Контролно 2, Англиз 1, КН, 2 поток 25.01, 2013 Г.

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etiena 1
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Bag. 1 Tipecnethere ypahleyata lim (Sinx) $ x2
                       Temestre: 1- bu Hacut: Λοιαρυτλιγβαλιε: \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{5}{x^2} \ln \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 5 \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)}{x^2}  Λονιταλ
= 5 \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(x\cos x - \sin x) \cdot x}{x^2 \cdot 2x \cdot \sin x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - x \sin x - \cos x}{2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2\sin x + x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\cos x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2\cos x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\cos x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\cos x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\cos x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\cos x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\cos x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\cos x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{5}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{-\cos x}{2\cos x} = \frac{5}{
                                                                                        2-pu Hazer : \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{5/x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x}\right)^{5/x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x}\right)^{5/x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin x - x}{x}\right)^{5/x^2}
                         = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{\sin x \cdot x}{x}} \cdot \frac{5}{x^2} = e^{\frac{\sin x \cdot x}{x}} \cdot \frac{5}{x^2} = e^{\frac{5em}{x \to 0}} \cdot \frac{\sin x \cdot x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{5em}{x^2} \cdot \frac{5em}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\cos x \cdot d}{3x^2} \cdot \frac{5em}{3x^2} \cdot \frac{5em}{3x^2} \cdot \frac{5em}{6x} \cdot \frac{5em}{
     3ag.2 Намерете f^{(6)}(0), където f(x)=(x+fn)\sqrt{1-x}, хъдето fn е Вашиет фохултежн номе
      Решение: f(x) е к-кратно диференцируема \forall x \in \mathbb{N}, \forall 110 = 6 a представляето гі вов формула на Маклорен до O(x^6) изглежда така: f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^6 a_k x^k + O(x^6), кедето a = \frac{f(x)}{k!}
        От друга страна f(x) = (x+fn)(1-\frac{1}{3}x+\binom{1/3}{2}x^2-\binom{1/3}{3})x^3+\binom{1/3}{4}x^4-\binom{1/3}{5}x^5+\binom{1/3}{5}x^6+O(x^6)).
      a_6 = \frac{f^{(6)}(0)}{6!} = {3 \choose 6} f_n - {3 \choose 5} => f^{(6)}(0) = 6! [{3 \choose 6} f_n - {3 \choose 5}]
       3ag.3 Da се пресметне гинтегральт \int cos^2(ln(x))dx

Решенгие: I=\int cos^2(lnx)dx=\int \frac{1+cos(2lnx)}{2}dx=\frac{x}{2}+\frac{1}{2}J; J=\int cos(2lnx)dx=
                     = x\cos(2\ln x) - \int xd\cos(2\ln x) = x\cos(2\ln x) + \int \frac{2x}{x}\sin(2\ln x)dx =
                     = \times \cos(2\ln x) + 2\times \sin(2\ln x) - 2\int x d\sin(2\ln x) = x\cos(2\ln x) + 2\times \sin(2\ln x) - 4\int \frac{x}{x} \cos(2\ln x) dx
                      = x\cos(2\ln x) + 2x\sin(2\ln x) - 4J => 5J = x\cos(2\ln x) + 2x\sin(2\ln x) + C =>
                      => J = \frac{x\cos(2\ln x) + 2x\sin(2\ln x)}{5} + C => I = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x\cos(2\ln x) + 2x\sin(2\ln x)}{10} + C
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      口
      3ag.4 Da се пресметне интегральт \int \frac{x^4-4x^3+5x^2+10x-10}{x^3-3x^2+3x+5} dx
                         Percence: I = \int \frac{x^4 - 4x^3 + 5x^2 + 10x - 10}{x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 5} dx = \int \frac{(x+1)(x^2 - 4x + 5)(x-1) + x^2 + 6x - 5}{(x+1)(x^2 - 4x + 5)} dx = \int (x-1) dx + \int \frac{x^3 - 6x - 5}{(x+1)(x^2 - 4x + 5)} dx
                      = \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + J. Recustane J: \frac{x^2+6x-5}{(x+1)(x^2+4x+5)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4x+5} = >
                          => x2+6x-5 = A(x2-4x+5)+ (Bx+C)(x+1). Mocrego Bater HO Harmpane:
                          X=-1:-10=10A=>A=-1
                                                                                                                                                                                            => J= - 6n/x+11+5 2x-4+4 dx=-6n/x+1/+5 d(x-2)+1 +45 d(x-2)+1 dx=
                            x=0: -5=-5+C=>C=0
                          X=1; Z=-2+2B=>B=2
                          = \ln\left|\frac{x^2 + 4x + 5}{x + 1}\right| + 4arctg(x - 2) + C => I = \frac{(x - 1)^2}{2} + \ln\left|\frac{x^2 + 4x + 5}{x + 1}\right| + 4arctg(x - 2) + C
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