

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+3) \cdot \arcsin \frac{2}{n+3} \stackrel{\text{W1}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+3)^2}{n+3} = 2 \neq 0 \text{ persegumur}$$

W2

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5n-6}{n^3+3} \quad \frac{1}{n^2} - \text{segumur} (L > 0)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n-6}{n^3+3} \stackrel{\text{W2}}{=} \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^3-6n^2}{n^3+3} = 5 \left(\frac{\neq 0}{\neq 0} \right) \Rightarrow \text{began atau makin}$$

W3

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+2) \cdot f^n}{(n+5)!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+3) \cdot f^n \cdot f}{(n+5)!} \cdot \frac{f^n \cdot (n+2)}{(n+5)!} \cdot \frac{(n+5)!}{(n+4)! \cdot 44} = f \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3}{(n+6)(n+4)} \quad \text{1/a-segumur}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3}{(n+6)(n+2)} = f \left(\frac{\neq 0}{\neq 0} \right) - \text{more persegumur}$$

W4

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+2)}{\sqrt[3]{3n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{\sqrt[3]{3n+2}} = \dots = 2 \Rightarrow \text{persegumur}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{5}}{5} < \sqrt[3]{2} < 5 \frac{\sqrt[3]{11}}{11} \Rightarrow \text{persegumur}$$

W5

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2-2)^n = |2-2| < 1 \quad \left[\begin{matrix} 2 < 3 \\ 2 > 1 \end{matrix} \right]$$

Orbit 3/2, 11/7, 13/5

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |3q|^n$$

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$$|3q| < 1 \Rightarrow |q| < 1/3$$

numbers $1/6, 1/9, 2/9$
4

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^{5+2}}$$

$$5-2=3$$

$$5-1=4$$

numbers $13/2, 13/3, 9/2$

$$4 \leq 2 \Rightarrow 2 \geq 4$$

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+18)(n+10)} =$$

$$\frac{A}{2n+18} + \frac{B}{n+10} = \frac{1}{(n+18)(n+10)}$$

$$A(n+10) + B(2n+18) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} A+2B \\ A+18B=1 \end{cases} \quad A=-2B$$

$$10A-3A=1 \Rightarrow 7A=1 \Rightarrow A=1/7 \Rightarrow B=-1/14$$

$$S_n = \left(\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{22} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{22} - \frac{1}{24} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{26} \right) + \dots +$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2(n-1)+18} - \frac{1}{2n+10+20} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2n+18} - \frac{1}{2n+20} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{2n+20}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{2n+20} \right) = \frac{1}{20}$$

у

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{9n^4}{2^n(n+1)} \quad \text{Преобраз} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n}{9n^2+1} \approx \frac{1}{n} - \text{расходится}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{5^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{3^n} \cdot \frac{5^n}{5^{n+1}} = 1/5 < 1 \Rightarrow \text{сходится}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-1/5^n}{n^3+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n}{9n^2+1} \approx \frac{1}{n} - \text{расходится}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n}{9n^2+1} = 0$ $5/5 > 6/11 \neq 0$ $\frac{0}{34}$
 $n \rightarrow \infty$ $9n^2+1$ — сходимость гурвица

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-1/5^n}{3n^3+2n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{3n^3+2n-1} \approx \frac{1}{n^2} - \text{сходится абсолютно}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{3n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{3n+1} = \frac{2}{3} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{расходится}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n-1}{n^2+1} = \frac{1}{n} - \text{расходится } (L \neq 1) - \text{расходится}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-1/5^n}{6n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n}{6n-1} = 1/2 - \text{расходится}$$

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+1)^n}{(5n^2+4) \cdot 3^n}$$

$$n=1 \quad (5n^2+4) \cdot 3^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(x+1)^{n+1}}{(5(n+1)^2+4) \cdot 3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{(5n^2+4) \cdot 3^n}{(x+1)^n} \right| = \frac{|x+1|}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5n^2+4}{5(n+1)^2+4} \right) < 1$$

$$|x+1| < 3$$

$$x+1 < 3 \rightarrow x < 2$$

$$-x-1 < 3 \rightarrow x > -3 \Rightarrow x > -4$$

$$\text{npd } x = x$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{(5n^2+4) \cdot 3^n}$$

$$\text{pory magunor } L=3 > 1$$

$$\text{npd } x = 4$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 1^n \cdot 3^n}{(5n^2+4) \cdot 3^n}$$

$$\text{ny } (x=2) \rightarrow \text{magunor adrechenen}$$

$$\text{Lernbereich: } [-4, 2]$$

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$$f(x) = \ln(x+4) = \ln(3+2x+4) = \ln 3 + \ln \left(1 + \frac{2(x+2)}{3} \right) = \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{2(x+2)}{3} \right)^n$$

$$-1 < \frac{2}{3} (x+2) \leq 1$$

$$-1,5 < x+2 \leq 1,5$$

$$-3,5 < x \leq -0,5 \quad x \in (-3,5; -0,5]$$

$$\frac{2^n (x+2)^n}{n \cdot 3^n}$$