$F(x)$ funksiya $f(x)$ funksiya uchun boshlang`ich funksiya deyiladi, agar:	$F'(x)=f(x)$
$\left(\int f(x)dx\right)'=$? integral xossasidan foydalanib toping.	$f(x)$
Integral jadvalidan foydalanib toping. $\int x^n dx=$?	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}+C$
Integral jadvalidan foydalanib toping. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx=$?	$2\sqrt{x}+C$
f(x)=x^2 funksiyaning M(-1;3) nuqtadan o‘tuvchi boshlang‘ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x)=x^3/3+10/3$
$f(x)=\cos x+7$ funksiyaning boshlang’ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x)=\sin x+7x+C$
$f(x)=e^x+5$ funksiyaning boshlang’ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x)=e^x+5x+C$
$f(x)=\sin x-\frac{5}{x}-7$ funksiyaning boshlang’ich funksiyasini toping	$F(x)=-\cos x-5\ln x-7x+C$

$f(x)=x-\frac{5}{x}+1$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x)=\frac{x^2}{2}-5\,ln\,x+x+C$
$f(x)=x^3-\frac{5}{x^2}+1$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x)=\frac{x^4}{4}+\frac{5}{x}+x+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int\sqrt{x}dx=?$	$\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3}+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int\frac{2}{x^2}dx=?$	$-\frac{2}{x}+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int\frac{1}{2x+3}dx=?$	$\frac{1}{2}\ln(2x+3)+C$
Aniqmas integral jadvalidan $\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx=$ ni aniqlang.	$2\sqrt{x}+C$
Aniqmas integral jadvalidan $\int\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}dx=$ ni aniqlang.	$-ctg\ x+C$
$f(x)=x-\frac{5}{x}$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$\frac{x^2}{2}-5\ln x+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int\frac{1}{\cos^2 3x}dx=?$	$\frac{1}{3}tg\,3x+C$

$\int tg^2 x\,dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$tgx - x + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int 2^{3x} dx = ?$	$\frac{2^{3x}}{3\ln 2} + C$;
Integralni hisoblang: $\int e^{4x+1} dx = ?$	$\frac{1}{4} e^{4x+1} + C$;
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 3x} dx = ?$	$\frac{1}{3} tg\,3x + C$;
Integralni hisoblang: $\int (\sin x - 3\cos x) dx$	$-\cos x - 3\sin x + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int (2\cos 2x - 7) dx$	$\sin 2x - 7x + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int (\sin 2x - 3x) dx$	$-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int 6\cos 2x dx$	$3\sin 2x + C$

Integralni hisoblang: $\int 5a^x dx$	$\frac{5a^x}{\ln a}+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int 2^{x+1} dx$	$\frac{2^{x+1}}{\ln 2}+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int (e^{ax}-2)dx$	$\frac{e^{ax}}{a}-2x+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \left(3x^2-2x\right)dx-?$	x^3-x^2+C
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \left(x^3+\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)dx-?$	$\frac{x^4}{4}+arctgx+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{1}{5x+7}dx=?$	$\frac{1}{5}\ln\left(5x+7\right)+C$
$\int_1^3 (x+1)^2 dx$ integralni hisoblang.	56/3
Integralni hisoblang: $\int 7^{9x} dx=?$	$\frac{7^{9x}}{9\ln 7}+C$;

Integralni hisoblang: $\int e^{7x+5}dx=?$	$\frac{1}{7}e^{7x+5}+C$;
Integralni hisoblang: $\int(-2\sin x+5\cos x)dx$	$2\cos x+5\sin x+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int(2\sin x-\cos x)dx$	$-2\cos x-\sin x+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int\left(2x-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right)dx-?$	$x^2+ctgx+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int\left(4x^3+\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)dx-?$	$x^4+arctgx+C$
Aniqmas integral jadvalidan $\int\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx=$ ni aniqlang.	$2\sqrt{x}+C$
Aniqmas integral jadvalidan $\int a^x dx=$ ni aniqlang.	$\frac{a^x}{\ln a}+C$
Aniqmas integral jadvalidan $\int\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}dx=$ ni aniqlang.	$-ctg\ x+C$
$f(x)=\cos x+7$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$\sin x+7x+C$

$f(x)=x-\frac{5}{x}$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$\frac{x^2}{2}-5\ln x+C$
$f(x)=e^{-x-1}+\frac{1}{x^2}$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$-e^{-x-1}-\frac{1}{x}+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int\frac{1}{\sin^2 9x}dx=?$	$-\frac{1}{9}ctg\ 9x+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int 2^{3x}dx=?$	$\frac{2^{3x}}{3\ln 2}+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int e^{7x+1}dx=?$	$\frac{1}{7}e^{7x+1}+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int\frac{1}{\cos^2 3x}dx=?$	$\frac{1}{3}tg\ 3x+C$
$\int$lnxdx integralni hisoblang.	xlnx-x+C
$\int xe^x dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$(x-1)e^x+C$
$\int(x+7)\sin xdx$ integralni hisoblang.	$-(x+7)\cos x+\sin x+C$
$\int x\sin 2xdx$ integralni hisoblang.	$\frac{\sin 2x}{4}-\frac{x\cos 2x}{2}+C$

$\int tg^2 x\,dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$tgx - x + C$
Aniqmas integrallarning qaysi biri noto'g'ri?	$\int \sin x dx = \cos x + C$
Aniqmas integralni bo'laklab integrallash formulasi:	$\int udv = uv - \int vdu$
$\int_0^2 (x-1)^3 dx$ integralni hisoblang.	0
$\int_0^4 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$ integralni hisoblang.	2
$\int_1^e \frac{x-1}{x} dx$ integralni hisoblang.	e-2
$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^3 x\,dx$ integralni hisoblang.	0
$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x\,dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2}{\cos^2 2x} dx$ integralni hisoblang.	0
$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2 + x} dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$\ln\frac{4}{3}$

$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^2+4}dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$\frac{\pi}{8}$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 7x}dx = ?$	$-\frac{1}{7}ctg\ 7x + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int 7^{7x}dx = ?$	$\frac{7^{7x}}{7\ln 7} + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int e^{13x+17}dx = ?$	$\frac{1}{13}e^{13x+17} + C$
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \ (a_n > 0)$ qator quyidagi shartlarning qaysi biri bajarilganda albatta yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi?	$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < 1$ bo'lsa
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \ (a_n > 0)$ - qator quyidagi shartlarning qaysi biri bajarilganda albatta yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi?	$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} < 1$ bo'lsa
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ qator yig'indisini hisoblang.	1
Quyidagi qatorlarning qaysi biri yaqinlashuvchi.	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n+1}}$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$ funktsional qator quyidagi oraliqlarning qaysi birida tekis yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi:	$[-q;q]$, $0<q<1$
$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ darajali qatorning yaqinlashish radiusini toping.	∞
Qaysi funktsiyaning Makloren qatori $f(x)=\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!}$ ko'rinishida bo'ladi?	$f(x)=\sin x$
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n-1} c_n (c_n>0)$ qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi, agar:	c_n - monoton kamayuvchi bo'lib, $\lim_{n\to\infty} c_n = 0$ bo'lsa
Garmonik qatorni ko'rsating.	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n, \quad x\in(0,1)$ funktsional qatorning yig'indisini toping:	$f(x)=\frac{x}{1-x}$
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}$ funktsional qator quyidagi oraliqlarning qaysi birida tekis yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi:	[–1, 1]

$\frac{1}{1\cdot 3}+\frac{1}{3\cdot 5}+\frac{1}{5\cdot 7}+\ldots$ qator yig'indisini hisoblang.	1/2
$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{2^n}$ qator yig'indisini hisoblang.	2
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(x-1)^n}{2^n}$ darajali qatorning yaqinlashish sohasini toping.	-1<x<3
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{(n+5)!}$ va $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt[3]{n+1}}$ qatoqlarni absolyut yoki shartli yaqinlashuvchilikka tekshiring	1- absolyut yaqinla shuvchi, 2- shartli yaqinla shuvchi
Quyidagi qatorlardan qaysilari yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi? 1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{4n}{n+3}\right)^n$; 2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{2n^4}{(n+1)^4}$; 3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{(n+2)^7}$.	3
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(x-2)^n}{5^n}$ darajali qatorning yaqinlashish sohasini toping.	-3<x<7
$\frac{1}{1\cdot 3}+\frac{1}{3\cdot 5}+\frac{1}{5\cdot 7}+\ldots$ qator yig'indisini hisoblang.	1/2
Darajali qatorni yaqinlashish radusini toping. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{x^n}{3n-2}$	1

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(x+2)^n}{n}$ darajali qatorning yaqinlashish sohasini toping.	$[-3;-1)$
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(x-1)^n}{5n+1}$ darajali qatorning yaqinlashish sohasini toping.	$[0;2)$
Darajali qatorni yaqinlashish radusini toping. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n!\,x^n$	0
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(x-1)^n}{n^2}$ darajali qatorning yaqinlashish sohasini toping.	$[0;2]$
Quyidagi qatorlardan qaysilari yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi? 1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{2^n}$, 2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{3^n}{2^n}$, 3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}7\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n$, 4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}2^{n-1}$.	1;3
Quyidagi qatorlardan qaysilari yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi? 1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}$, 2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^3}$, 3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{n}}$	2

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{n}{1+n^2}$ va $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{n+1}{5n+3}$ qatoqlarni yaqinlashishga tekshiring.	1- uzoqla shuvchi, 2- uzoqla shuvchi
Quyidagi qatorlarning qaysi biri shartli yaqinlashuvchi:	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{n}$
$f(x)=e^x$ funktsiyaning Makloren qatoriga yoilmasini aniqlang.	$1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\frac{x^3}{3!}+.....$
$\frac{1}{5}+\frac{2}{11}+\frac{3}{29}+...+\frac{n}{3^n+2}+...$ Dalamber alomatidan foydalanib qator yaqinlashishi tekshirilsin.	Yaqinlashuvchi. $l=\frac{1}{3}$
Darajali qatorni yaqinlashish sohasi topilsin. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(x-1)^n}{n\cdot 3^{n-1}}$	$[-2;4)$
Darajali qatorni yaqinlashish sohasi topilsin. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{x^n}{n\cdot 3^{n-1}}$	$[-3;3)$
$f(x)=3\cos 5x$ funksiyaning boshlang`ichini toping.	$\frac{3}{5}\sin 5x+C$
Berilgan qatorning umumiy hadini aniqlang. $\frac{2}{5}+\frac{4}{8}+\frac{6}{11}+\frac{8}{14}+\cdots$	$\frac{2n}{3n+2}$

Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{3\,dx}{x^2}$	$-\frac{3}{x}+C$
Integralni hisoblang $\int \frac{dx}{3x+4}$	$\frac{1}{3}\ln\lvert 3x+4\rvert+C$
Integralni hisoblang $\int (\cos 2x+1)\,dx$	$\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x+x+C$
Integralni hisoblang $\int (\sqrt{x}+\cos 3x)dx$	$\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}+\frac{1}{3}\sin 3x+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_0^a (x^3-a^2x+1)\,dx$	$-\frac{1}{4}a^4+a$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_0^5 e^{\frac{x}{5}}\,dx$	$5(e-1)$
$f(x)=e^x+\cos x+3$ funksiyaning boshlang`ichini toping:	$F(x)=e^x+\sin x+3x+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$	$\frac{\pi}{12}$
Sonli qatorning yig'ndisini toping: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{2^n}$	1

Sonli qatorning yig'ndisini toping: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n(n+1)}$	1
Agar sonli qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, uning umumiy hadi qaysi songa intilishi zarur?	0
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_0^2 x^3 dx = ?$	4
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_0^4 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = ?$	2
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx = ?$	1
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_0^1 a^x dx = ?$	$\frac{a-1}{\ln a}$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_0^{\pi} \cos x\, dx = ?$	0
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x\, dx = ?$	2

Integralni hisoblang: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = ?$	∞
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = ?$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 5x} dx = ?$	$-\frac{1}{5} ctg\, 5x + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 3x} dx = ?$	$\frac{1}{3} tg\, 3x + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int e^{4x+1} dx = ?$	$\frac{1}{4} e^{4x+1} + C;$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int 2^{3x} dx = ?$	$\frac{2^{3x}}{3\ln 2} + C;$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{1}{2x+3} dx = ?$	$\frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+3) + C;$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{2}{x^2} dx = ?$	$-\frac{2}{x} + C;$

Integralni hisoblang: $\int \sqrt{x}dx = ?$	$\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + C;$
$f(x) = x^3 - \frac{5}{x^2} + 1$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{5}{x} + x + C$
$f(x) = x - \frac{5}{x} + 1$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - 5\ln x + x + C$
$f(x) = \sin x - \frac{5}{x} - 7$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x) = -\cos x - 5\ln x - 7x + C$
$f(x) = e^x + 5$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x) = e^x + 5x + C$
$f(x) = \cos x + 7$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x) = \sin x + 7x + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int x^3 e^{-x^2} dx - ?$	$-\frac{x^2+1}{2}e^{-x^2} + c$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{dx}{\left(x^2+1\right)}$	$arctgx + c$

$\int ctgx\,dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$\ln\lvert\sin x\rvert + C$
$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ integralni hisoblang.	π
Ushbu $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^4}{n^2}$ qatorni yaqinlashish sohasini toping.	$\lvert x\rvert \le 1$
$f(x) = x^4 + \frac{7}{x^3} + \lg 8$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x) = \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{7}{2x^2} + \lg 8x + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int 2\sqrt{x}dx = ?$	$\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{5}{x^2}dx = ?$	$-\frac{5}{x} + C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{1}{x+10}dx = ?$	$\ln(x+10) + C$
$\int \cos(3x-2)dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$\frac{1}{3}\sin(3x-2) + C$
$\int (x + \sqrt{x} - \sin 3x)dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}\cos 3x + C$

$f(x)=2x-\frac{4}{x}$ funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping.	$x^2-4\ln x+C$
Integralni hisoblang $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 7x}dx=?$	$\frac{1}{7}tg\ 7x+C$
$\int tg^2 x\,dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$tgx-x+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int 3^{3x}dx=?$	$\frac{3^{3x}}{3\ln 3}+C;$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int e^{x+1}dx=?$	$e^{x+1}+C;$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 5x}dx=?$	$\frac{1}{5}tg\ 5x+C;$
$\int (2x-1)^{10}dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$\frac{1}{22}(2x-1)^{11}+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_0^2 x^2dx$	$\frac{8}{3}$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{-1}^{0} 3(2x+1)^2\,dx$	1

Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{-1}^{0} e^{-x}dx$	$-1+e$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{x+1}$	$\ln\frac{3}{2}$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x dx$	2
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{0}^{2} x^3 dx$	4
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx$	0
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos x dx$	-1
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{3}^{5} \frac{dx}{x-1}$	$\ln 2$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{-1}^{0} (2x+1)^2 dx$	$\frac{1}{3}$

Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{-1}^{0} 2e^{-x}dx$	$-2+2e$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int\left(2x^3-\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)dx-?$	$\frac{x^4}{2}-arctgx+C$
Integralni hisoblang: $3\int_{-1}^{0}(2x+1)^2\,dx$	1
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{-1}^{0} 2e^{-x}dx$	$-2+2e$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{0}^{\pi/2}\cos x dx$	1
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{0}^{1}\frac{dx}{1+x^2}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
Integralni hisoblang: $\int_{0}^{1}\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
Quyidagi tengliklardan qaysi biri o‘rinli?	$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx=-\int_{b}^{a} f(x)dx$

Integralni hisoblang: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2x dx$	0
Aniq integralni hisoblang $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$	2
Aniq integralni hisoblang $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
α ning qanday qiymatida $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}$ xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi?	$\alpha > 1$
α ning qanday qiymatida $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}$ xosmas integral uzoqlashuvchi bo'ladi?	$\alpha \le 1$
α ning qanday qiymatida $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}$ xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi?	$\alpha < 1$
α ning qanday qiymatida $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}$ xosmas integral uzoqlashuvchi bo'ladi?	$\alpha \ge 1$
Sonli qatorning yig'ndisini toping $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$	1

Sonli qatorning yig'ndisini toping $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n(n+1)}$	1
Agar sonli qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, uning umumiy hadi qaysi songa intilishi zarur?	0
Nuqtalar o'rniga zarur so'zlarni qo'ying: Tashlab yuborilgan … hadlar qatorning yaqinlashuviga yoki uzoqlashuviga ta'sir qilmaydi.	chekli sondagi
Nuqtalar o'rniga zarur so'zlarni qo'ying: Agar musbat hadli qator uchun $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sqrt[n]{a_n}=p$ limit mavjud va …. bo'lsa, u holda bu qator yaqinlashadi	$p<1$
Ko'rsatilgan qatorlardan qaysi biri yaqinlashuvchi ?	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^3}$
Ko'rsatilgan qatorlardan qaysi biri uzoqlashuvchi ?	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}$
Qanday α da $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}$ sonli qator yaqinlashuvchi?	$\alpha>1$
Qanday α da $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}$ sonli qator uzoqlashuvchi?	$\alpha\le 1$

Ko’rsatilgan qatorlardan qaysi biri yaqinlashuvchi ?	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{2^n}{n!}$
Ko’rsatilgan qatorlardan qaysi biri yaqinlashuvchi ?	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n+1}\right)^n$
Ko’rsatilgan qatorlardan qaysi biri absolyut yaqinlashuvchi ?	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n\frac{1}{n^2}$
Ko’rsatilgan qatorlardan qaysi biri shartli yaqinlashuvchi ?	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^n\frac{1}{n}$
α ning qanday qiymatlarida $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n-1}\frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}$ sonli qator absolyut yaqinlashuvchi bo’ladi?	$\alpha>1$
Tasdiqni davom ettiring: Agar sonli qator $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\lvert a_n\rvert$ yaqinlashsa, u holda $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$	ham yaqinlashadi
Absolyut yaqinlashuvchi qatorning hadlarining o’rnini almashtirganda, hosil bo`lgan yangi qator …….	ham yaqinlashadi
$f(x)=1+\cos 3x$ funksiyaning boshlang’ich funksiyasini toping.	$F(x)=x+\frac{1}{3}\sin 3x+C$

Integralni hisoblang: $\int x \ln x \, dx$ toping	$\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$
$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x^2+4}$ integralni hisoblang.	$\frac{\pi}{8}$
$\int_0^3 e^{\frac{x}{3}} dx$ integralni hisoblang.	$3(e-1)$