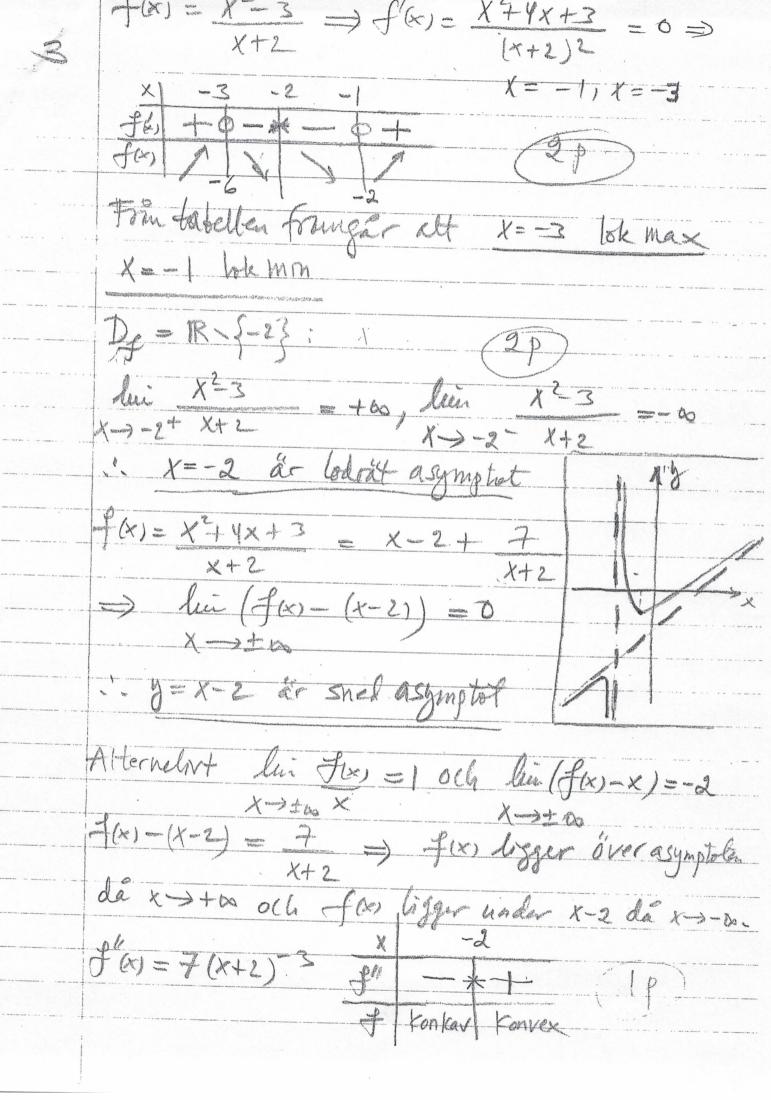
lin e-sinx-1 X=0 Xln(1+x) = lim 14x+x²/2+x³th(x)-x-x³/6+x⁵H₂(x)-X X(X-X2+X3+X4H3(X)) (2P) lei 1/2 + x3Hy(x)

N × > 0 × 2+ x3 Hs(x) lei & + X Hy (x) 1-30 1+XH5K) fer=3x7-7x3, -1/2 < x < 2. Derrution ger f(x)=21x6-21x2 => f(x)=0- Stationara puokter år x=0, x=1, x=-1, men x=-1 ligger utanfor Från tebellen framgår ett X=1 år lok min och x=-6/x=2 bk max (2p)



 $V = 2\pi \int_{x}^{\pi} x \sin x dx$ [P] Partrell integration: X=U, Smx dx = dv dx=du -aux=v (3p) V=2x([x(-60x)]+ (60xdx) $2\pi\left(\pi + \left[Sh\chi\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 2\pi^{\frac{2}{2}}$ SMP: 2mm (IP) (a) $\int_{1}^{\infty} x^{-2} e^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy$ (Satt $y = \frac{1}{2}$) = [ed] = 1 = Drigalen Conveyerar Alt: 50x-20 x dx = 5 x-20 x dx + 5x-20 x dx lui (e⁻¹x) x⁻² = 0 => x⁻² e⁻¹x (can utndges x > 0 + till en (cont funk på [011] >> \[\sigma^{-2} e^{-1}x dx \ \text{ac Gonvergent. Eftersom} \] Jx2 dx ar Konv sa Konvegur även J, x-zekdx.

56 Jet dx Jet dx Jet dx lui et / in lein de de fonvegen X-30 (2/12) Omm Silx Govergerar. Effessin lette Er fellet) J'ex lx ea. For Jexus harnatt ex sex pe [100). Eftersom for xdx coo sæ Gonvergerar for ex dx.

1

xy+y=4x3, ya)=2 7+ 1 7 = 4x2 Drtgoeranlefathon = $\mu = e = e = x$ => XY+ y=4x3 (x3) = 4x3 => xy = x4+c /29 y = x3 + C 8(1)=1+c=2 (1) (1) /4 x+1 Alt: The att.

Alt: The att.

(xy) direct. osv

8-28-47 = ex Karaktentiste elv: 12-21+1=0 $y_h = (A + Bx)e^x$ (IP) $y = ax^{2}e^{x}$ $y' = (2ax+ax^{2})e^{x}$ $y' = (2a+4ax+ax^{2})e^{x}$ $y' = (2a+4ax+ax^{2})e^{x}$ 7 - 2y + y = [(2a + 4ax + ax2) - 2 (2ax + ax2) +arTex=ex 1 - 20 margares (conscious of the consc 3 = 1 x2 ex = 2p dulman = (A+Bx)ex+x2ex 40) = A = 0 / 4(1) = (A+B) e + e = e

2 2 2 2 y dex theex

(a) 5 25m d - 5m2 -25ml-5m2=2(1-1+1+44) - (2 - 8 + 1 + 12(2)) = 3k3 + 3k3 + 4 + (4) de k - 300 13 + 15 H3 (4) (2p) 0 lui (25mg-5/n2)/43 1 (1P) Eflerson I'de aren konveyent prene sa forverger åven 2(25mg-sm²) (b) Använd Gesttriteriet: q=(61)/126)1 9k+1=((k+1)!) = (k+1) = (k+1) 4k!)2 (2k+2)(2k+1)(2k) $a_{k+1} = (k+1)^2$ $a_k = (2k+2)(2k+1)$ $b_{00} = 4k+1$ $a_{k+1} = 4k+1$ Senen konvergerar.