

## Домашна работа 3

**Задача 1.**

$$\text{a) } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2n} \Rightarrow \text{условно сходящ}$$

$$\text{б) } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{n^2 + (-1)^n}{2n^2 + 5n + 2011}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + (-1)^n}{2n^2 + 5n + 2011} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{разходящ}$$

$$\text{в) } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{n+69}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{n+69}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) \rightarrow n \left( \frac{\frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{n+69}} - \frac{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+70}}}{\frac{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+70}}} \right) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  условно сходящ

$$\text{в) } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{e - \pi}{2n} \quad e - \pi = \alpha$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \rightarrow \left( \frac{(\alpha - 2n - 1)(\alpha - 2n)}{(2n + 1)(2n + 2)} \right) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) \rightarrow n \left( \frac{(2n + 1)(2n + 2) - (\alpha - 2n - 1)(\alpha - 2n)}{(\alpha - 2n - 1)(\alpha - 2n)} \right) \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  абсолютно сходящ

$$\text{д) } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{e - \pi}{3n} \quad e - \pi = \alpha$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \rightarrow \left( \frac{(\alpha - 3n - 2)(\alpha - 3n - 1)(\alpha - 3n)}{(3n + 1)(3n + 2)(3n + 3)} \right) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) \rightarrow n \left( \frac{(3n + 1)(3n + 2)(3n + 3) - (\alpha - 3n - 2)(\alpha - 3n - 1)(\alpha - 3n)}{(\alpha - 3n - 2)(\alpha - 3n - 1)(\alpha - 3n)} \right) \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  абсолютно сходящ

## Задача 2.

$$\text{а) } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(3n)!}{n!(2n + 1)!} \right) (x - 3)^n \quad x - 3 = y$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \rightarrow \frac{(3n + 3)(3n + 2)(3n + 1)}{(n + 1)(2n + 3)(2n + 2)} y \rightarrow \frac{27}{4} y \Rightarrow R = \frac{4}{27}$$

Интервалът при  $y = x - 3$ :

$$\left( -\frac{77}{27}, \frac{85}{27} \right)$$

и редът е разходящ в двата си края на интервала

$$\text{б) } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 5^n} \sqrt{\binom{3n + 1}{n + 1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \rightarrow \frac{n}{(n+1)5} \sqrt{\frac{(3n+4)(3n+3)(3n+2)}{(n+2)(2n+1)(2n+2)}} \rightarrow \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{10} |x| \Rightarrow R = \frac{10}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

Интервалът е:

$$\left[ -\frac{10}{3\sqrt{3}}; \frac{10}{3\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

като в лявата част на интервала е условно сходящ, а в дясната – сходящ

### Задача 3.

**а)**  $\arctg \frac{1+x}{1-x}$

$$f(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

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

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{2-6x}{(x^2 + 1)^3}$$

$$\arctg \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{2-6x}{(x^2 + 1)^3} + \dots$$

**б)**  $\ln \frac{2x+1}{x^2-4x+4} = \ln(2x+1) - \ln(x^2-4x+4)$

$$\ln(2x+1) = 2x - \frac{(2x)^2}{2} + \frac{(2x)^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{(2x)^n}{n}$$

$$\ln(x^2-4x+4) = 1 + \frac{2}{(x-2)} - 0 + \frac{2}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{4}{(x-2)^4} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{2(2n-2)}{(x-2)^n}$$

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

**в)**  $\frac{1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1-x}{(1-x)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{1-x}{1-x^3} = 1 - x + x^3 - x^4 + x^6 - x^7 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{3n} - x^{3n+1}$

### Задача 4.

$$\text{a)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \cosh x$$

$$\text{б)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n+1}}{(2n)!} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^2)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = x \cos^2 x$$

$$\text{в)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{3n+2}}{3n+1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{3n+1}}{3n+1} = x \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{3n} dx = x \int \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{A}{1+x} + \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2-x+1)};$$

$$\dots A = \frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-x+1| + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{3n+2}}{3n+1} = x \left( \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-x+1| + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right)$$

### Задача 5.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\operatorname{arctg} x} - e^{\sin x}}{\ln \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} - \operatorname{arctg}(\sin x)}$$

$$e^{\operatorname{arctg} x} = 1 + x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^4)$$

$$e^{\sin x} = 1 + x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^4)$$

$$\ln \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^4)$$

$$\operatorname{arctg}(\sin x) = x - \frac{x^3}{2} + o(x^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\operatorname{arctg} x} - e^{\sin x}}{\ln \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} - \operatorname{arctg}(\sin x)} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{-x^3}{6}}{\frac{5x^3}{6}} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{5}$$