KOHTPONHO 2, AHERNUZI, KH, 2 MOTOR 25.01.2013 T.

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Зад. 1 Пресметнете границата lim(1 cosx) 3/x2; Pelue Hee: 1- bu Haruspane $\lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x)^{3/x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} (1 + (\cos x - 1)) = \lim_{x\to 0} (1 + (\cos x - 1)) \cos x - 1 = \lim_{x\to 0} (1 + (\cos x - 1)) \cos x - 1 = \lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x - 1) \cos x - 1 = \lim_{x\to 0} ($ 2-ри насин: Логариттуване: $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3}{x^2} \ln \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = -3 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{x^2} = -3 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x \cdot 2x} = -3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 3ag.2 Hanepere $f^{(6)}(0)$, KEGETO $f(K) = (x+f_n)\sqrt[5]{1-x}$, KEGETO f_n e Baumet факултетен номер Решение! f(x) е к-кратно диференцируена фо-ия вке IV. Погава представленето и выв формула на Маклорен до $o(x^6)$ има вида $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^6 a_k x^k + o(x^6)$, кедето $a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!}$ От друга страна $f(x) = (x+fn)(4-\frac{1}{5}x+(\frac{115}{2})x^2-(\frac{115}{3})x^3+(\frac{115}{4})x^4-(\frac{115}{5})x^5+(\frac{115}{5})x^6+O(x^6)),$ Приравновайки коефициентите, за ав полугаване: $a_6 = \frac{f''(0)}{6!} = {\binom{1/5}{6}} f_n - {\binom{1/5}{5}} = f^{(6)}(0) = 6! [{\binom{1/5}{6}} f_n - {\binom{1/5}{5}}]$ 3ag.3 Dace mechethe unterparet Ssin2 (lnx)dx Pewerne: $I = \int \sin^2(\ln x) dx = \int \frac{1-\cos(2\ln x)}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}J'_i J = \int \cos(2\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2}$ = $x \cos(2(\ln x) - \int x d\cos(2(\ln x)) = x \cos(2(\ln x)) + \int \frac{2\pi}{x} \sin(2(\ln x)) dx = x \cos(2(\ln x)) + 2x \sin(2(\ln x) - 2)x d\sin(2(\ln x))$ = $x\cos(2\ln x) + 2x\sin(2\ln x) - 4\int \frac{x}{x}\cos(2\ln x)dx = x\cos(2\ln x) + 2x\sin(2\ln x) - 4J = >$ $5J = x \cos(2\ln x) + 2x \sin(2\ln x) + C = y = \frac{x \cos(2\ln x) + 2x \sin(2\ln x)}{5} + C = y$ $= y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x \cos(2\ln x) + 2x \sin(2\ln x)}{10} + C$ 刀 $3 ag, 4 Da се тресметне гинтегралот <math>\int \frac{2x^4-2x^3-x^2+2}{2x^3-4x^2+3x-1} dx$ Percenue: $I = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - x^2 + 2}{2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1} dx = \int \frac{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)(x + 1) - 2x + 3}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - 1}{(x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1$ = (x+1) + 7. За да пресметнем Т, намираме А,Ви С в равенството: $\frac{-2x+3}{(x-1)(2x^2-2x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{2x^2-2x+1} = > A(2x^2-2x+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1) = -2x+3$ x=1: 1.A=1=> A=1 X=0: 1-C=3=> C=-2 X=-1: 5+(-2).(-B-2)=5=>B= => $J = ln(x-1) - \int \frac{2x+2}{2x^2-2x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} ln(x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{4x-2+6}{2x^2-2x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} ln(x-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x-2x+1)}{2x^2-2x+1} - 3 \int \frac{d(2x-1)}{(2x-1)^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{$ $=\frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{(x-1)^2}{2x^22x+1}-3arctg(2x-1)+C=>I=\frac{(x+1)^2}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{(x-1)^2}{2x^22x+1}-3arctg(2x-1)+C$