3. V; notezer att 
$$y = -\partial D$$

Area(D) = - $\int y dx = \int y d$ 

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{25}\right) = ... = \frac{23\pi}{25}.$$
Sher? Area(b) =  $\frac{23}{25}$ tt.

4. Vi boger ved att hitte leavergers redoen.  $a_k = \begin{cases} s \ln(\frac{1}{m}), & k = m^2, & m = 1, 2, 3, \dots \\ o & anna \end{cases}$  $a_{k} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{amas} \end{cases}$   $= \int y dx = \int (\cot + \frac{\sin 2t}{5})(\cot - \frac{\sin 2t}{5})dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\sin 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\sin 2t - \frac{\cos 2t}{5} \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{cases} -\cos 2t$ For m >> 1 her is  $\frac{1}{2m} \leq \sin(\frac{1}{m}) \leq \frac{1}{m}$ , och  $\lim_{m\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^m}\right)^{m^2} = \lim_{m\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^{m^2} = 1 \implies \lim_{m\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^{m^2} = 1$ Eligh Hundsatzen for potensserres konvergerer serten for 1x+31<1 meda de duersers for 1x+31>1. Atestér tra fell. x+3=1: sere blir de  $\sum 8n(\frac{1}{k})$ , men for k>>1her is att son (t) > 1 od 5 1 ar diverget so

juthot implicant att Sea (ti) ar diversent.

X+3=-1: sexen  $Qor la = (-1)^k son(\frac{1}{k})$ . Vi toder Leibniz! Efterson sonx ar væxande på [0, 72] ar sin (t) autogarde i k. V  $2) \quad \sin\left(\frac{1}{L}\right) \xrightarrow{sin} \sin(0) = 0 \quad V$ Sver: potensseren är kaveret omm. Flolet ut ur K= SF.NdS=  $= \iiint dv F dx dy dz =$   $= \iiint siny + z^2 - sinx ) dx dy dz.$ 

Efterson K = symmetrisk i x och y (dus (x,y) EK => (y,x) EK) Flor let ate SSSShy ledylz-SSSShx lxdydz so  $\left( D := \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \right\} \right)$  $= \iint_{\frac{1}{3}} (x+y+2)^3 dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\frac{1}{3}} (x^3+3x^2y+3xy^2+y^3+3x^2+6xy+3y^2+1)$ +12x+12y+8) dxdy =  $\frac{1}{3}$  S(3x2+3y2+8) dxdy =  $\frac{1}{3}$  S( $\frac{3}{3}$ (3x2+8) rds) de symmetries polare hoord. =  $\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi \left[ \frac{3}{3} + 8r \right]_{0}^{1} = 6\pi$ .  $=\frac{1}{3}\cdot 2\pi \left[ 3 + 8 \right]_0^1 = 6\pi$ Sve: Flodet = GT.

6. Vi Deter Zz ver kurren san
går relet från (-1,6) till (1,6),
od i fir di att 8+82=30 der Dær halvellipse i figuren.  $\int F \cdot dr = \int F \cdot dr = \iint \left(\frac{2R}{2x} - \frac{2P}{2y}\right) dxdy = \iint (1-2) dxdy = 0$  Careen (F = (P,R)) $= -Area(D) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

Det for the  $SF. dr = SF. dr = -\frac{T}{4} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$ 

 $= -\frac{\pi}{4} - \left[\arctan \times \right]_{-1}^{1} = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \left(\arctan 1 - \arctan (-1)\right) = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{3\pi}{4}.$   $2)_{0} \leq f_{k}(x) \leq \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow 0 \quad \text{sa} \quad f_{k}(x) \frac{\text{list}}{(\frac{1}{2},2)} = 0.$ 

Sver: arket = - 311

7. Videlar upp [1/2,00) i tra delar, [/2,2] och (2,00), och försöker vira likt. hav. jå delama var for sig.

[/2,2]: Vi farsolæs aværda Direklets teit for liktorning kanvergers.

1) Behave for A we att  $f_h(x) := \frac{1}{\max(k, e^{k(x-1)})}$ 

Er artegarde i K. on  $X \le 1$  or  $f_k(x) = \frac{1}{K}$  when is antegorale.

Om XZI är k och ek(x-1) vexarde i k så aven max(k,ek(x-1)) ar værale i k och

3)  $\geq$  sonkx liht, begr, pe (1/2,27 enl. Lemme. Dichlet 2 soulex Dicht. how. pa [/2,2]. (2,00): Tester Weierstress majorantrats  $|\sin kx| \le 1$ ,  $\max(k, e^{k(x-1)}) \ge e^{k(x-1)} \ge e^{k}$ Warstry I wax(k, e (2, 00). Efferson Sankx ar likt, hav. på [1/2,2] och (2,00) folge dat att den ar plat. kav. pe [1/2,00)  $| \text{od} | \sup_{\chi \geq \frac{1}{2}} \left| \frac{85 \text{ n k} \times}{\text{max}(k, e^{k(\chi-1)})} \right| = \max \left( \frac{\text{Sup}}{\text{Xe}[V_2, 2]} \frac{\text{Sin k} \times}{\text{n+1}} \frac{\text{Sin k} \times}{\text{max}(k, e^{k(\chi-1)})} \right) \frac{\text{Sin k} \times}{\text{Nex}(k, e^{k(\chi-1)})} \Big) \frac{\text{Sin k} \times}{\text{Nex}(k, e^{k(\chi-1)})} \Big)$ 

vilket viser att 5 shkx [2,00].