3. Vi tanker anvænde grænsværdes formen av janforelse kriteriet, och vi janfar med der harmoniske serter 5 k som ju Er diverget. Vi notern att $\left(\operatorname{arcten}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2k}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2k}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k}}\left(\operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2k}}\right)^2\right)$ $=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2k}\right)-\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2k}\right)}{1/2k}\right)^{2} \xrightarrow{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2}\left(\arctan\left(0\right)\right)^{2}=$ $=\frac{1}{2}>0 \implies \underbrace{\sum_{\text{jrd. keit.}}^{\text{ox}} (\text{acoten}(\frac{1}{\text{tru}}))^2 \text{ div. ty} \underbrace{\sum_{\text{l}}^{\text{l}} \text{ div.}}_{1}}_{\text{2}}$ Svar: $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \left(\operatorname{arctan} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2h}} \right) \right)^2$ ar divergent.

M. Lat K: x²+y²+z⁶ < 1, 720 och Y': Z=0, $X^2+y^2 \le 1$ orrestord Nevet, De fer is att V' = (0,0,-1) V' = (0,0,-1)Notez ochsa att div $F = y^2 - z^2 + z^2 - x^2 + x^2 - y^2 = 0$. Vi for att Flodet = SF.NdS=SF.NdS-- SF.NdS = SS div Fdxdydz - SF.NdS = Y' (0,0,-1)
Gauss $= -\iint (-1)(\frac{2(x^{2}-y^{2})+x^{2}}{3})dS = \begin{bmatrix} param: T(x,y) = (x,y,0) \\ D:x^{2}+y^{2} \le 1, dS = dxdy \end{bmatrix} = D$ $= \iint x^{2}dxdy = \begin{bmatrix} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{bmatrix} = 0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, \left| \frac{d(x,y)}{d(r,\theta)} \right| = 0$

$$= \iint r^2 \cos^2 \theta r dr d\theta = \int r^3 dr \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right] \left[\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{4} \right] = \int r^2 dr \int \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{4} \right] d\theta$$

$$= \iint r^2 \cos^2 \theta r dr d\theta = \int r^3 dr \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right] \left[\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{4} \right] = \int \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} \right] d\theta$$

$$= \iint r^2 \cos^2 \theta r dr d\theta = \int r^3 dr \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right] \left[\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{4} \right] = \int \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} \right] d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} \right] d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{2} \right] d\theta$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\cdot \pi=\frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Svar: Flolet ar T/y.

5. Notes att
$$\sin((-1)^{h} \times /h) = (-1)^{h} \sin(\frac{x}{h})$$

$$a$$
 c^{1} g^{a} \mathcal{R} , och $\left(\left(-1\right)^{k}8bn\left(\frac{x}{h}\right)\right)^{l}=\left(-1\right)^{k}con\left(\frac{x}{k}\right)$

$$och \left(\sum_{1}^{\infty} u_{h}(x) \right)' = \sum_{1}^{\infty} u_{h}'(x) \quad om :$$

i)
$$\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{T} : \Xi u_n(x_0) \text{ kan}.$$

(i)
$$\sum_{1}^{\infty} a_{k}'(x)$$
 likt hav pi I.

Lat
$$T = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
.

i)
$$x_0 = 0$$
: $\sum_{1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sin(\frac{9}{k}) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} 0 | konv.$

$$f_k(x) := \frac{\cos(x/k)}{k}, \quad g_k(x) := (-1)^k$$

1. Lat
$$h(y) := \frac{\cos(\frac{x}{y})}{y}, h'(y) = \frac{\sin(\frac{x}{y})}{y} - \cos(\frac{x}{y})$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{y} - \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \leq 0 \text{ on } y \geq 2 \text{ och } x \in I$$

$$ty \quad d^{2} = \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \geq \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{y}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, s^{2}$$

$$ty \quad d^{2} = \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq 0. \text{ Detta user}$$
att
$$f_{k}(x) = \text{attagase } i \text{ ke far } k \geq 2.$$

2.
$$\sup_{X \in I} \left| \frac{\cos(x_k)}{k} \right| \leq \frac{1}{k} \xrightarrow{0} 0 \text{ des}$$
 $\lim_{X \in I} \left| \frac{\cos(x_k)}{k} \right| \leq \frac{1}{k} \xrightarrow{0} 0 \text{ des}$
 $\lim_{X \in I} \left| \frac{\cos(x_k)}{k} \right| \leq \lim_{X \to \infty} 0 \text{ des}$

3. $\lim_{X \to \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^k \cos(x_k) = 0$
 $\lim_{X \to \infty} \left| \frac{\cos(x_k)}{k} \right| = \lim_{X \to \infty} \left| \frac{\cos(x_k)}{k} \right| =$

 $= \left(\frac{\sum sin((-1)^{k}\chi_{h})}{1}\right)\Big|_{X=0} = \frac{\sum (-1)^{k}cos(0/k)}{k} = \frac{\sum (-1)^{k}}{k}$ tack vare $\det i \text{ visat!}$

villed skulle visas.

6. Vi genoufor variabelbytet $\begin{cases} x = u \\ y = v^3 \\ z = w^3 \end{cases}$ och för då att den mye kroppen i uvw-runnet blir E: u2+v2+ w2 s1, dus enhets bollen. Vi her odesi att $\frac{d(x,y,z)}{d(u,v,w)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3v^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 9v^2w^2$ $S\tilde{a}$ val(K) = $\iint dxdydz = \iint (9v^2w^2)dudvdw$. For all berehre dette intor i stærske koord:

Vi vet ocksé att $\frac{d(u,v,w)}{d(r,\theta,\varphi)} = r^2 \sin \theta$. Vi fér

rol(b)=9\limbdrdududw=9\limbdrdocos\pr\cos\pr\cos\dr\sinddrdodp=

$$=9\int_{0}^{\pi}r^{6}dr\int_{0}^{\pi}s^{3}dcos^{2}\theta d\theta\int_{0}^{\pi}cos^{2}\phi d\phi=$$

· re her prinitive 17

•
$$\sin^3\theta\cos^2\theta = \sin\theta(\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta) = \sin\theta(1-\cos^2\theta)\cos^2\theta =$$

=
$$5in\theta\cos^2\theta - 8in\theta\cos^4\theta$$
 her primitiv $-\frac{\cos^3\theta}{3} + \frac{\cos^5\theta}{5}$

$$\circ \quad \cos^2 p = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \varphi \quad \text{her privitiv} \quad \frac{\varphi}{2} + \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{4}$$

$$= 9 \left[\frac{7}{7} \right]_{6} \left[\frac{\cos^{3}\theta}{3} + \frac{\cos^{5}\theta}{5} \right]_{0}^{7} \left[\frac{9}{2} + \frac{\sin^{2}\theta}{4} \right]_{0}^{20} =$$

$$= 9 - \frac{1}{7} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) \cdot \pi = \frac{12\pi}{35}.$$

Svar:
$$val(K) = \frac{12\pi}{35}$$
.

7. Det har gar naturligtnis att visa på månge sett, har presente 25 ett möjligt argunent.

Notice att $\int (F-G) \cdot dr = 0 \forall \gamma$, so

speciellet ar kurintegralerne oberoende av vigen.

Enligt sets fölger det att F-G är kaservetivt,

Lus ∃ U:R² → R sa. VU=F-G.

Men on ligt er annan sats Er

U16)-U(a)= S(F-G). dr on y ger frih a til b.

Efteron S(F-G). dr = 0 +8 felser det att

U = karstart, och derned odese att $F = G_1$, vilked slulle USes.