

 $= 2 \int_{1}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{x} \cos 2 \ln x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{x} \, d \frac{\sin 2 n}{2 \ln n} = \frac{1}{2 \ln n}$ $= \frac{\sin n}{2 \ln n} e^{x} e^{x} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{x} dx =$ $= e^{x} \cos 2n \times |^{\frac{n}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos 2n \times e^{x} dx = e^{\frac{n}{2}(-1)^{n}} - \frac{1}{4n^{2}} - \frac{1}{4n^{$ $J_{1} = \left(e^{\frac{1}{2}n}\left(-1\right)^{n} + \frac{1}{4n^{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{4n^{2}+1}$ Diebugno, roo $J_z = J_1$, r.k.

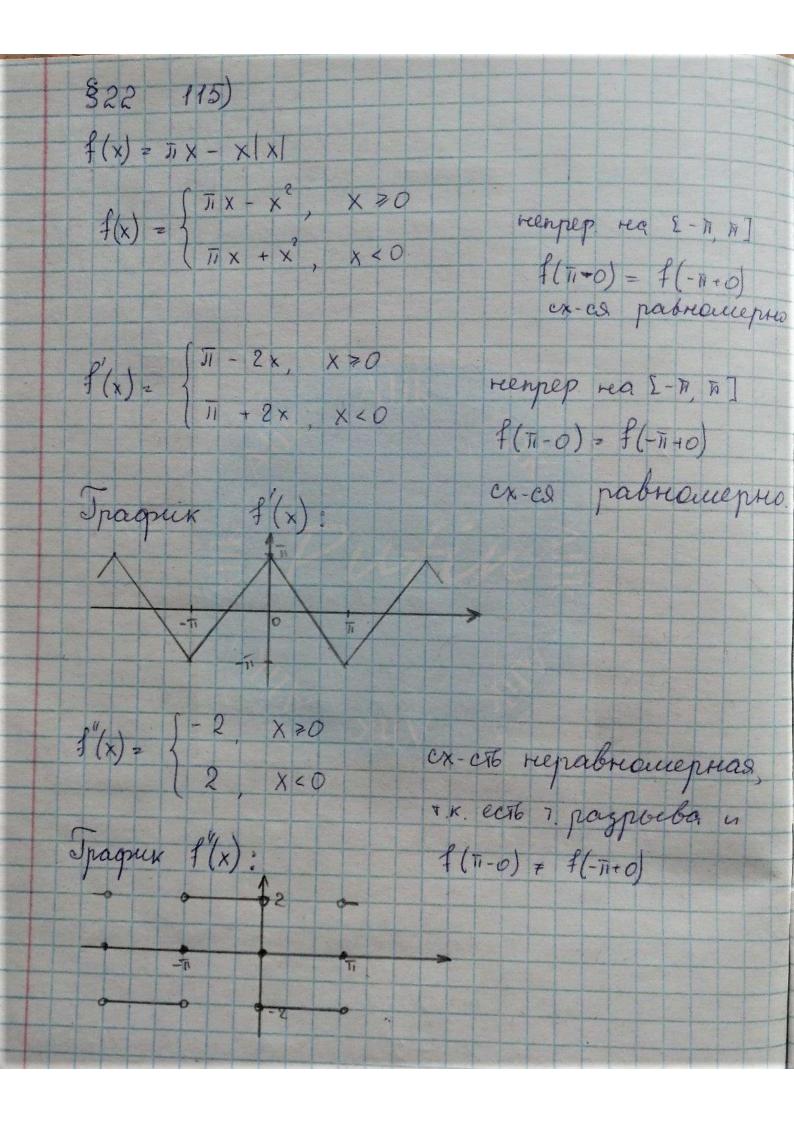
• $I_2 = J_1 + \int J_1 \cos s \, 2n \times d \times = J_1$ • $I_{2n} = \left(e^{-n/2}(-1)^n - 1\right) + \frac{2}{4n^2 + 1}$ $|a_{2n}| \le \frac{4e^{\frac{n}{2}}}{4n^2+1} < \frac{4e^{\frac{n}{2}}}{4n^2} = \frac{e^{\frac{n}{2}}}{n^2} - cx - cx$ Значент по призн. Вейеринтрасса рад сх-са

a) $x''' - \mu \alpha \Sigma - i \nu, i 1 | nemper, <math>f(-i - 0) = f(i - 0)$ $f' = 10 \times - ecr6 = 000 + f(-i + 0) + f(i - 0)$ 3 Heaver noragox yourbarers $\frac{4}{k^2}$ S) x - na I-ri, ri] rengrep. S(-ri+0) + f(ri-d)

2 naviet nopagon youbcineus (1) 6) $(x^2-\overline{n}^2)^{10}$ + +ca [-\overline{n}, \overline{n}] remples $f(-\overline{n}+0) = f(\overline{n}+0)$ $f' = 10(x^2-\overline{n}^2)^{\frac{9}{2}}2x$ $f'(-\overline{n}+0) = f'(\overline{n}+0)$ 1= 90 (x-1,2)8, 4x2 + 10 (x-1,2)2 1"(-1,-0) = f"(1,-0) 4 Tax gaulle go 11 npouzbogtion.

1" (-11+0) + f(11-0)

3 Harus nopagox yobobateues (12) 2) $(\pi^2 \times 1) \sin x$ $f(-\pi + 0) = f(\pi - 0)$ $f' = \frac{1}{x^2} - 2x \sin x + (\pi^2 \times 1) \sin 2x = -x(1 - \cos 2x) + (\pi^2 \times 1) \sin 2x$ 1'(-11+0) = f'(11-0) 1 = -1 + cos2x - 2x Sin2x - 2x Sin2x + 2(1-x)cos2x f(-11+0)= f(11-0) 1 = -23 in 2x - 2 s in 2x - 8 x cos 2x - 4x cos 2x + + 4(11-x3) sin2x 8"(-11+0) + f(11+0) = +4/1



322 121) Sin nx = 1 -x Ocx < 21/1 monero enpla T.K. 7-x reenpep. rea [0,2], 10 opopulgus que popularisteoro wereigner. $F(x) - \frac{q_0 x}{2} = \frac{\overline{n} x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} - 0 - eau \quad ee npogouncus$ с периодам гл на всто числоверно пранцую, то получил кусочно-шадкую ф-или на Kanegou Konertian of pezze. $\frac{31}{2} \times \frac{x}{4} = \frac{C}{2} - \frac{C}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ $\cot x \cdot c2\pi$ $29e \quad C = \frac{1}{71} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{31}{2} \times \frac{2}{41} \right) dx = \frac{1}{71} \left(\frac{31}{41} \times \frac{2}{12} \right)^{21}$ $=\frac{1}{\pi}\left(\frac{\pi \cdot 4\pi^{2}}{4}-\frac{8\pi^{3}}{12}\right)=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{1}^{3}\left(1-\frac{2}{3}\right)=\frac{\pi^{2}}{3}$ $\frac{Ji \times x^2}{2 - 4} = \frac{7i^2}{6} - \frac{20}{5} \cdot \frac{\cos n \times}{n^2}$ Oxorerax lelvero: $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{\pi x}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{5^2}{2} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$

C nauousoro pab ba Tapaebaux bourneurs. Saccuroquer prento f(x)=x x= 1 + 2 (-1) coskx Pab-bo Hapcebaux bounagus $\frac{q_0^2}{2} + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{2} q_k^2}{2} = \frac{1}{\prod_{k=1}^{2} (x^2) dx}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} +$ 2 16 = 54 (2 - 2) = 114 \$ 8 12 | K4 = 54 (3 - 98) = 114 \$ 8 45 2 1 5 1 90 p C namousoro Flancebace bournement & 1/2 16 Jacques pieces: 12= 13 + El 4 (-1) cos kt u npourer experperent or Ogo X X = 3 × + 2 4 (-1) × Sin kx \$ x(x2-12) = \(\frac{2}{k^3}\) = \(\frac{4}{k^3}\)(-1)^k \(\frac{4}{k^3}\)(-1) Thumereun pab la Taprebance

