## Enavanhoures Asrusts

1) Na avontimente de Tudhacelai u arajumen coza sar a pregenneci u antrylan me

Funcipu or: 
$$(05x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-5)^n \cdot x^n$$
 (A)

Apa 
$$\cos^2 x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\sqrt{2n})^n$$
 7 071 , 2018 Eiver 70180s

Enopeius,  $\cos x = \cos x \cdot \cos x$  (1)  $Kau \qquad COS2x = COSx - Sinx$  $\cos 2x = \cos x - (1 - \cos^2 x)$ COS 2x = COS x - 3+COS x

$$(052x = 2.005x - 1)$$
 populo o  $(05^2x = \frac{1}{2}(052x + 1))$  populo o  $(05^2x = 0.00)$ 

(05 2x = 2.00 x-1 npoonadé 5m. un ano-

(1) = 
$$(05^{3}x = (05^{2}x \cdot (05^{2}x) \cdot (05^{2}x)) \cdot (05^{2}x)$$

$$(03x = 1.00x + 1.00x.0002x (2)$$

$$(cs(a+b) = (csa \cdot (csb - sina \cdot sinb))$$

$$(cs(a-b) = (csa \cdot (csb + sina \cdot sinb))$$

$$\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b) = 2 \cdot \cos(a-b)$$

$$\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)$$

$$\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)$$

$$|a| = 2\pi, b = \pi : (os(2x) \cdot (as\pi = \frac{1}{2}) \cdot [os(3x) + (os(x))]$$

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

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

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

$$(3)$$

Tra va appoissage 2 respés, so nocine 2016s va organismon.
Tra my (A) juspizage exertis per m organismon ms:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{Q_{m+1}}{Q_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{n+2}}{x^{2n}} \cdot (2n)!$$

$$x^2 \cdot \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{42n!}{(2n+3)!} = 0 < 1, \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{n+2}}{(2n+3)!} \cdot (2n+2) = 0 < 1, \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

Ápa n osipi outraiver tre(-0,+0)

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

Ann. 2000 OUTRAINER n OELPOR TXEL-00, TOTE:

$$\cos^{3}x = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ (-1)^{n} \cdot \frac{3+3^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right] \cdot x^{2n}$$

n onoia authoriver txe (00, too)

Otropal Stapino so ness exceptiferas n cost, sint vou ex

2) Na Teizere on o apropos e Jereins portos. luxpigo on:  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ = 1 + x + x + 000 + x + 000 TION TO OUTHAION THE EXW: lim Olm+s = lim 7 ". No = lim 7. 7. 200 no No. (n+s) & no no no (n+s) & x1. lim 1 = 1x1.0 = 0 < 1 , txel-0,+0) Apa n oups me ex oupraire trec-a, + al MA. JUHAIUH KON HON FEEL.  $0 < e - \left(1 + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{26} + 000 + \frac{1}{16}\right) = \frac{1}{(n_0)(n+s)} + \frac{1}{(n_0)(n+s)(n+2)} + \frac{1}{(n_0)(n+s)(n+2)}$ πολημ με  $n_0$ :  $0 < n_0 \cdot e - m_0 \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{10} + \infty + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}$ appoisses  $1 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{$ 

$$\mu(x) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^{2}} dx + \int_{1}^{1} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^{2}} dx$$

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$$= I_{2}$$

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Is: 
$$\theta \in \mathbb{R} \quad x = \frac{1}{t} \implies dx = -\frac{s}{t^2} dt$$

$$\begin{cases} 1a \quad x = 0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad t = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\vdots \quad a \quad x = 1 \quad \exists \quad x = 1 \quad \exists$$

$$J_{3} = \begin{cases} \ln \left(\frac{t}{t}\right) & \left(-\frac{3}{t}\right) dt \\ \frac{1+\frac{1}{t}}{t^{2}} & \left(-\frac{3}{t^{2}}\right) dt \end{cases}$$

$$J_{1} = \begin{cases} \ln \left(\frac{1}{t}\right) & \left(-\frac{3}{t^{2}}\right) dt \\ \frac{1+\frac{1}{t}}{t^{2}} & \left(-\frac{3}{t^{2}}\right) dt \end{cases}$$

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$$J_{\Delta} = -\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t^{2}+\Delta} dt = -J_{2}$$

• 
$$J_2: f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\pi! \ln x}{1+x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-p} + x^{-p}}$$

$$2-p \ge 0 \Rightarrow p > 2 : \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2-p} = 0$$

(1) = D lim 
$$|f(x)|$$
 =  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} d^{1} \alpha \circ (p \cdot 2)$  lim  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} d^{1} \alpha \circ (p \cdot 2)$   $\frac{\partial}{\partial$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{-p \cdot x^{-p} + (2-p) \cdot x^{2-p}} = 0 \quad \text{apai} \quad 0$$

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{P}}$  dx outraiver from P > 1 $\Delta m$ ,  $d\varphi \omega$  0 fix <math>m exappoint to kp. Gujkpions  $1 <math>n \times p = 3$ . trapéros, agos lim fix =0 Kar To r.o. mm gex oujkdiver, on oujkdiver kan to r.o. ms fix. ledika,  $I_{3}=-J_{2}=D$  to apxiko r.o.=o.4) Na uno regionei To oron ripupa.  $\int \frac{1}{1-x^3} dx$  $\frac{1}{1-x^3} = \frac{1}{(3-x)\cdot(3+x+x^2)} = \frac{A}{3-x} + \frac{B_x+V}{x^2+x+1}$  $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3 - x} + \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot x + \frac{2}{3}}{x^2 + x + 3}$  $= \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{1-x} + \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{x+2}{x^2+x+2}$ r.o. la cibre Je SOYBIGA

$$J_{1}:$$

$$J_{1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{3-x} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{0}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{1}{3-x} \cdot dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left[ \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left( \ln \epsilon - \ln 3 \right) \right]$$

$$= \left( + \infty \right)$$

Apa To aparko odokanpapa Jev unaparel apoù to Ja aneipijetan petiko can to Ja einan nene car preios apiopoi, itali apa to aparko aneipijetan petikon.

5) N.B. To 
$$\int \frac{x^{3} + \sqrt[3]{x} - 2}{\sqrt[3]{x^{3}}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^{3} + x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2}{\sqrt[3]{5}} dx + \int \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{3}{5}}{\sqrt[3]{5}} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{5}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{12}{5} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} dx$$

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