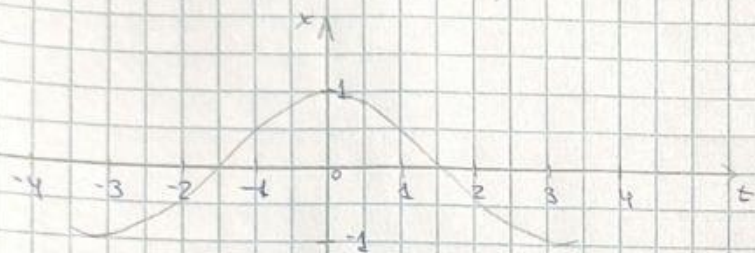


$$④ \quad x(t) = \cos(t) \quad x \in C^0[-1; 1]?$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t, & t \geq 0 \\ \cos(-t), & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad x \in C^1[-1; 1]?$$

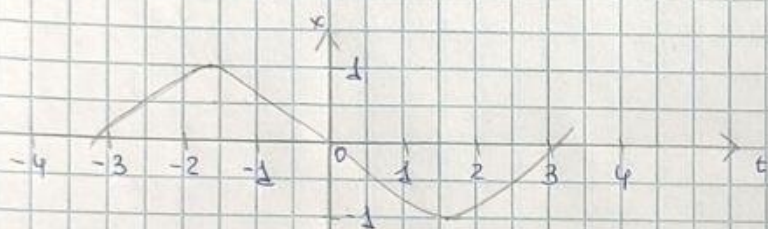
$$x \in C^2[-1; 1]?$$

$$\text{т.к. } \cos(-t) = \cos t \Rightarrow x(t) = \cos t$$



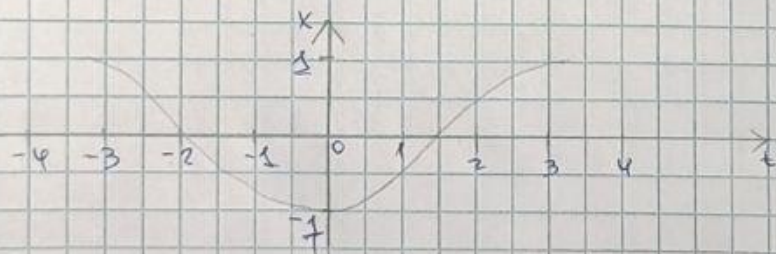
$$x \in C^1[-1; 1], \text{ т.к. } \cos - \text{функция непрерывная}$$

$$x'(t) = -\sin(t)$$



$$x \in C^2[-1; 1], \text{ т.к. } x'(t) - \text{непрерывная}$$

$$x''(t) = -\cos t$$



$$x \in C^2[-1; 1], \text{ т.к. } x''(t) - \text{непрерывная}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } x \in C[-1; 1], C^1[-1; 1], C^2[-1; 1]$$

$$⑥ \quad x = \left(0; \frac{\ln 3}{3}, \frac{\ln 4}{4}, \frac{\ln 5}{5}, \dots\right)$$

$$x = \begin{cases} 0, & k=1 \\ \frac{\ln k+1}{k+1}, & k \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |x_k|^p = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\ln k+1}{k+1} \right|^p + 0^p = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\ln k+1}{k+1} \right|^p$$

$$\frac{(\ln k+1)^p}{(k+1)^p} \sim \frac{(\ln k)^p}{k^p}$$

при больших k $(\ln k)^p$ возрастает медленно, если $k^p \Rightarrow$

$$x_k^p \sim \frac{1}{k^p}$$

$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p}$ сходится, если $p > 1 \Rightarrow p_{\min} = 2$

$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln k+1)^2}{(k+1)^2} \Rightarrow$ сходится по интегральному критерию.

Ответ: $p_{\min} = 2$

Ниже то, что было +-

a) $x(t) = t, y(t) = \ln(t^2 + 1), C[-1; 3]$

b) $x(t) = te^t, y(t) = e^{-t}, L^2(-1; 0)$

1) a) $\rho_C(x, y) = \max_{C[-1; 3]} |t - \ln(t^2 + 1)|$

$\varphi(t) = t - \ln(t^2 + 1)$

$\varphi'(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} \cdot 2t = \frac{t^2 - 2t + 1}{t^2 + 1}$

$\frac{t^2 - 2t + 1}{t^2 + 1} = 0$

$t^2 - 2t + 1 = 0$

$t_{32} = 1$

$\varphi(1) = |1 - \ln 2| = 1 - \ln 2$

$\varphi(-1) = |-1 - \ln 2| = 1 + \ln 2 \Rightarrow \rho_C(x, y) = 1 + \ln 2$

$\varphi(3) = |3 - \ln 10| = 3 - \ln 10$

b) $\rho_{L^2}(x, y) = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^0 (te^t - e^{-t})^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{4e^2}}$

$\int_{-1}^0 (te^t - e^{-t})^2 dt = \int_{-1}^0 (t^2 e^{2t} + e^{-2t} - 2t) dt = \int_{-1}^0 t^2 e^{2t} dt + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{e^{2t}} dt - t^2 \Big|_{-1}^0 =$
 $\left(\left(\frac{t^2 - t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2e^{2t}} - t^2 \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 = \frac{2e^1 + 3e^2 - 5}{4e^2} = \frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{4e^2}$

$\int_{-1}^0 t^2 e^{2t} dt = \frac{t^2 e^{2t}}{2} \Big|_{-1}^0 - \int_{-1}^0 t e^{2t} dt = \frac{t^2 e^{2t}}{2} \Big|_{-1}^0 - \frac{t e^{2t}}{2} \Big|_{-1}^0 - \int_{-1}^0 \frac{e^{2t}}{2} dt =$

$\left(\frac{t^2 - t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) e^{2t} \Big|_{-1}^0$

Orber: $\rho_C(x, y) = 1 + \ln 2, \rho_{L^2}(x, y) = \sqrt{\frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{4e^2}}$

9) $X = \left(\frac{\ln 2}{1}, \frac{\ln^2 2}{2}, \frac{\ln^3 2}{6}, \frac{\ln^4 2}{24}, \dots \right), X_k = \frac{\ln^k 2}{k!}$

$Y = \left(\frac{\ln 2}{3}, \frac{\ln^2 2}{6}, \frac{\ln^3 2}{18}, \frac{\ln^4 2}{72}, \dots \right), Y_k = \frac{\ln^k 2}{3 \cdot k!}$

$\rho_{L^2}(x, y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |X_k - Y_k| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\ln^k 2}{k!} - \frac{\ln^k 2}{3 \cdot k!} \right| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{2 \ln^k 2}{3 \cdot k!} \right| =$

$\frac{2}{3} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln^k(2)}{k!} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{2}{3}$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln^k(2)}{k!} = e^{\ln 2} - \frac{\ln^0 2}{0!} = 2 - 1 = 1$

Tr. pelys etakuvshaya gure e $\ln 2$ namnacheno k=0, a uai pely e k=1.

Orber: $\rho_{L^2} = \frac{2}{3}$