

§ 20

N2(5)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n z^{4n}}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \cdot (z^4)^n}{n^2} \quad t = z^4$$

$$\frac{1}{R_t} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2^n}{n^2}} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow R_t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|z^4| = |t| < \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ex-cl} \quad \Rightarrow z < \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{ex-cl}$$

$$> \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{pa-cl}$$

$$R = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2}}$$

N3.6.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2 - \sqrt[n]{e})(2 - \sqrt[n]{e}) \dots (2 - \sqrt[n]{e}) z^n$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2 - \sqrt[n]{e}) \dots (2 - \sqrt[n]{e})}{(2 - \sqrt[n]{e}) \dots (2 - \sqrt[n]{e})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2 - \sqrt[n]{e}) = 1$$

$$R = 1$$

N5.(4)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! \cdot z^n}{(1+i)(1+2i) \dots (1+ni)}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)! (1+i) \dots (1+ni)}{(1+i) \dots (1+ni) (1+(n+1)i) n!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n+1}{1+(n+1)i} \right| =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{\sqrt{1+(n+1)^2}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1$$

$$a^x$$

$$\sqrt[4]{8(4)}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) x^n \quad a > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\sqrt[n]{a} - 1} = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[n]{a-1} &= (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \\ &= e^{\ln|a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1| \cdot \frac{1}{n}} = e^{\ln|e^{\ln a \cdot \frac{1}{n}} - 1| \cdot \frac{1}{n}} \sim \\ &\sim e^{\ln|\frac{\ln a}{n}| \cdot \frac{1}{n}} \sim e^0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$x + \ln a \cdot \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{i.e. } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \ln t \cdot t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln t}{1/t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{-1/t^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R = 1 \Rightarrow \text{на } (-1, 1) - \text{сх-св.}$$

$$\text{при } x = -1: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \cdot (-1)^n \quad (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{но не нуль}$$

сх-св.

$$\text{при } x = 1: \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a}{n} - \text{расх-св.} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) (-1)^n - \text{сх-св. } \text{условно}$$

§ 21

$$\sqrt[6]{9}$$

$$\frac{5-3x}{2x^2+5x-3} = \frac{5-3x}{(2x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{\alpha}{(2x-1)} + \frac{\beta}{(x+3)} =$$

$$\alpha(x+3) + \beta(2x-1) = 5-3x$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -3$$

$$3\alpha - \beta = 5$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\beta = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{(2x-1)} - \frac{2}{(x+3)} = -\left(\frac{1}{1-2x}\right) + \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{3}}\right) = \\
 &= -\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n + \frac{2}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n\right) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(2^n + \frac{2}{3}(-1)^n \frac{1}{3^n}\right) x^n = \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-2^n + \frac{2}{3}(-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{3^n}\right) x^n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left|-2^n + \frac{2}{3}(-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{3^n}\right|} = 2 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$v_{10}(5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ln \frac{2x-3}{3x^2+x-10} &= \ln \left| \frac{(2x-3)}{(3x-5)(x+2)} \right| = \ln |2x-3| - \ln |3x-5| - \\
 &- \ln |x+2| = \ln(3) + \ln\left(1 - \frac{2x}{3}\right) - \ln(5) - \ln\left|1 - \frac{3x}{5}\right| - \ln(2) - \\
 &- \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{3}{10}\right) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n x^n}{n} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^n x^n}{n} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{2^n} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \frac{1}{R_3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{3}{2} \quad R_2 = \frac{5}{3} \quad R_3 = 2$$

$$\Downarrow \\ R = \frac{3}{2}.$$

N11(6)

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

$$= \frac{x \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{x-1}{4} (\cos 6x + \cos 2x) = \frac{3}{4} x \cos 2x + \frac{x \cos 6x}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \frac{x}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (6x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2^n (3 + 3^n) \cdot x^{2n+1}}{4 \cdot (2n)!}$$

$$\frac{f}{R_1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{(2n)!}} = 0$$

$$\frac{f}{R_2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n 6^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 0$$

$$R_1 = +\infty$$

$$R_2 = +\infty$$

↓

$$R = +\infty$$

N19(8)

$$(x+1) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-1}{3+x}$$

$$x_0 = -1 \quad x+1 = t$$

$$t \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t-2}{t+2}$$

$$\left(\operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{t-2}{t+2} \right) \right)' = \frac{p \cdot ((t+2) - (t-2))}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{t-2}{t+2} \right)^2 \right) (t+2)^2} = \frac{4}{(t+2)^2 + (t-2)^2} = \frac{4}{2t^2 + 8} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{t^2}{2} + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{t^2}{4}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n}}{2^n}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{arctg} 0 = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{t-2}{t+2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n+1}}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} \frac{t-2}{t+2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n+2}}{2^n (2n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} t^{2n}}{2^{n-1} (2n-1)} \quad y = t^2$$

$$\frac{1}{R_y} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1} (2n-1)}} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow R_y = 4, \Rightarrow R_t = 2.$$

N27(2)

$$\operatorname{arctg}(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$$

$$\operatorname{arctg}(1) = \pi/4$$

$$(\operatorname{arctg}(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}))' = \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{1 + (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^2} =$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{arctg}(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2(2n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-1}}{2(2n-1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2(2n-1)}} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1$$

V08(3)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3n+1) x^{3n}}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3n \cdot x^{3n}}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{n!} =$$

$$= 3x^3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n-3}}{(n-1)!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{n!} = \left| t = x^3 \right| = 3x^3 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} +$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} = 3x^3 \cdot e^t + e^t = 3x^3 e^{x^3} + e^{x^3} = \underline{(3x^3 + 1) e^{x^3}}$$

№80

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

1) Докажем, что для $\forall m$ $f^{(m)}(x)$ существует.

$$f'(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{x^3}$$

Докажем по индукции, что $f^{(k)}(x)$ имеет вид

$e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot P(x)$, где $P(x)$ - гр. расч. q -чл. Тогда

\Rightarrow будет значить, что $f^{(m)}(x) \exists$ для $\forall m$.

$$\text{Пусть } f^{(k)}(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot P_k(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(k+1)}(x) &= e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{x} \cdot P_k(x) + e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \underbrace{P'_k(x)}_{\text{гр. расч.}} = \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot P_{k+1}(x), \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{k+1}(x) = \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{a}{x^{k+1}} + \frac{a \cdot (k+2)}{x^{k+3}} = \frac{a \cdot k}{x^{k+3}} \Rightarrow \text{каждый}$$

раз знаменатель умножится на x .

$$\Rightarrow f^{(m)}(x) \text{ будет } e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{t}{x^{k+2}}.$$

npu $x=0$ Dostanem ho aug-ymu, ao $f^{(m)}(0)=0$.
 Soga: $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{x^3}}{1} = 0$

heperog: $f^{(k)}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(k-1)}(x)-0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{k+1}}}{1} = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow f^{(m)}(0) = 0 \quad \forall m.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0) (x-0)^n}{n!} = 0 \neq f(x) \text{ npu } x \neq 0. \quad \text{arg}$$

$$(*) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} \right) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} e^{-y^2} \cdot y^{k+1} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y^{k+1}}{e^{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1)y^k}{e^{y^2} \cdot 2y} =$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(k+1)y^{k-1}}{2e^{y^2}} = \dots = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{C \cdot y^0}{e^{y^2}} = 0$$