

Небесное.

Квадратичные интегралы

I ног

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \left[ -\int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx \right] + \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx$$

II ног

$\int_a^b f(x) dx$  — оцениваем  
 на  $a$  и  $b$  можем  $f$  и  $f'$   
 сравнивать между  $a$  и  $b$   
 ↓  
 можем  $f$  и  $f'$  сравнивать  
 между  $a$  и  $b$  симметрично

$$\frac{2337}{-1} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} =$$

$$\frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2} = R \rightarrow \text{интеграл симметрический}$$

$$\lim_{B \rightarrow -1+0} \int_B^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{B \rightarrow -1+0} \arcsin x \Big|_B^0 = 0 - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 1-0} \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1-0} \arcsin x \Big|_0^a = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{2338}{-1} \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{1}{3} \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{1}{3} \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A(x+2) + B(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+2)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A(x+2) + B(x-1) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 2A-B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2A-1+A=0 \\ 2A-1=B \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=\frac{1}{3} \\ B=-\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| \Big|_2^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+2| \Big|_2^{+\infty} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+2} \Big|_2^b$$

$$= 0 - \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{3} \ln 2$$

$$\star 1 \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^3} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln x - \frac{1}{2x^2} \right] \Big|_1^b =$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \ln|x| + \int x^{-3} dx =$$

$$= \ln x + \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C = \ln x$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln b - \frac{1}{2b^2} \right] - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \infty - 0 + \frac{1}{2} = \infty \rightarrow \text{unbounded sequence}$$

$$\star 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[ \int_a^1 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \right] \Big|_a^1 = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \Big|_a^1 =$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right] \Big|_a^1 = 2 - 0 = 2 \rightarrow \text{bounded sequence}$$

$$*3 \int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx = \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^B e^{-x} dx = \lim_{B \rightarrow \infty} [ -e^{-x} ]_0^B$$

$$= 0 - (-1) = 1$$

$$*4 \int_1^3 \frac{2 + \cos x}{(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$\frac{2 + \cos x}{(x-1)^2} \geq \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\int_1^3 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx = \begin{cases} t = x-1 \\ b = 3-1 \\ a = 1-1 \end{cases} = \int_0^2 \frac{dt}{t^2} \Rightarrow$$

$\int_1^3 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx$  paragonne (m. k.  $a=0$ )  
 ~~$\int_1^3 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx$~~  mukue paragonne  $d \geq 1$

$$\int_1^3 \frac{2 + \cos x}{(x-1)^2} dx$$
 mukue paragonne

(no applicable condition

$$, 0 < f(x) \leq g(x) )$$

$$*5 \int_1^\infty \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{2+2\sqrt{x}} dx ; \quad \begin{matrix} \sin \frac{1}{x} \sim \frac{1}{x} \\ x \rightarrow \infty \end{matrix} ; \quad (\sin y \sim y) \quad y \rightarrow 0$$

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} dx$$
 xoguncie  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{2+2\sqrt{x}} dx$$
 mukue xoguncie

$$; \quad \begin{matrix} \sin \frac{1}{x} \sim \frac{1}{x} \\ 2+2\sqrt{x} \sim 2+\sqrt{x} \end{matrix} = \frac{1}{x(2+2\sqrt{x})} \sim \frac{1}{x^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2x^{3/2}}$$

Понятие тригонометрии

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x}, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2} \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\sin x - \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cos \frac{x+y}{2}$$

$$\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$A \cos x + B \sin x =$$

$$= \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \cdot \cos(x - \varphi)$$

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cdot \cos y - \sin x \cdot \sin y$$

$$\cos(x-y) = \cos x \cdot \cos y + \sin x \cdot \sin y$$

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cdot \cos y + \cos x \cdot \sin y$$

$$\sin(x-y) = \sin x \cdot \cos y - \cos x \cdot \sin y$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(x+y) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} y}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} y}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(x-y) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tg} y}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} y}$$

$$1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 t = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}, t \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 t = \frac{1}{\sin^2 t}, t \neq \pi k$$

$$\operatorname{tg} t \cdot \operatorname{ctg} t = 1, t \neq \pi l$$

Таблица интегралов

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int dx = x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \operatorname{th} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = -\operatorname{cth} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

## Несобственные интегралы

~ 2337, 2340, 2343, 2358, 2369, 2371, 2361,  
 2367, 2378, 2368, 2379

~ 2337, XI-5 6 ~~номера~~

2338

$$\sim 2340 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3}$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} =$$

$$= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1} \Rightarrow \frac{A(x^2-x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A(x^2-x+1) + (Bx+C)(x+1) = 1$$

$$Ax^2 - Ax + A + Bx^2 + Bx + Cx + C = 1$$

$$Ax^2 + Bx^2 - Ax + Bx + Cx + A + C = 1$$

$$x^2(A+B) + x(-A+B+C) + (A+C) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -A+B+C=0 \\ A+C=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=B+C \\ B+2C=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=B+C \\ B=1-2C \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} C=\frac{2}{3} \\ A=\frac{1}{3} \\ B=-\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^3+1} = \frac{1}{3(x+1)} + \frac{-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}}{x^2-x+1} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3(x+1)} + \frac{-x+2}{3(x^2-x+1)}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx = \int \frac{1}{3(x+1)} dx + \int \frac{-x+2}{3(x^2-x+1)} dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{3} \ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{-x+2}{x^2-x+1} dx = \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x+2)}{x^2-x+1} dx = \dots + \\
&+ \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x-4)}{x^2-x+1} dx = \dots + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x-1^3)}{x^2-x+1} dx = \\
&+ \dots + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(-3)}{x^2-x+1} dx = \dots + \\
&+ \frac{1}{3} \int -\frac{1}{2} \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx = \\
&= \dots + \left( -\frac{1}{6} \right) \cdot \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx = \\
&\quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = x^2 - x + 1 \\ dt = 2x - 1 dx \end{array} \right. \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \ln |x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x-1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2t-1} dt + \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx = \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \ln |x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln |x^2-x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \int_{x^2-x+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^2+3} dt = \\
&= \dots + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x^2-x+\frac{1}{4})+\frac{3}{4}} dx = \dots + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2+\frac{3}{4}} dx = \\
&\quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = x - \frac{1}{2} \\ dt = dx \end{array} \right. \\
&\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) \\
&= \dots + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2+\frac{3}{4}} dt = \frac{1}{3} \ln |x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \arctg \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \\
&- \frac{1}{6} \ln |x^2-x+1| + \frac{2}{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \arctg \left( \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} \right) + C \\
&\\
&\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{6} (2 \ln |x+1| - \ln |x^2-x+1|) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctg \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \Big|_0^b
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{B \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\
&= \left( \ln \left( \lim_{B \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(B+1)^2}{B^2 - B + 1} \right) + \lim_{B \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2B-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \\
&\quad - \left( \ln \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2 - x + 1} \right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \\
&= \left( 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \left( \lim_{B \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2B-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right) - \left( 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg}(+\infty) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg}(+\infty) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{2343} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = x^5 \\ dx = \frac{1}{5x^4} dt \end{array} \right\} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{5t \sqrt{1+t+t^2}}$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{5t \sqrt{1+t+t^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{5t \sqrt{1+t+t^2}} = \frac{A}{5t} + \frac{B}{\sqrt{1+t+t^2}}$$

$$A\sqrt{1+t+t^2} + B(5t) = 1$$

$$(A\sqrt{1+t+t^2})^2 = (1 - B(5t))^2$$

$$A^2(1+t+t^2) = 1 - B(10t) + B^2(25t^2)$$

$$1 \cdot A^2 + t(A^2 + 10B) + t^2(A^2 - 25B^2) = 1$$

$$\underline{2359} \quad \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{5}{3}} \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 1}} = \text{unendgängig exogemisch}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{5}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} ; \quad \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{3}}} , \quad d > 1 \\ \text{m.k. } d = \frac{15}{3}$$

(1)

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{3}}} \text{ exogemisch}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{5}{3}} \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} \text{ willkürlich exogemisch} \quad (\text{m.k. } \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \rightarrow 1)$$

$$\underline{2368} \quad f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^q x}$$

Typu  $x \rightarrow 0$ :

$$\frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^q x} \sim \frac{1}{x^{p+q}} \Rightarrow p+q < 1 - \text{unendgängig exogemisch}$$

Typu  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^p x \cos^q x} \sim \frac{1}{1 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2} \Rightarrow q < 1 - \text{unendgängig exogemisch}$$

III. e. typu  $p < 1 \wedge q < 1 \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin^p x \cos^q x} \text{ exogemisch}$

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^d} = \begin{cases} d > 1 & \text{- exogemisch} \\ d \leq 1 & \text{- paexogemisch} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^a \frac{dx}{x^d} = \begin{cases} d < 1 & \text{- exogemisch} \\ d \geq 1 & \text{- paexogemisch} \end{cases}$$

23.21

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p + x^q}$$

Typu  $p = q$ :

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p < 1 \Rightarrow x \rightarrow 0 \\ p > 1 \Rightarrow x \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases}$$

Typu  $p < q$ :

$x \rightarrow 0$ :

$$\frac{1}{x^p + x^q} \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{1}{x^p(1 + x^{q-p})} \sim \frac{1}{x^p} \Rightarrow p < 1$$

$x \rightarrow \infty$ :

$$f(x) \sim g(x)$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow \infty]{} \frac{\frac{1}{x^p + x^q}}{\frac{1}{x^q}} = \frac{x^q}{x^q + x^p} \rightarrow 1$$

Typu  $p < q$ :  $p < 1, q > 1$  - num. exog.

Typu  $p > q$ :  $p > 1, q < 1$  - num. exog.

$$\max(p, q) > 1$$

$$\min(p, q) < 1$$

2361

$$\int_0^\infty x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx$$

решен.

"

ном.  
табл.

2367

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} dx \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$f(x) = \cos ax$$

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{a} \sin ax - \text{огранич.}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^n} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{- моном.}$$

$P(x)$  огранич. и  $g(x)$  непрек.  $\Rightarrow$

$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} dx$  расходится по критерии Дирихле

$$\underline{2378} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

↳ способ метода О не удобен, можно о гашении на а!

тоо

$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ ;  $\rightarrow$  если есть асимптота, то сходится, но с чисто математической точки зрения

проверим

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx \sim \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx$$

$$|\sin x| > \sin^2 x$$

Q

$\frac{|\sin x|}{x}$  — равн.

$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$  сходимое по критерию сравнения

Деяние

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$F(x) = |\cos x| < 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

## Числовые ряды

(1)  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots$  - числовой ряд

$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \underbrace{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}_{n \text{ членов}} - \text{частичная сумма ряда}$

Если ряд сходится  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S \Leftrightarrow$  ряд сходится

## Критерий Коши сходимости ряда:

ряд (1) сходится  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N(\epsilon)$ :

$$\forall n > N, \forall p > 0: \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k \right| = |S_{n+p} - S_n| < \epsilon$$

## Несходящийся признак сходимости

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k \neq 0$   $\star$  несходящий, но не расходящийся признак

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} + \dots$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 1} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)}$$

$$a_n = \frac{A}{3n-2} + \frac{B}{3n+1}; A(3n+1) + B(3n-2) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 3A + 3B = 0 \\ A - 2B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = -B \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -B \\ 3A = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{3} \\ B = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3n-2} + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3n+1};$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right)$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{1}{3n+1} \right)^0 \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Признаки сходимости

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k; \quad d_k, b_k \geq 0, \quad \boxed{a_k \leq b_k}$$

$\rightarrow$  Если  $\sum a_k$  расход., то  $\sum b_k$  расход.  
 $\rightarrow$  Если  $\sum b_k$  сход., то  $\sum a_k$  сход.

Пример:

$$1) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{k-1} = \text{сог. } 19/2 < 1 \\ \text{расх. } 12/2 > 1$$

$$2) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{kd} = \text{сог. } d > 1 \\ \text{расх. } d \leq 1$$

Если  $a_k \sim b_k$ , то  $\sum a_k$  и  $\sum b_k$   
 $k \rightarrow \infty$

Сог. и расход. определено.

2552

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{k+2} - 2\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1} + \\ & + \sqrt{4} - 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} + \\ & + \sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{3} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Очевидно:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{n} - 2\sqrt{n-1} + \sqrt{n-2} + \\ & + \sqrt{n+1} - 2\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-1} + \\ & + \sqrt{n-1} + \sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_n = -\sqrt{2} + 1 + \sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}$$

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

$$\approx \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2 - n-1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\checkmark S_n = -\sqrt{2} + 1 + 0 = -\sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$\underline{2561} \quad 1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} + \dots + \frac{n}{2n-1} + \dots$$

Общий член сокращается к  $\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$  выражение неограниченное, признак сходимости:

$$a_n = \frac{n}{2n-1} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 \quad (\text{неограниченный})$$

признак деления  $\Rightarrow$  несходимость)

2569

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \cdot 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \cdot 5}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n-1)(2n+1)}} + \dots$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n-1)(2n+1)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-1}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2}} = \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n^2} \frac{1}{k}$$

записано синим пиг  
показано зеленым  
 $\Rightarrow$  исходный пиг имеет показанное

5-

2572

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} \right) + \dots$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}$$

$$S_n = S'_n + S''_n$$

$$S_n = \frac{6_1 (1 - 2^n)}{1 - 2}$$

One reason. пропущено

$$S'_n = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$S''_n = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3^n} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3^n} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( S'_n + S''_n \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2^n}} = \frac{1}{2} - \text{пиг сходится;}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{3^n}} = \frac{1}{3} - \text{пиг сходится;}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}$$

макул сходится

Нельзя это называть изогнанное:

→ Равнознач уравнение

→ Примак доказательство:

$$a_n > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = q \begin{cases} q < 1 - \text{показанное} \\ q > 1 - \text{показанное} \end{cases}$$

→ Равнознач коин:

$$a_n > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = q \begin{cases} q < 1 - \text{показанное} \\ q > 1 - \text{показанное} \end{cases}$$

→ Универсальный примак:

Режим  $f(x)$ ,  $x > 0$  — неотриц. и непрерывн.,

мога  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) \leq \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$  изогнанное и  
расходящееся одновременно

$$\frac{2548}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n} + \dots$$

по  $n$ . Доказательство:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2(n+1)-1)2^n}{2^{n+1}(2n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2(2n-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$a_n = \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow q < 1 \Rightarrow$$

⇒ показанное

2573

Найти все симметрические комм., содержащие  
одинаковые следующих предл.

$$a_0 + \frac{a_1}{10} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{10^n} + \dots \quad (|a_n| < 10)$$

Коммутативные:

нек. симметрии  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N: \forall n > N, p > 0:$

$$|S_{n+p} - S_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} |S_{n+p} - S_n| &= \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{10^{n+1}} + \dots + \frac{a_{n+p}}{10^{n+p}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{10^n} + \dots + \frac{1}{10^{n+p-1}} = \\ &\approx \frac{1}{10^n} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{1}{10} \right)^p \right) \frac{1}{10} < \frac{1}{8 \cdot 10^{n-1}} < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

~~$\frac{1}{10^n}$~~

~~$N = \log_{10} \left( \frac{P}{\varepsilon} \right)$~~

$$1 = \varepsilon \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{N-1}$$

$$N = \log_{10} \left( \frac{1}{8\varepsilon} \right) + 1$$

2575-2  $\frac{\cos x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos x^2}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{\cos x^n}{n^2} + \dots$

4  $|S_{n+p} - S_n| = \left| \frac{\cos x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{\cos x^{n+p}}{(n+p)^2} \right| \leq$

$$\leq \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+p)^2} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+1)^2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(n+p)^2} \right) <$$

$$< \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon \geq \frac{1}{N^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$1 \geq \varepsilon \cdot N(N+1); \quad \frac{1}{N^2} + \frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 0 \Rightarrow N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

## Функциональные ряды

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x)$  — функциональный ряд;  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

при каждом фиксированном  $x \rightarrow$  конечный ряд

• Несколько  $x$  таких, что ряд расходится  
использование областю сходимости

Определение области абсолютной и  
условной сходимости:

$$27/8 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \left( \frac{x}{2x+1} \right)^n$$

### Абсолютная сходимость:

→ критерий Даламбера проверки сходимости

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

$$-1 < \frac{x}{2x+1} < 1$$

$$-1 < \frac{x}{2x+1} \quad \frac{x}{2x+1} < 1$$

$$0 < \frac{x+2x+1}{2x+1} \quad \frac{x-2x-1}{2x+1} < 0$$

$$\frac{3x+1}{2x+1} > 0$$

$$+$$
    -    +  

$$\frac{0}{2} \quad \frac{-1}{3} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty)$$

$$\frac{-x-1}{2x+1} < 0 ; \frac{x+1}{2x+1} > 0$$

$$+$$
    -    +  

$$\frac{0}{1} \quad \frac{-1}{2} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty)$$

$\Rightarrow$  при  $x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty)$

сходимость вырожденное.

при  $x \in (-1; -\frac{1}{3})$  промежуточно  
сходимость, пограничные  
по р. Дарбу, то

$$q = \frac{x}{2x+1}; \rightarrow \frac{x}{2x+1} < 1 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$  при  $x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{2},$

$+ \infty)$  вырожденное  
сходимость.

Ошибки: адс. сход.:  $(-\infty; -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty)$ ;  
выс. сход.:  $(-\infty; -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty)$

$$\underline{2721} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \sin^n x}{n^2}$$

Аддитивная сходимость  
(по р. Коши)

$$+\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \sqrt[n]{\frac{2^n \sin^n x}{n^2}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2 \sin x}{n^{2/n}} \right| = |2 \sin x|$$

$q = |2 \sin x|$ , по р. Коши  
 $q < 1$  не сходимость

$$|2 \sin x| < 1$$

$$-1 < 2 \sin x < 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < \sin x < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < \sin x$$

$$\text{при } x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n; \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n\right)$$

сходимость аддитивная;

$$\text{при } 2 \sin x < 1:$$

$$x < \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n$$

$$\sin x < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\arcsin(-\frac{1}{2}) < \arcsin(\sin x)$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n < x$$

$$\arcsin(\sin x) < \arcsin(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$x < \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n$$

2774 С помощью н. Вейерштрасса  
доказать равномерную сходимость

$s_n(x) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} s(x)$ : равномерное

$s_n(x)$  равномерно сходящие при  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \ \forall x \ \exists N(\epsilon): |s_n(x) - s(x)| < \epsilon$

$$|s_n(x) - s(x)| < \epsilon$$

(номерное сходящееся = общий  $x$ )

Теорема о на  $\epsilon$  неравенстве / Вейерштрасса  
она же замораживает признак сходимости

Если все функциональные ряды  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n(x)$

$\exists$  сходящиеся членов  $\text{пред} (1)$

$$\text{пред} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n; |a_n(x)| \leq c_n \ \forall n$$

Тогда пред (1) — пред, сходящийся

для общего равномерно

a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + n^2} \quad -\infty < x < \infty$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{м.к. } d > 1 \\ (2 > 1) \end{array}$$

по н. Вейерштрасса сходится

пред максимум сходится

$$5) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{x+2^k}, -2 < x < +\infty$$

Beweisidee: newton, rezipro

$$\frac{1}{x+2^k} \leq \frac{1}{-2+2^k} \leq \frac{1}{2^{k-1}}$$

$\rightarrow$  (diag.  $\Rightarrow$ )  
 $\Rightarrow$  ausgeschlossen  
 neg max -  
 die diag.

$$6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2}, 0 \leq x < +\infty$$

$$\frac{x}{1+n^2x^2} \leq \frac{x}{n^2x^2} = \frac{1}{n^2x} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \quad (d>1)$$

$x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2}$  ausgeschlossen  
 $x \in (0, +\infty)$   $\Rightarrow$  ausgeschlossen  
 neg max -

$$7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx}{1+\sqrt[n]{x^2}}, |x| < +\infty$$

$(\text{no neg max})$

$$\frac{n}{1+n^2} \leq \frac{1}{1+n} \leq \frac{1}{n+1}$$

ausgeschlossen  
 (rapid. neg)

$$8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n!}} (x^n + x^{-n}), \frac{1}{2} \leq |x| \leq 2$$

$$S \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 \cdot 2^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n!}}$$

$0 \leq x^n \leq 2^n$   
 $0 \leq x^{-n} \leq 2^{-n}$

$$(n+1)^2 \cdot 2^{n+2} (x^n + x^{-n}) \leq 2^{4n+2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(n+1)^2 \cdot 2^{n+2}}{\sqrt{(n+1)!}} \leq 2$$

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

$$\cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot 0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

нег оценка

### Иррациональные числа

2855 Равенство:

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = (1+x)^{-2} = 1 + 2x + \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2!} x^2 =$$

$$1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \quad |x| < 1$$

2860

$$\frac{x}{(1-x)(1-x^2)} = \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{C}{1+x} \neq$$

$$A(1-x)(1+x) + B(1+x) + C(1-x)^2 = x$$

$$A(1-x^2) + B(1+x) + C(1-x)^2 = x$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C=0 \\ B-C=1 \\ -A-C=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \times C=0 \\ B+A=1 \\ -C=A \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C=0 \\ B=2 \\ A=1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$(1+x)(1-x))^{-1} = 1+x+x^2+x^3+\dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$

$$(1+1-x)^{-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n$$

$$(1+x)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot x^n$$

2901

$$\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-t^2)^n}{n!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{(-t^2)^n}{n!} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{n! (2n+1)}$$

2904

$$\int \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx = \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \int_0^x x^{2n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C$$

2806.

$$x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^{2n+1}} dt$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

+C

$$dx = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int dx = x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} dx = \operatorname{th} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{cth} x + C$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$$

2  
c

UtemeydillerNeçenəgəməməmə

$$\underline{1631} \quad \int \left( \frac{1-x}{x} \right)^2 dx = \int \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2} dx =$$

$$= \int 1 dx + \int -\frac{2}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = x - 2 \ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$(a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2))$$

$$\underline{1646} \quad \int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx =$$

$$= \int (e^{2x} - e^x + 1) dx = 2e^{2x} - e^x + x + C$$

$$\underline{1652} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = e^{-x} \\ dt = t' dx = -e^{-x} dx \\ dx = -\frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \right| = \int -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t^2}}} =$$

$$= \int -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = -\ln|t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}| + C = -\ln|\frac{1}{e^x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{e^{2x}} + 1}| + C$$

$$\underline{1655} \quad \int \sin^5 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^5 x d(\sin x) = \frac{\sin^6 x}{6} + C$$

$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 \approx \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$

$$\underline{1742} \quad \int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} dx + \int \frac{\cos 2x}{2} dx =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 2x \\ dt = 2 dx \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} x + \int \frac{\cos t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} x +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$$

$$\boxed{\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du}$$

1752

$$\int x^n \ln x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ du = u' \, dx = \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ dv = x^n \, dx \\ v = \int dv = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= (\ln x) \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx = (\ln x) \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} -$$

$$- \frac{1}{n+1} \int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} + C$$

1826

$$\int \sin(\ln x) \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sin(\ln x) \\ du = u' \, dx = \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) \, dx \\ dv = dx \\ v = \int dv = x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \sin(\ln x) \cdot x - \int x \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) \, dx = \sin(\ln x) \cdot x -$$

$$- \int \cos(\ln x) \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \cos(\ln x) \\ du = u' \, dx = -\frac{1}{x} \sin(\ln x) \, dx \\ dv = dx \\ v = \int dv = x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \sin(\ln x) \cdot x - \left( \cos(\ln x) \cdot x - \int -x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \sin(\ln x) \, dx \right)$$

$$= \sin(\ln x) \cdot x - \cos(\ln x) \cdot x - \int \sin(\ln x) \, dx$$

↓

$$I = \sin(\ln x) x - \cos(\ln x) x - I \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x(\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x))}{2}$$

1808

$$\int x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx$$

$$u = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$du = u' dx = \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)' \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx =$$

$$\approx \frac{(1+x) + (1-x)}{(1-x)^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$dv = x dx$$

$$v = \int dv = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$= \left( \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx$$

$$u = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = (\ln 1+x - \ln 1-x) \quad \boxed{=} (\ln 1+x - \ln 1-x) \frac{x^2}{2} -$$

$$du = u' dx = \left( \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) dx$$

$$dv = x dx$$

$$v = \int dv = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) dx = \dots - \int \frac{x^2 - x^3 + x^2 + x^3}{2(1-x^2)} dx =$$

$$= \dots - \int \frac{2x^2}{2(1-x^2)} dx = \dots + \int \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{x^2 - 1} dx = \dots + \int 1 dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} dx$$

$$= \dots + \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} (\ln 1+x - \ln 1-x) + x -$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} (x^2 - 1) + x + C$$

13

19850

$$880 \quad \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{1}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{1+x} + \frac{Cx+D}{1+x+x^2}$$

Ро *мемоги* *бесіреківсаны!*

$$A = \left. \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} \right|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$B = \left. \frac{1}{x(1+x+x^2)} \right|_{x=-1} = -1$$

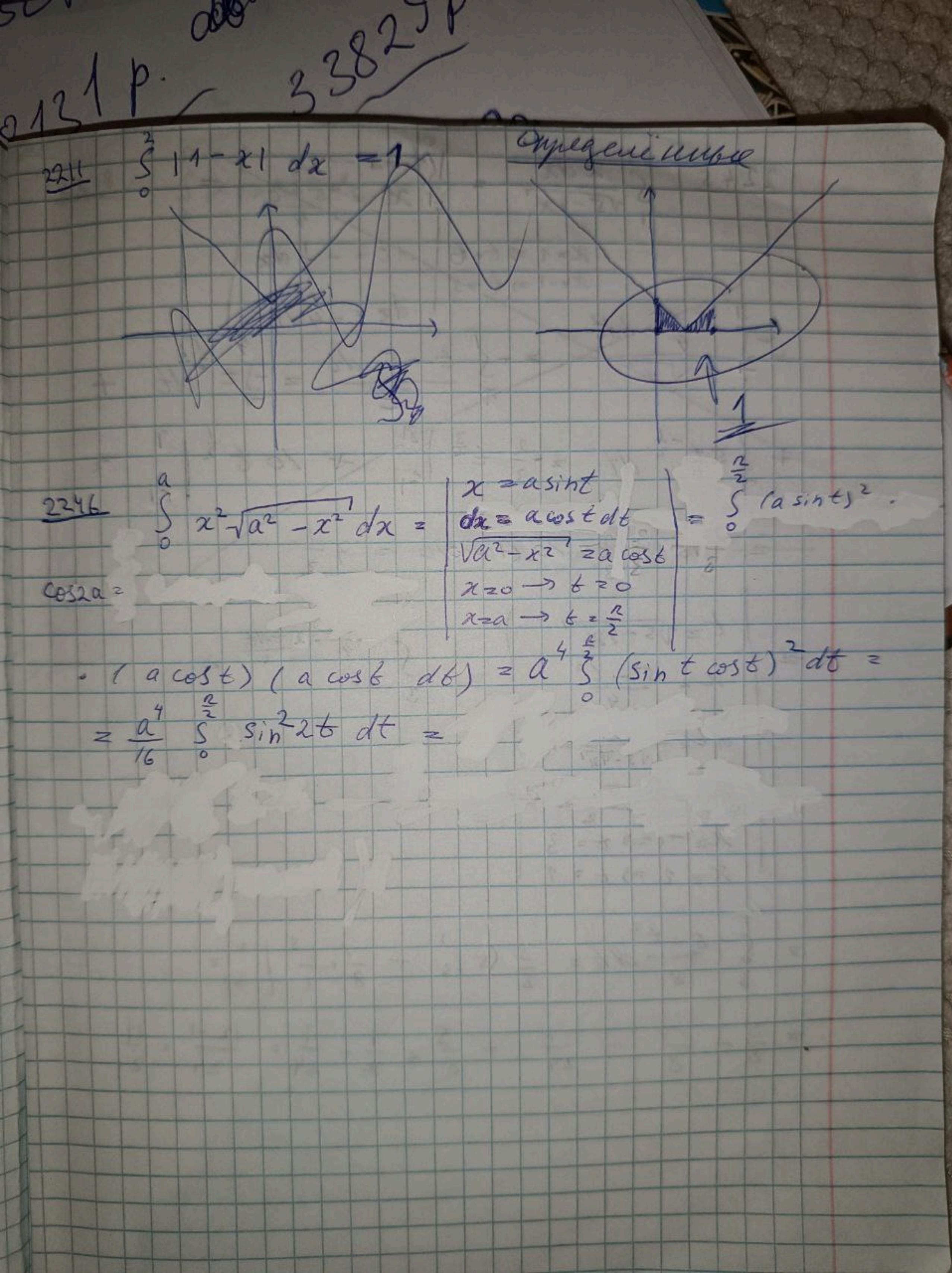
$$\frac{1}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{1(1+x)(1+x+x^2) - 1(x^2+x+1)x + (Cx+D)(x^2+x)}{x(1+x)(1+x+x^2)}$$

$$1 = (x^2+x+1)(x+1) - (x^2+x+1)x + (Cx+D)(x^2+x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 0 \\ D &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{-1}{1+x} dx + \int \frac{-1}{1+x+x^2} dx =$$

$$= \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| + \dots$$



2245

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{5-4x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 5 - 4x \\ x = \frac{5-t}{4} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow t=1$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow t=5$$

$$dt = -\frac{1}{4} dx$$

$$dx = -4 dt$$

$$= - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{-\frac{5-t}{4}}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot 4 dt = - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{t-5}{\sqrt{t}} dt = - \int_{-1}^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt +$$

$$+ \int_{-1}^1 5t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = -\frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^9 + 10t^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^9$$

$$= -18 + \frac{2}{3} + 30 - 10 = 1 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{5-4x} \\ x = \frac{5-t^2}{4} \\ dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx \\ dx = \frac{\sqrt{5-4x}}{2} dt \\ x=-1 \Rightarrow t=3 \\ x=1 \Rightarrow t=1 \end{array} \right| = \int_{-3}^1 \frac{\frac{5-t^2}{4}}{t} \frac{tdt}{2} =$$

$$= \int_{-3}^1 \frac{5-t^2}{8} dt = \frac{5}{8} x \Big|_{-3}^1 - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_{-3}^1 =$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} - \frac{10}{8} - \frac{1}{24} + \frac{9}{8} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{12-1}{24} = \frac{11}{24}$$

## Несовместимые

2338

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + x - 2} = \int_2^6 \frac{dx}{x^2 + x - 2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$A = \left. \frac{1}{x+2} \right|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$B = \left. \frac{1}{x-1} \right|_{x=-2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\int_2^6 \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left( \ln|x-1| - \ln|x+2| \right) \Big|_2^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{|x-1|}{|x+2|} \Big|_2^b =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3} \ln 4 = \frac{2}{3} \ln 2$$

2370a

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$$

Если  $n < 0$ , то 0-оцисле монот.

Если  $n > 0$ , то 1-оцисле монот.

$x \rightarrow 0$ :

$$S(x) \sim \frac{1}{x^{-n}}$$

$-n < 1$

-возр. (когда  $n > 1$ )

$$x \rightarrow 1^+ \quad \sqrt{1-x^4} = \sqrt{(1-x)(1+x)(1+x^2)}.$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{1}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$\frac{1}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow$  exog.

$$x \rightarrow 6 \quad f(x) \sim O^*(\frac{1}{(x-6)^{\alpha}})$$

$$\underline{2371} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p + x^q} = \int_0^a \frac{dx}{x^p + x^q} + \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p + x^q}$$

$\xrightarrow{\substack{p < 1 \\ p_{\text{min}}}} \quad q < 1 \quad \xrightarrow{\substack{q > 1 \\ q_{\text{max}}}}$

$\xrightarrow{\substack{p = q \\ p_{\text{min}}}} \quad p < q \quad \xrightarrow{\substack{p > 1 \\ p_{\text{max}}}}$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p}$$

↓

Исследование сходимости

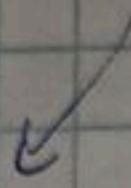
если  $p > 1$ , если  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,

если  $p = 1$ , если

$x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$  он расходится.

Абсолютное сходство

2367  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} dx, n \geq 0.$



$\int \cos ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin ax - \text{остаток}$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ при } x \rightarrow \infty$$

но приближенно выражение  
исходных интегралов сходится  
также при  $n \in (0; +\infty)$ ,

абсолютно

$\int \frac{|\cos ax| dx}{1+x^n} \leq \int \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx \leq \int \frac{1}{x^n} dx$  Согласно  
 $n \in (1, +\infty)$

2378  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  Указание:  $|\sin x| \geq \sin^2 x$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

$$\underline{2550} \quad \frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} + \dots$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 1} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)}$$

$$a_n = \frac{A}{3n-2} + \frac{B}{3n+1}$$

$$A(3n+1) + B(3n-2) = 1$$

$$3An + A + 3Bn - 2B = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 3A + 3B = 0 \\ A - 2B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{3} \\ B = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right)$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n-2} - \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3n+1} \right) \xrightarrow{0} = \frac{1}{3}$$

813 1 p. 3382

$$\underline{2546} \quad S = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} + \dots$$

$$S_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{4^n} \quad ; \quad a_n = \frac{1}{4^n} \quad \Rightarrow \quad S = S_1 + S_2$$

$$S_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{(-1)}{2^{2n+1}} ; \quad a_n = -\frac{1}{2^{2n+1}}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1(1 - \frac{1}{4^n})}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3} ; \quad S_2 = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{2^{2n+1}})}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$S = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\underline{2548} \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{2n-1}{2^n} + \dots$$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2} S_n = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \frac{5}{2^4} + \dots + \frac{2n-1}{2^{n+1}}}$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2} S_n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \frac{2}{2^7} + \dots + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \frac{2}{2^7} + \dots + \frac{2}{2^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$S^* = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = 1$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2} S_n + 1$$

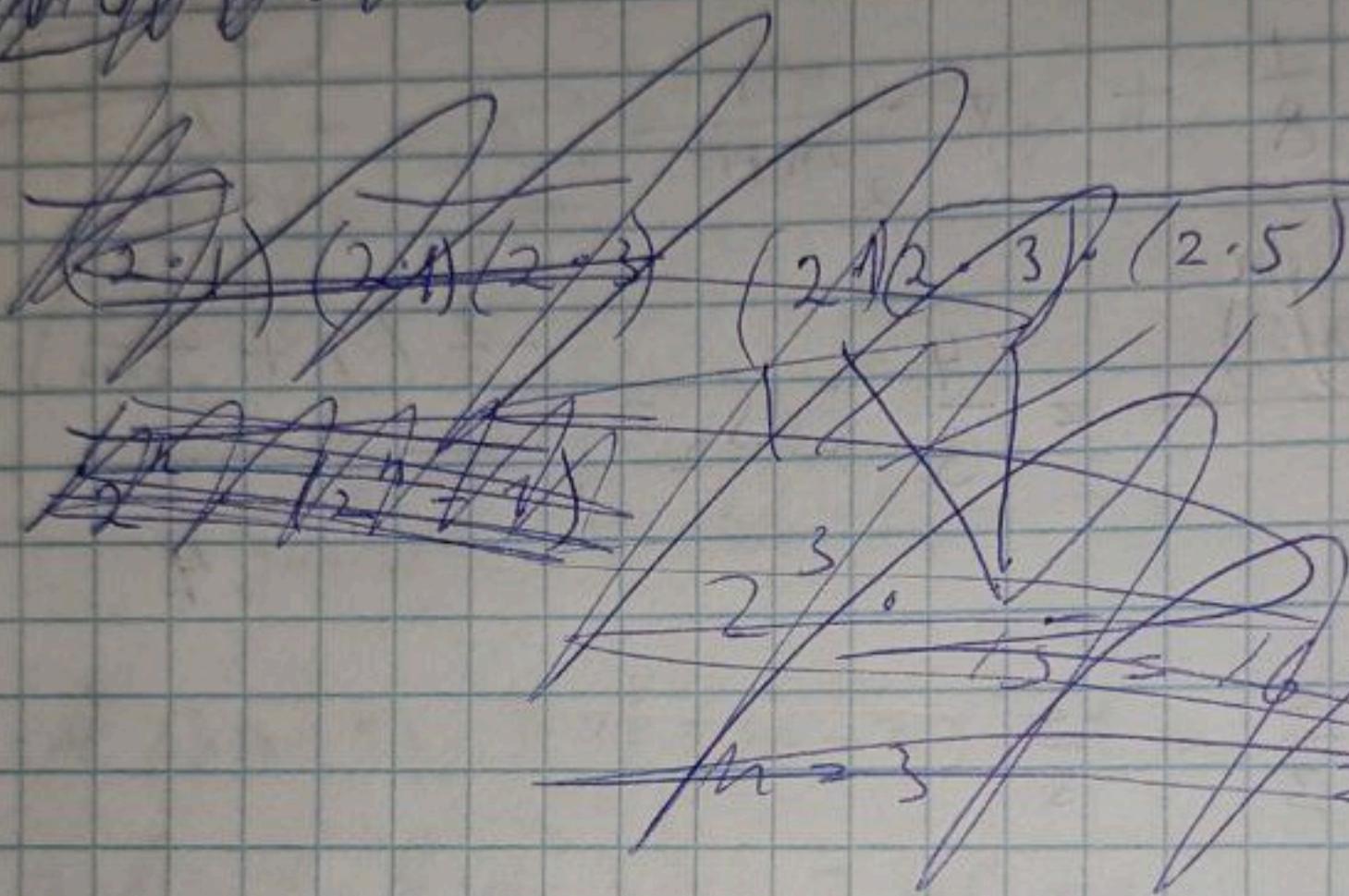
$$S^* = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2n-1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} S_n = 1,5 \rightarrow S_n = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} S_n$$

$$\frac{2584}{2} S_n = \frac{4}{2} + \frac{4 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 6} + \frac{4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10} + \dots + \frac{4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10 \cdots (1+3n)}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdots (-2+4n)}$$

~~(1+3n)~~



$$a_n = \frac{4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10 \cdots (1+3n)}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdots (-2+4n)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10 \cdots (1+3n)}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdots (-2+4n)} \cdot \frac{(1+6n)}{(1+3n)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdots (-2+4n)}{4 \cdot 7 \cdot 10 \cdots (1+3n)} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+6n}{-2+8n} \stackrel{n \rightarrow \infty}{=} \frac{\frac{1}{n}+6}{\frac{-2}{n}+8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Precisamente.

Решение неравенства

$$27/8 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \left( \frac{x}{2x+1} \right)^n;$$

по Основному критерию

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

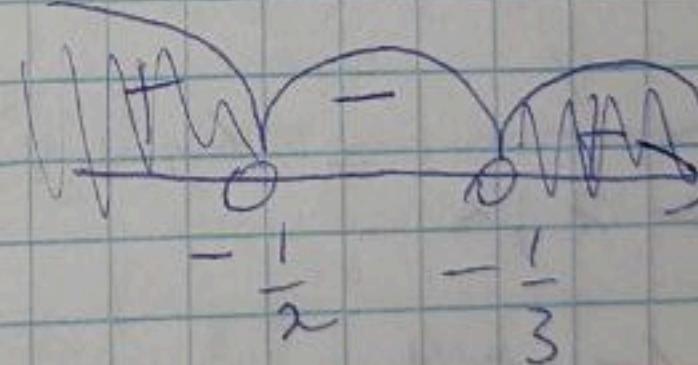
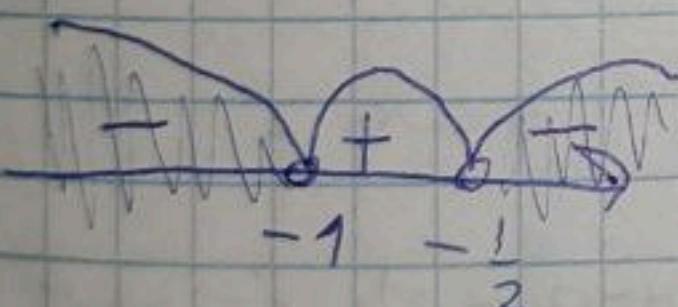
$$\frac{x}{2x+1} < 1 \quad \text{и} \quad \frac{2}{2x+1} > -1$$

$$\frac{x-2x-1}{2x+1} < 0$$

$$\frac{x+2x+1}{2x+1} > 0$$

$$\frac{-x-1}{2x+1} < 0$$

$$\frac{3x+1}{2x+1} > 0$$



$$x \in ((-\infty; -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty)) \cap ((-\infty; -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}, +\infty))$$

Абсолют.

$$\text{экв. нрн: } x \in ((-\infty; -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty))$$

Дополнительно  
отметим, что на всей  
множестве нулей нет.

$$\frac{x}{2x+1} < -\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{и}$$

$$\frac{5x+1}{3(2x+1)} < 0$$

$$\frac{x}{2x+1} > -1 \quad \text{и}$$

$$\frac{3x+1}{2x+1} > 0$$

Ряд Тейлора. Основные выражения.

$$\text{I. } e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$\text{II. } \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^{h-1} \frac{x^{2h-1}}{(2h-1)!} + \dots$$

$$\text{III. } \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + (-1)^h \frac{x^{2h}}{(2h)!} + \dots \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$\text{IV. } (1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots +$$

$$+ \frac{m(m-1)\dots(m-n+1)}{n!} x^n + \dots \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

$$\text{V. } \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots \quad (-1 < x \leq 1)$$

2855

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = (1+(-x))^{-2} = 1 + 2x +$$

$$+ \frac{-2(-2-1)}{2!} (-x)^2 + \dots + \frac{-2(-2-1)\dots(-2-h+1)}{h!} (-x)^h =$$

$$= 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots$$

$$2904 \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2901 \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt &= \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-t^2)^n}{n!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_0^x \frac{(-t^2)^n}{n!} dt = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \end{aligned}$$

Leges Pýnce Čemu  $f(x)$  můžeme napsat v záv., mo

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}, \text{ zde}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx;$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx,$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx.$$

Čemu  $f(x)$  - zem. na  $[-L, L]$ , mo

$$a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \dots, b_n = 0.$$

Čemu  $f(x)$  - nezem. na  $[-L, L]$ , mo

$$b_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \dots, a_n = 0.$$

B koukn. počme,

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n e^{i \frac{n\pi x}{L}}$$

$$zde c_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) e^{-i \frac{n\pi x}{L}} dx$$

C6M 27. MWT  
3 abu.

2358

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 - x^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2(x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1 + (\frac{1}{x^2})} \underset{x \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \frac{1}{x^2}$$

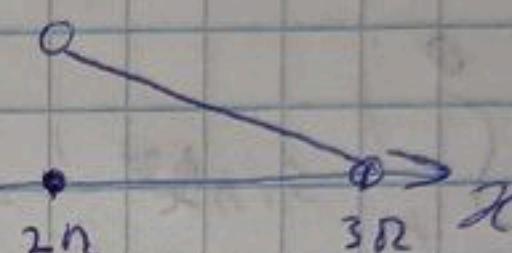
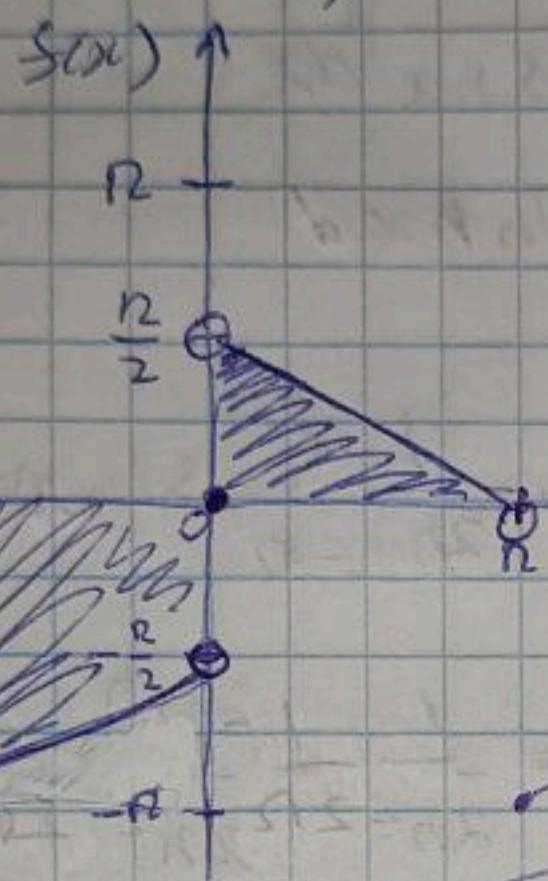
1985г. 000, 282

1 б.

Парномерие булғында үшінде өзінің симметриялық мүнәсабатынан  
 $f(x) = f(-x)$   
 $s(x) = -s(x)$

$$⑤ s(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{-R+x}{2}, & -R \leq x < 0 \\ 0, & x=0 \\ \frac{R-x}{2}, & 0 < x \leq R \end{cases}$$

Период  $2R$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{R} \int_{-R}^R s(x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} \left( \int_{-R}^0 \frac{-R+x}{2} dx + \right.$$

$$\left. + \int_0^R \frac{R-x}{2} dx \right) = -\frac{R^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{R}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{R}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{R} \int_{-R}^R s(x) \cos \frac{R_n x}{R} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} \left( \int_{-R}^0 \frac{-R+x}{2} \cos \frac{R_n x}{R} dx + \right.$$

$$\left. + \int_0^R \frac{R-x}{2} \cos \frac{R_n x}{R} dx \right) = \frac{1}{R} (a^* + a^{**})$$

$a^{**}$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{R_n x}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{R_n x}{L}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L s(x) dx$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L s(x) \cos \frac{R_n x}{L} dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L s(x) \sin \frac{R_n x}{L} dx$$

$$a^* = \int_{-R}^0 -R+x \cos nx dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sudr} &= uv - \int v du \\ du &= u' dx \\ v &= S dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| u = \frac{-R+x}{2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. du = \frac{1}{2} dx \right. \\ dv &= \cos nx dx \\ v &= \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \end{aligned}$$

$$-\int_{-R}^0 \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \frac{1}{2} dx = -\frac{1}{2n} \int_{-R}^0 \sin nx dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n} (-\cos nx) \Big|_{-R}^0 = \frac{1}{2n^2} - \frac{(-1)^0}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2n^2} (1 - (-1)^n)$$

$$a^{**} = \int_0^R \frac{R-x}{2} \cos nx dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| u = \frac{R-x}{2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. du = -\frac{1}{2} dx \right. \\ dv &= \cos nx dx \\ v &= \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^R \end{aligned}$$

$$dv = \cos nx dx$$

$$v = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx$$

$$-\int_0^R \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^R \sin nx dx =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2n^2} \cos nx \Big|_0^R = -\frac{1}{2n^2} (-1)^n - \frac{1}{2n^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n^2} (-(-1)^n - 1)$$

abuacelis mc  
S7

p. 2829 p'

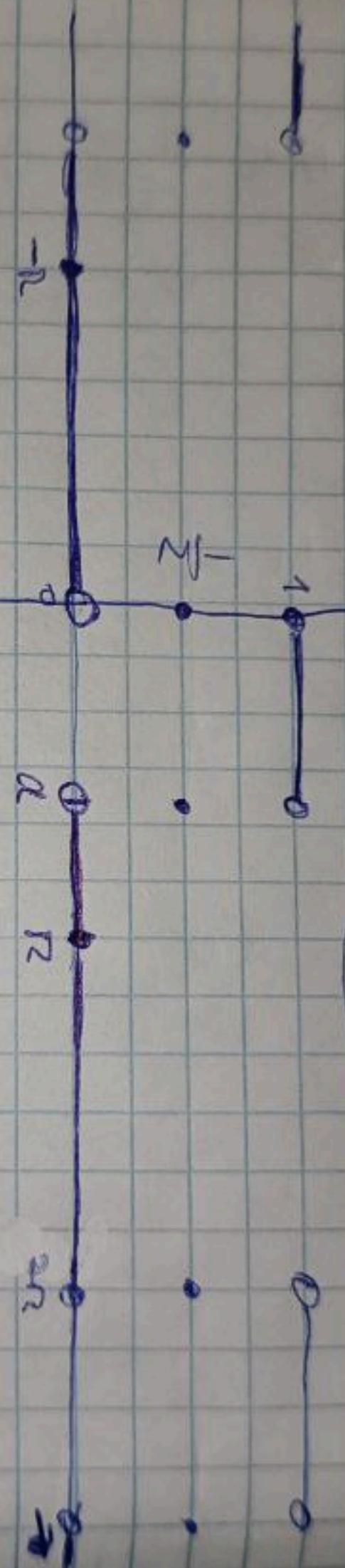
$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left( \frac{1}{2n^2} (1 - (-1)^n) + \frac{1}{2n^2} (-(-1)^n - 1) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2n^2} (1 - (-1)^n - (-1)^n - 1) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{n^2} (-1)^n \end{aligned}$$

$b_n \dots$

$$H \text{ MPa}$$

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -R \leq x \leq 0 \\ 1, & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x=a, x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 < x < R \xrightarrow{\text{for}} \begin{array}{l} \text{Repelling } 2R \\ \text{generous pressure} \\ (\text{go repelling}) \end{array}$$



$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} S(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} d$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} S(x) \cos \frac{R_n x}{n} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^\pi S(x) \cos \frac{R_n x}{n} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{R_n} \sin nx \Big|_0^a = \frac{\sin na}{R_n}$$

$$\beta_n = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^a S(x) \sin \frac{R_n x}{n} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^\pi S(x) \sin \frac{R_n x}{n} dx =$$

$$z = \frac{1}{R_n} \cos nx \Big|_0^a = \frac{\cos na}{R_n} + \frac{1}{R_n} \left( 1 - \cos na \right)$$

1 b.

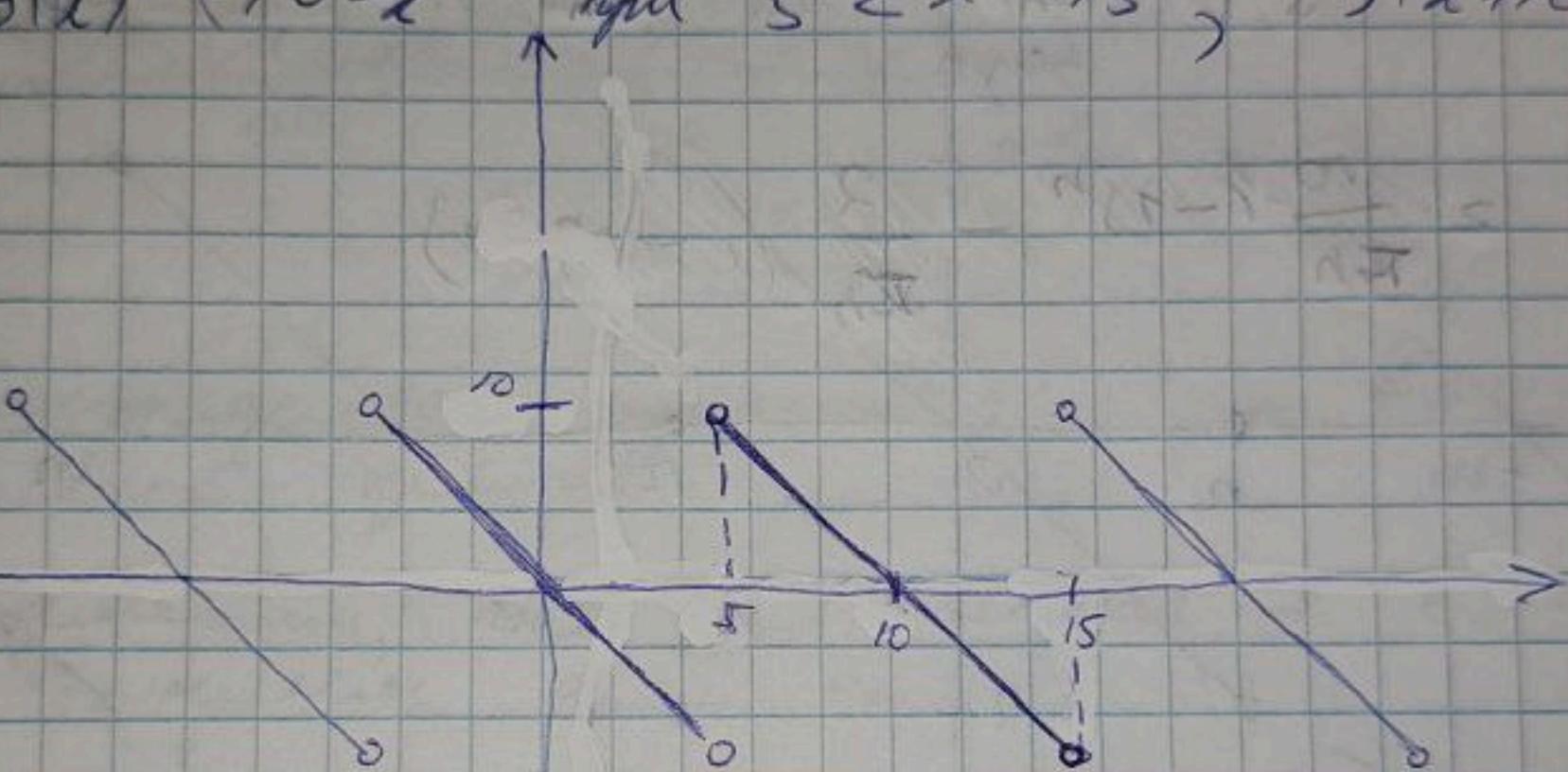
oblicz

, 2829 p'

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2R_n} a + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\alpha}{R_n} \cos nx + \\ + \frac{1}{R_n} (1 - \cos n\alpha) \sin nx$$

na

$$f(x) = 10 - 2 \quad \text{dla } 5 < x < 15, \quad f(x+10) = f(x)$$



Zauważmy, że gęska funkcja  $f(x)$  jest parzysta,

zatem  $a_0 = 0$ ,  $a_n = 0$   $\Rightarrow$  bierzemy  $b_n$ ,

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^{L} f(x) \sin \frac{R_n x}{L} dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L f(x) \sin \frac{R_n x}{L} dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \int_0^5 (-x) \sin \frac{R_n x}{5} dx = -\frac{2}{5} \int_0^5 x \sin \frac{R_n x}{5} dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \\ dv = \sin \frac{R_n x}{5} dx \\ v = -\frac{5}{R_n \pi} \cos \frac{R_n x}{5} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{2}{5} \left( x \left( -\frac{5}{R_n} \cos \frac{R_n x}{5} \right) \right) \Big|_0^5 \\ & - \left. \frac{5}{R_n} \cos \frac{R_n x}{5} \right|_0^5 = \end{aligned}$$

$$-\left( -\frac{5}{R_n} \cos \frac{R_n \cdot 5}{5} + \frac{5}{R_n} \cdot \frac{5}{R_n \pi} \sin \frac{R_n \cdot 5}{5} \right) =$$

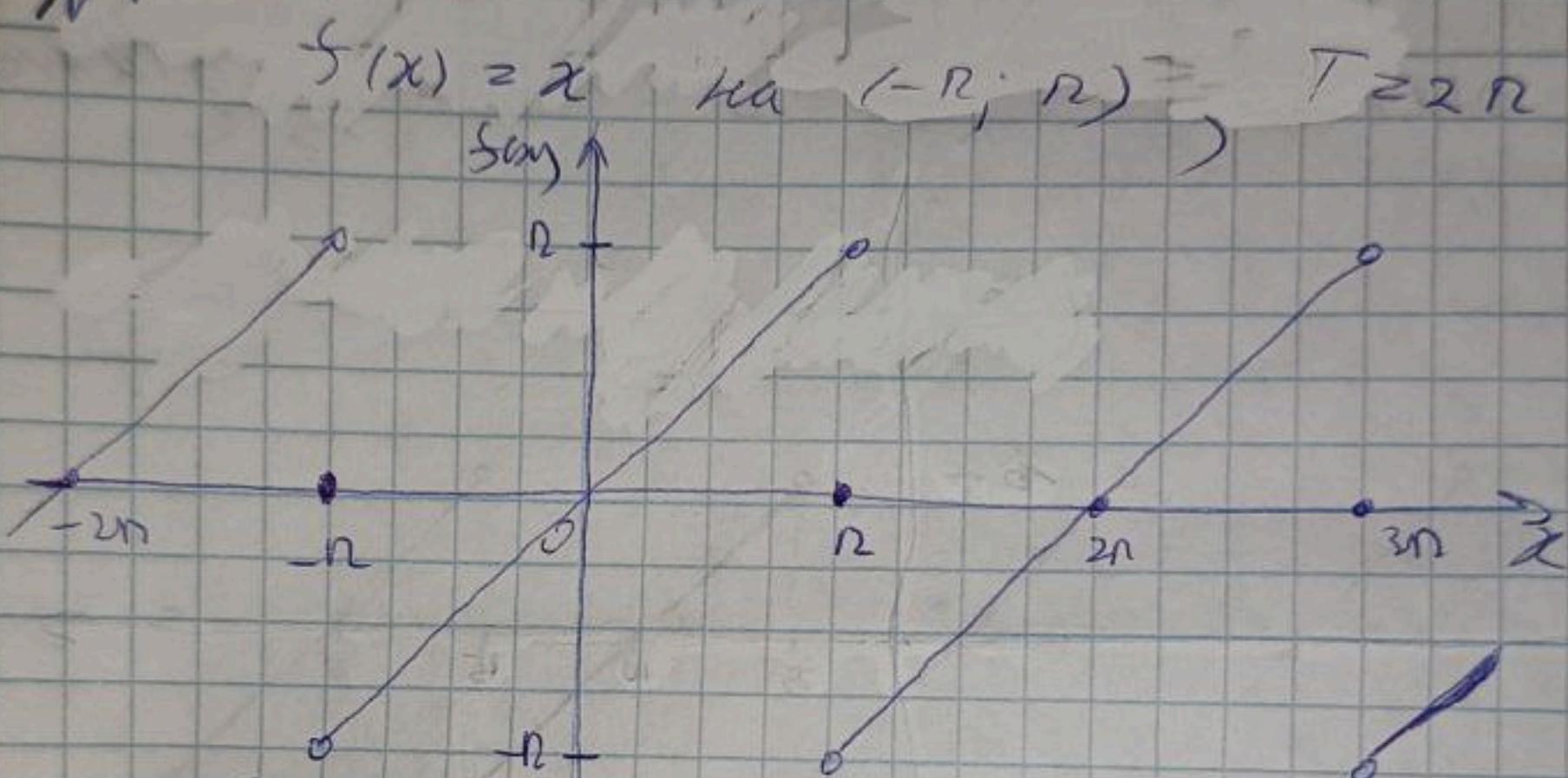
Семинар 3 абу. 18.13.1 p.

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$$= -\frac{2}{5} \left( -\frac{25}{R_n} \cos R_n + 0 \right) = \frac{10}{R_n} (-1)^n$$

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10}{R_n} (-1)^n \sin \frac{R_n x}{5}$$

N°



(Доопределение функции с периодом  $\pi$  на всю числовую прямую.)

Задача, имея функцию  $f(x)$  на  $[-\pi, \pi]$  и  $a_0 = 0$  и  $a_n = 0$ , а  $b_n$  неизвестны:

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin nx \frac{T \sin x}{\pi} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & u = x \\ & du = dx \\ & dv = \sin nx dx \\ & v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{n} x \cos nx \right]_0^\pi \\ -\frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right]_0^\pi \end{array} \right.$$

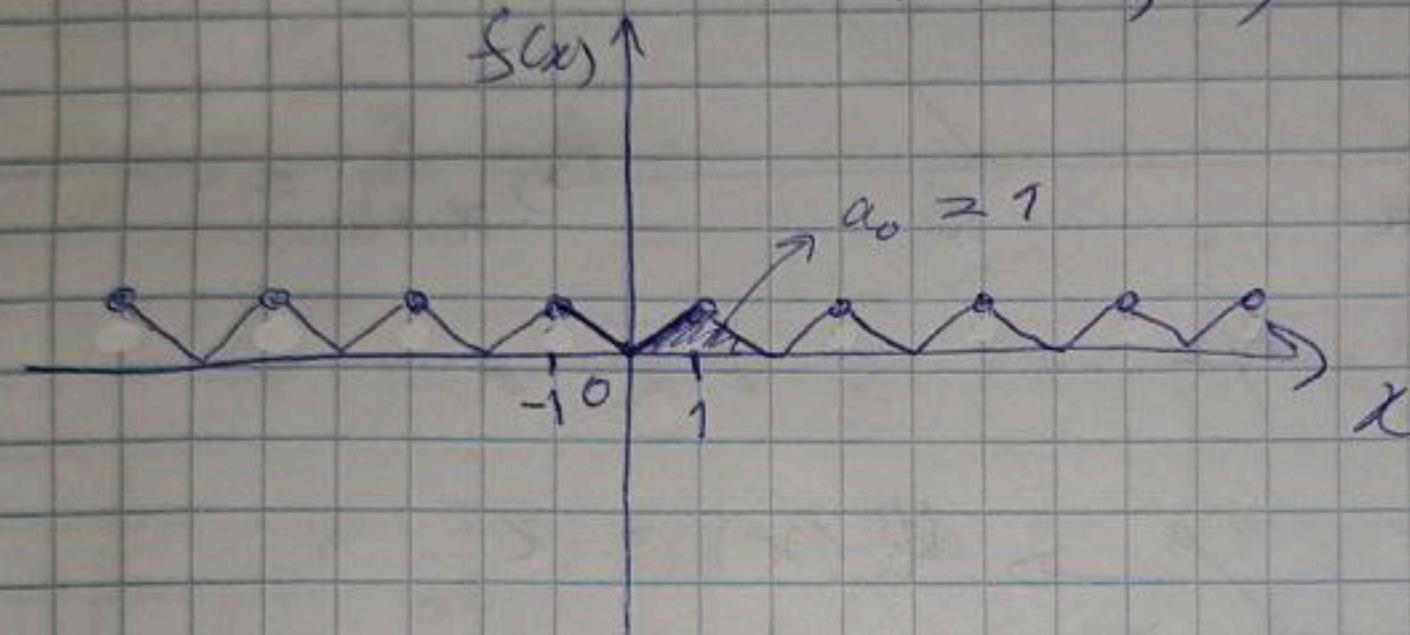
$$\begin{aligned} & - \left. \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right] \right|_0^\pi = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( -\frac{\pi}{n} (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \right)_0^\pi \\ & = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( -\frac{\pi}{n} (-1)^n \right) = -\frac{2}{n} (-1)^n \end{aligned}$$

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$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\frac{2}{n} (-1)^n \sin nx$$

nq

$$f(x) = |x| \text{ на } (-1, 1)$$



Доопределяем функцию  $f(x)$  на бесконечных промежутках.

Зависимость, что она нечетная  $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$ .  
Более того  $a_0 = 0$ :

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1}^1 |x| \cos \frac{R_n x}{1} dx = \frac{2}{1} \int_0^1 |x| \cos R_n x dx$$

$$= (2) \int_0^1 x \cos R_n x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \\ dv = \cos R_n x dx \end{array} \right| = x \frac{1}{R_n} \cos R_n x \Big|_0^1$$

Однозначно непрерывно, поэтому на концах

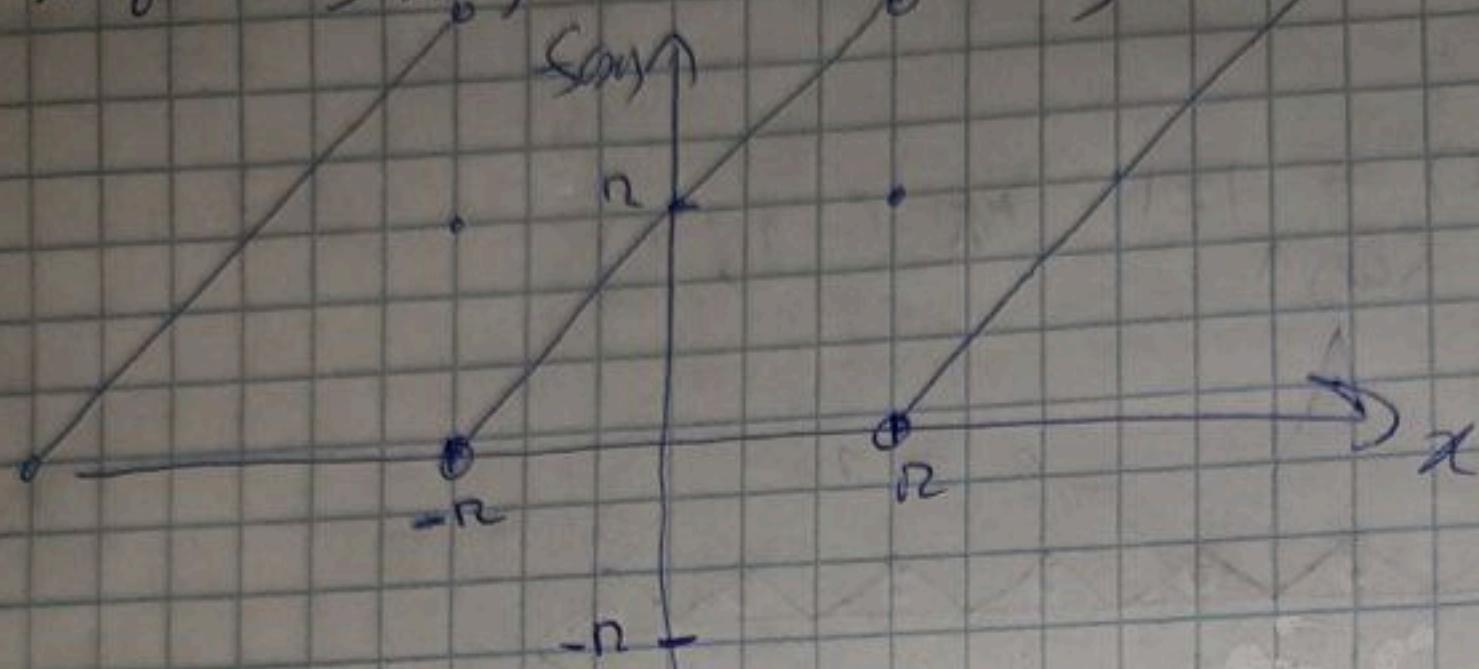
границах даются  $\lim$  непрерывности

$$-\frac{1}{R_n} \int_0^1 \cos R_n x dx = \frac{1}{R_n} (-1)^n - \frac{1}{R_n} \sin R_n x \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{R_n} (-1)^n$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{R_n} (-1)^n \cos R_n x$$

$$z_8 \quad f(x) = (x + \pi), \quad F_0^{\pi, \pi}$$



$\varphi(x) = x$

$(-\pi, \pi)$

gute  $\varphi(x) = x$ :  $\varphi(x) - \text{gerade} \Rightarrow a_0 \varphi(x) = 0$

$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \, dx + \pi = \pi$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + \pi) \sin \frac{n \pi x}{\pi} \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x + \pi \\ du = dx \\ dv = \sin nx \, dx \\ v = \frac{-1}{n} \cos nx \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= (x + \pi) \left( -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \, dx =$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{n} \right) (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n^2} \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} =$$

$$= 2\pi \left( -\frac{1}{n} \right) (-1)^n$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x + \pi) \cos \frac{n \pi x}{\pi} \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x + \pi \\ du = dx \\ dv = \cos nx \, dx \\ v = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \end{array} \right|$$

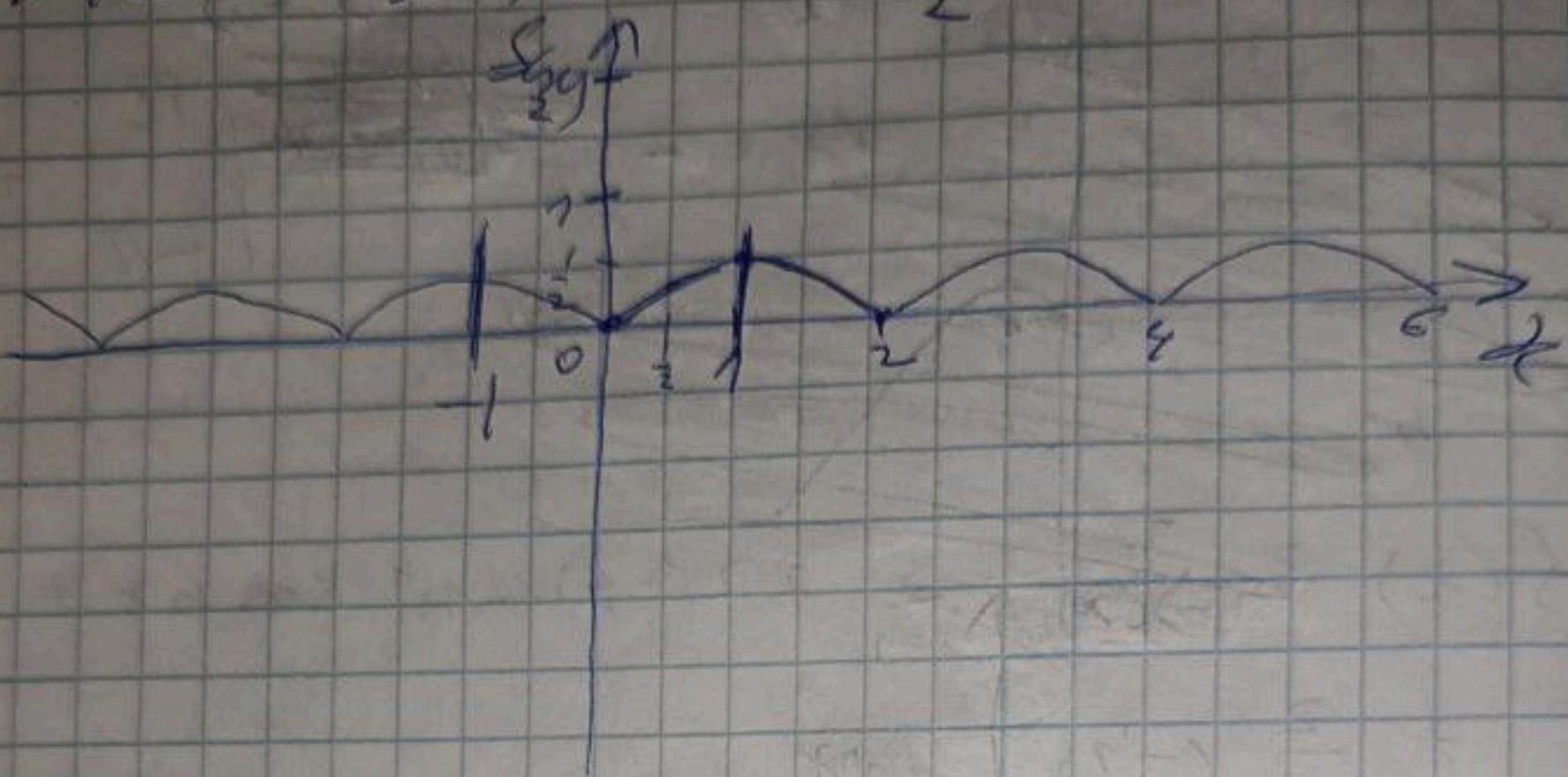
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$$a_n = \left( \frac{2}{L} + \frac{\pi}{L} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{n} \left[ -\cos nx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2} (-1)^n$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2 \left( -\frac{1}{n} \right) (-1)^n \cos nx +$$
$$+ \frac{2}{n^2} (-1)^n \sin nx$$

$$N/k \quad f(x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} \text{ на } [0, 2]$$



Вознаграждение получено в  
многомодулярном с периодом 2.

Полученное  $f(x)$  четное  $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$ .

Вычисление  $a_0$  и  $a_n$ :

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x dx +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_{-1}^1 + \frac{1}{6} x^3 \Big|_{-1}^1 =$$

$$> 0 + \frac{1}{6} - \left( -\frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \cos n \pi x dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \cos n \pi x dx =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} du = (-x + 1) dx \\ dv = \cos n \pi x dx \\ u = \frac{1}{n \pi} \sin n \pi x \end{vmatrix} = \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n \pi} \sin n \pi x \right) \Big|_0^1 -$$

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$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{\pi_n} \int_0^1 (\sin \pi_n x)(-\pi_n x + 1) dx &= \frac{1}{\pi_n} \int_0^1 S(x-1) \sin \pi_n x dx = \\ \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} u = x-1 \\ du = dx \\ dv = \sin \pi_n x dx \\ v = -\frac{1}{\pi_n} \cos \pi_n x \end{array} \right| &= (x-1) \left( -\frac{1}{\pi_n} \cos \pi_n x \right) \Big|_0^1 + \\ + \frac{1}{\pi_n} \int_0^1 \cos \pi_n x dx &= -\frac{1}{\pi_n} + \frac{1}{(\pi_n)^2} \sin \pi_n x \Big|_0^1 = \\ = -\frac{1}{\pi_n} & \end{aligned}$$

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{6} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{\pi_n} \right) \cos \pi_n x$$

Übungsaufgabe

$$\int_0^{\pi} (2x + \sin(2x)) dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} x dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x dx =$$

$$= x^2 \Big|_0^{\pi} + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi^2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \pi^2$$

$$\int_0^1 \log^3 \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = - \int_0^1 \log^3 x dx =$$

$t = \log x$   
 $dt = \frac{1}{x \ln 10} dx$   
 $dx = (dt)x \ln 10$

$$x = 10^t \quad 10 = e^{\ln 10}; \quad 10^t = e^{t \ln 10}$$

$$= - \int_{-\infty}^0 t^3 x \ln 10 dt = - \int_{-\infty}^0 t^3 e^{t \ln 10} \ln 10 dt =$$

$$= - \int_{-\infty}^0 t^3 e^{t \ln 10} \ln 10 dt =$$

~~$t^3$~~   
 ~~$dt = 3t^2 dt$~~   
 ~~$dt = e^{t \ln 10} \ln 10 dt$~~

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$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 a^3 e^{a^3} da = -\frac{1}{6n^3/10} \int_{-\infty}^0 a^3 e^{a^3} da$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = a^3 \\ du = 3a^2 da \\ dv = e^a da \\ v = e^a \end{array} \right| = \frac{-1}{6n^3/10} a^3 e^a \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \int_{-\infty}^0 e^a 3a^2 da =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{6n^3/10} a^3 e^a \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - 3 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^a a^2 da = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = a^3 \\ du = 2a da \\ dv = e^a da \\ v = e^a \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{6n^3/10} a^3 e^a \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - 3 \left( a^2 e^a \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - 2 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^a a da \right) =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = a \\ du = da \\ dv = e^a da \\ v = e^a \end{array} \right| = \frac{-1}{6n^3/10} a^3 e^a \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - 3 \left( a^2 e^a \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - 2 \cdot \right. \\ \left. \left( a e^a \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \int_{-\infty}^0 e^a da \right) \right) = \frac{-1}{6n^3/10} - 6e^a \Big|_{-\infty}^0 =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6n^3/10} (-6) = \frac{6}{6n^3/10}$$

$$\int_1^5 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \\ dv = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ v = \arctan x \end{array} \right| = x \arctan x \Big|_1^5$$

$$= \int_1^5 \arctan x dx = 5 \arctan 5 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

3382

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \left( \int_1^5 \arctg x \, dx \right) = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \arctg x \\ dt = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ dx = (1+x^2) dt \end{array} \right|_2^5 \\
 & x = \operatorname{tg} t \\
 & = 5 \arctg 5 - \frac{R}{4} - \int_{\arctg 1}^{\arctg 5} t (1+x^2) dt = \\
 & = 5 \arctg 5 - \frac{R}{4} - \int_{\arctg 1}^{\arctg 5} t (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 t) dt = \\
 & = 5 \arctg 5 - \frac{R}{4} - \int_{\arctg 1}^{\arctg 5} t \, dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t \\ du = dt \\ dv = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} dt \end{array} \right|_2^5 \\
 & = 5 \arctg 5 - \frac{R}{4} - \left( t \operatorname{tg} t - \int_{\arctg 1}^{\arctg 5} \operatorname{tg} t \, dt \right) = \\
 & = 5 \arctg 5 - \frac{R}{4} - \left( t \operatorname{tg} t - \int_{\arctg 1}^{\arctg 5} \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} dt \right) = \\
 & = 5 \arctg 5 - \frac{R}{4} - \left( t \operatorname{tg} t + \ln |\cos t| \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) = \\
 & = 5 \arctg 5 - \frac{R}{4} - t \operatorname{tg} t - \ln |\cos t| \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos(\arctg 5)) \\
 & = 5 \arctg 5 - \frac{R}{4} - t \operatorname{tg} t + \ln |\cos t| \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos(\arctg 5))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} dx \approx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 0 + 1 = 1$$

N3

1

$$\int_0^1 \ln^4\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = - \int_0^1 \ln^4 x dx =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} b = \ln x \rightarrow x = e^b \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dx = x dt \end{array} \right| = - \int_{-\infty}^0 t^4 x dt =$$

$$= - \int_0^{\infty} t^4 e^t dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t^4 \\ du = 4t^3 dt \\ dv = e^t dt \\ v = e^t \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= -1 \cdot \left( t^4 e^t \Big|_0^\infty - 4 \int_0^\infty e^t t^3 dt \right) =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t^3 \\ du = 3t^2 dt \\ dv = e^t dt \\ v = e^t \end{array} \right| = -1 \cdot \left( t^4 e^t - 4 \cdot \right.$$

$$\cdot \left. \left( t^3 e^t - 3 \int_{-\infty}^0 t^2 e^t dt \right) \right| = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t^2 \\ du = 2t dt \\ dv = e^t dt \\ v = e^t \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= -1 \cdot \left( t^4 e^t - 4 \cdot \left( t^3 e^t - 3 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^0 t^2 e^t \right) \right)$$

$$- 2 \int_{-\infty}^0 t e^t dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t \\ du = dt \\ dv = e^t dt \\ v = e^t \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= -1 \cdot \left( t^4 e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - 4 \cdot \left( t^3 e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \left. - 3 \cdot \left( t^2 e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - 2 \cdot \left( t e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t dt \right) \right) \right) \right| =$$

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$$= -24 e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = -24$$

64  $\int \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx =$

$u = \ln x$
$du = \frac{1}{x} dx$
$dv = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$
$v = \int du = -\frac{1}{2(1+x^2)}$

$$U = \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{x d(1+x^2)}{2x(1+x^2)^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int (1+x^2)^{-2} d(1+x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1+x^2)^{-1}}{-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{A(x+B)+C(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} =$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ B=0 \\ C=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-1 \\ B=0 \\ C=1 \end{cases}$$

$$= -\frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^2)} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = -\frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} dx -$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x d(1+x^2)}{2x(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \ln x -$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

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$$18 \int \frac{1}{x^3 + x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx =$$

$$= \ln x - \int \frac{x d(1+x^2)}{2x(1+x^2)} =$$

$$= \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

$$\int x \sin x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \\ dv = \sin x dx \\ v = -\cos x \end{array} \right| z$$

$$= -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx =$$

$$= -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$\int x \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \\ dv = \cos x dx \\ v = \sin x \end{array} \right| z$$

$$= x \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

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$$\text{u} \parallel \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{x^{1/2}}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-3/2} dx =$$

$$= \int x^{\frac{1}{4}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x^{\frac{5}{12}} dx + \int x^{-\frac{1}{4}} dx =$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} x^{\frac{5}{4}} - \frac{24}{17} x^{\frac{17}{12}} + \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{4}} + C$$

$$\int_1^3 \ln x dx = \left| t = \ln x \rightarrow x = e^t \right. \quad \left. dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \right. \quad \left. dx = x dt \right| = \int_0^{\ln 3} t e^t dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{\ln 3} t e^t dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t \\ du = dt \\ dv = e^t dt \\ v = e^t \end{array} \right| = t e^t \Big|_0^{\ln 3} -$$

$$- \left. \int_0^{\ln 3} e^t dt = t e^t \Big|_0^{\ln 3} - e^t \Big|_0^{\ln 3} \right. =$$

$$= \left. (e^t (t-1)) \right|_0^{\ln 3} = e^{\ln 3} (\ln 3 - 1) -$$

$$= e^0 (0-1) = 3 (\ln 3 - 1) + 1$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + 0 + 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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$$\pi^R \int (\sin^5 x) (\cos x) dx \approx$$

$$= \int \sin^5 x d \sin x \approx \frac{\sin^6 x}{6} + C$$

$$= \int_0^{2R} \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{2R} \frac{\cos x + 1}{2} dx \approx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2R} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2R} \cos 2x dx \approx$$

$$= \pi R + 0 - 0 = \pi R$$

$$= \int (\ln x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) dx \approx$$

$$= \int \ln x dx + \int \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx \approx$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \ln x \\ x = e^t \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dx = x dt \end{array} \right| \approx \int t e^t dt +$$

$$+ \int \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t \\ du = dt \\ dv = e^t dt \\ v = e^t \end{array} \right| \approx$$

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$$= 2fe^t - \int e^t dt + \int u x^2 v_1' dx$$
$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} k = x^2 + 1 \quad \rightarrow x = \sqrt{k-1} \\ dk = 2x dx \\ dx = \frac{dk}{2x} \end{array} \right| 2t e^t - e^t + \int \frac{k}{2x} dk$$

Определениесходящимся рядом

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sin \frac{1}{n}$$

Использование признака Коши:

Рядът  $\sum a_n$  ряд с положителни членами

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n + \dots$$

причем

$$a_1 > a_2 > a_3 > a_4 > a_5 > \dots > a_n > \dots$$

и  $f(x)$  — наклон непрерывно диференцируемо убывающей функции с то  $f(n) = a_n$ .

Нетривиален ряд с неограниченным членом

$$\int f(x) dx$$
 обнаружено

(ногдание и расходжение.

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{n})}{\sqrt{n}} ; \text{ при } n \geq 1$$

непрерывна и нономонно убиваща.

Приложим критерий Коши

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показать  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$$

(также  $\alpha > 1, \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \text{ расходится}$ )

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$$

(расходится  $\Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ расходится.}$$

(но сходимость неизвестна)

$\text{аналог}$

$$\frac{1}{n^{3/2}} < \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \text{а } \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ расходится} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ расходится}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$$

✓

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ расходится.}$$

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

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \approx \frac{1}{n^2}; \quad \text{ln (cogn.)} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \text{cogn.}$$

Numerical method

$$\int_{-1}^0 x e^{-x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \\ dv = e^{-x} dx \\ v = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right| \left. -xe^{-x} \right|_{-1}^0 +$$

$$+ \left. \int_{-1}^0 e^{-x} dx = \left( -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} \right) \right|_{-1}^0 = \left. \left( -\frac{x+1}{e^x} \right) \right|_{-1}^0 =$$

$$= -1 + 0 = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 3^x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \\ du = 2x dx \\ dv = 3^x dx \\ v = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \end{array} \right| \left. \left( x^2 \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \right) \right|_0^1$$

$$\frac{2}{\ln 3} \int_0^1 3^x x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \\ dv = 3^x dx \\ v = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \end{array} \right| = \frac{3}{\ln 3} - \left. \left( x \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \right) \right|_0^1$$

$$-\frac{1}{\ln 3} \int_0^1 3^x dx = \frac{3}{\ln 3} - \frac{3}{\ln 3} + \frac{1}{\ln 3} \cdot \left. \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \right|_0^1 = \frac{3^x}{2 \ln 3} |_0^1 =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 = \ln 3$$

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$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_a^1 \ln x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = dx \\ v = x \end{array} \right| \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left[ x \ln x - x \right] \Big|_a^1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \left. \int_a^1 x \frac{1}{x} dx \right) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} (x \ln x - x) \Big|_a^1 = \\
 & = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} (x(\ln x - 1)) \Big|_a^1 = \\
 & = -1 - 0 = -1
 \end{aligned}$$