

## 4 MUSTAQIL UY ISHI

1. Qatorning yig'indisini toping.
- 2.- 6. Qatorni yaqinlashishga tekshiring.
7. Qator yig'indisini  $\alpha$  aniqlikda hisoblang.
8. Qatorning yaqinlashish sohasini toping.
9. Qatorning yig'indisini toping.
10. Funksiyani  $x$  ning darajalari bo'yicha Teylor qatoriga yoying.

### 1-variant

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|--|--|
| 1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 15n + 56}.$             | 2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^{2n-1}}.$ |
| 3. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n3^{2n}}.$                    | 4. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^n(n+1)}.$     |
| 5. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln^2 3n}.$                 | 6. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{3^n}.$     |
| 7. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n!}, \alpha = 0,01.$ | 8. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 3^n}.$  |
| 9. $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+1)x^{n-2}.$                         | 10. $\frac{3}{2-x-x^2}.$                           |

### 2-variant

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|--|--|
| 1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 19n + 90}.$             | 2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}.$               |
| 3. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}.$                    | 4. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n}{2n+1} \right)^n.$    |
| 5. $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+2) \ln^2 n}.$              | 6. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(n+1)}{\sqrt[n]{n^3}}.$ |
| 7. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(3n)!}, \alpha = 0,001.$ | 8. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n x^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}}.$        |
| 9. $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (n+4)x^{n-3}.$                         | 10. $\ln(1-x-6x^2).$   |

### 3-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{9n^2 - 3n - 2}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n (n+2)!}{n^3}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1) \ln n}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{3n^2}, \alpha = 0,01.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(2n+1)x^{n+2}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^2 + 1}.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \arcsin \frac{1}{n} \right)^n.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n \cdot 4^n}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^n}{n!}.$$

$$10. x^2 \sqrt{4-3x}.$$

### 4-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6}{4n^2 - 9}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)!}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{(4n+3)^3}}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3}, \alpha = 0,01.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n^2 - n - 2)x^{n+1}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - 4n + 5}.$$

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

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n \ln n}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3+x)^n.$$

$$10. \frac{\operatorname{sh} 2x - 2x}{x}.$$

### 5-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^n - 2^n}{10^n}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+4}{n!}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3+n}{9+n^2} \right)^2.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!}, \alpha = 0,01.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (n+3)x^{n-2}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n}}.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n}{4n+1} \right)^{2n}.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{2n}{2n+1} \right)^n.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+6)^n}{n^2}.$$

$$10. (x-1) \sin 5x.$$

### 6-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + 4^n}{12^n}.$$

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

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

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^n, \alpha = 0,01.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+5)x^{n+1}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1+n}{1+n^3}\right)^2.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\arcsin \frac{1}{3^n}\right)^n.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(n+1)!}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^n}{n!}.$$

$$10. \frac{\operatorname{sh} 3x - 1}{x^2}.$$

### 7-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 6n + 5}.$$

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

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

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n n!}, \alpha = 0,001.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n^2 + 5n + 3)x^{n+1}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3^n}.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n^2}\right)^{2n}.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right).$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n \cdot 9^n}.$$

$$10. \frac{9}{20 - x - x^2}.$$

### 8-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + n - 12}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+1)!}{2^n (n!)}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(3n-2)^4}}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)! n!}, \alpha = 0,0001.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n^2 - n - 1)x^n.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2n^2+1}.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3n-1}{3n}\right)^{n^2}.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^n}{(3n+1)2^n}.$$

$$10. \frac{\sin 2x}{x} - \cos 2x.$$

### 9-variant

1.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{9n^2 + 3n - 2}$ .
3.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{\sqrt{n} \cdot 3^n}$ .
5.  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1) \ln 2n}$ .
7.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!n!}$ ,  $\alpha = 0,00001$ .
9.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+3)x^{n-1}$ .

2.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{n}\right)$ .
4.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n+3}{3n-1}\right)^{n^2}$ .
6.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sin \sqrt{n}}{n\sqrt{n}}$ .
8.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x+5)^n \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{3^n}$ .
10.  $(3 + e^{-x})^2$ .

### 10-variant

1.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{7^n - 3^n}{21^n}$ .
3.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+4}{n!}$ .
5.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(3n+1) \ln^2 n}$ .
7.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}$ ,  $\alpha = 0,0001$ .
9.  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+4)x^{n-2}$ .

2.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - \cos^2 n}$ .
4.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{3n+1}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$ .
6.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2^n(n+1)}$ .
8.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2-x)^n \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}$ .
10.  $\sqrt[4]{16-5x}$ .

### 11-variant

1.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 9n + 20}$ .
3.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$ .
5.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1) \ln^2 2n}$ .
7.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^n n!}$ ,  $\alpha = 0,0001$ .
9.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2 + 5n + 3)x^n$ .

2.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2 \sqrt[3]{n+5}}$ .
4.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2n+1}\right)^n$ .
6.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{5n-1}}$ .
8.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} x^n$ .
10.  $\frac{7}{12+x-x^2}$ .

### 12-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{12}{36n^2 + 12n - 35}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln 5n}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n)^3}, \alpha = 0,001.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2 - 2n - 1)x^{n+2}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n+1}} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

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

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^3 \sqrt{n}}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^{2n}}{(2n-1)}.$$

$$10. (x-1)shx.$$

### 13-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{9^n - 2^n}{18^n}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4+n}{16+n^2}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2+n^3}, \alpha = 0,01.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (n+1)x^{n-3}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left( e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right)^2.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{3n+1} \right)^n.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{5n+1}{7n-2}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n x^n}{n!}.$$

$$10. \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-5x}}.$$

### 14-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + n - 2}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 3}{(n+1)!}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1) \ln(2n-1)}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{2^n}, \alpha = 0,01.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2 + n + 1)x^{n+3}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3}};$$

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

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+4}{3^n}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)^n} x^n.$$

$$10. \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x}.$$

### 15-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6}{9n^2 + 12n - 5}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n-2)}{7 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+5)}.$$

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

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1)}{n^3 (n+1)}, \alpha = 0,01.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (n+2)x^{n-3}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \frac{n^2 + 4}{n^2 + 3}.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n \frac{1}{5^n}.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\ln(n+2)}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n n!}{n^n} x^n.$$

$$10. \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{27-2x}}.$$

### 16-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8^n - 3^n}{24^n}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n (n^2 - 1)}{n!}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[6]{(3n+2)^7}}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n-1)^3 (2n+1)^2}, \alpha = 0,001.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2 + 2n + 2)x^{n+2}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( e^{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2-1}} - 1 \right)^2.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n-1)^3}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{2^n (n+4)}.$$

$$10. \frac{6}{8 + 2x - x^2}.$$

### 17-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 4n + 3}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+1}{\sqrt{n} 3^n}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(3n-1) \ln n}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n(n^2+1)}, \alpha = 0,001.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+5)x^{n-2}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arcsin \frac{n+1}{n^3-2}.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^{n^2} \frac{1}{2^n}.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n \ln^2 n}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{\sqrt[3]{n^2+1} \sqrt{n+1}}.$$

$$10. (x-1)chx.$$

### 18-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16n^2 - 8n - 15}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3n+2)!}{10^n n^2}.$$

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

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n^3+1)^2}, \alpha = 0,001.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n^2 + 7n + 5)x^{n+1}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - \ln n}.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2n^2+1}{n^2+1} \right)^{n^2}.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n-3}{n^2-1}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^n}{(2n-1)3^n}.$$

$$10. \ln(1-x-12x^2).$$

### 19-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 + 8n + 3}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+1)}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n-1)}.$$

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

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{2}{3} \right)^n, \alpha = 0,01.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+4)x^{n-1}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{n}}.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n^2+2}{2n^2+1} \right)^{n^2}.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{4n}{5n+1} \right)^n.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+1)^n}{5^n}.$$

$$10. 2x \sin^2 \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) - x.$$

### 20-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{7^n - 2^n}{14^n}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n+2)!}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln^3 2n}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{7^n}, \alpha = 0,0001.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2 - 2n - 2)x^{n+1}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{3n-1}}{\sqrt[3]{n}}.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3n-2}{4n+3} \right)^{n^2}.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3^n}{2n+2}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{nx}{3} \right)^n.$$

$$10. \ln(1-x-20x^2).$$

### 21-variant

1.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 + 4n - 3}$ .
3.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^n n^6$ .
5.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2+n}{4+n^2}\right)^2$ .
7.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)! 2n}$ ,  $\alpha = 0,001$ .
9.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2 + 7n + 4)x^n$ .

2.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \sin \frac{1}{n}$ .
4.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}$ .
6.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(3n+1)^n}$ .
8.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2(x-2)^n}{n+1}$ .
10.  $\frac{5}{6+x-x^2}$ .

### 22-variant

1.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 13n + 42}$ .
3.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^5$ .
5.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(5n-4)^3}}$ .
7.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!}$ ,  $\alpha = 0,001$ .
9.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)x^{n-1}$ .

2.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n-1} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt[3]{n-1}}$ .
4.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4^n \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{n^2}$ .
6.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2n-1)!}$ .
8.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n(x+1)^n}{n(n+2)}$ .
10.  $\ln(1+x-12x^2)$ .

### 23-variant

1.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{9n^2 + 21n - 8}$ .
3.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot \dots \cdot (4n-3)}{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n-2)}$ .
5.  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln(n-1)}$ .
7.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{4^n (2n+1)}$ ,  $\alpha = 0,001$ .
9.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2 + 6n + 5)x^{n+1}$ .

2.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1} + n - 1}$ .
4.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{n-1} e^{-n}$ .
6.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n}\right)^n$ .
8.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x+4}{n+5}\right)^n x^n$ .
10.  $(2 - e^x)^2$ .



### 24-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n - 3^n}{12^n}.$$

$$3. (2n+1) \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}.$$

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

$$7. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{(n+1)^n}, \alpha = 0,001.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2 - n + 1)x^n.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 \operatorname{tg} \frac{5\pi}{n}.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3n^2 - 1}{4n^2 + 2n + 1} \right)^n.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n+1}{n}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2x-3)^{3n}}{8^n}.$$

$$10. \ln(1+x-6x^2).$$

### 25-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 + 8n + 3}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{n!}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2 \ln(n^2 - 1)}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{(n^3 + 1)^2}, \alpha = 0,001.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+6)x^{n-1}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} \left( e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} - 1 \right).$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{n^n}.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^3}{2^n}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{n\sqrt{n}} x^n.$$

$$10. \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{16-3x}}.$$

### 26-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{9n^2 - 12n - 5}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n!}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-2)\sqrt{\ln(n-3)}}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n^2}{3^n}, \alpha = 0,01.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n^2 - 2n + 1)x^n.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}.$$

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

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n x^n.$$

$$10. \frac{7}{12 - x - x^2}.$$

### 27-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 + 16n + 15}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{5^n (n+1)!}.$$

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

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1)}{(2n)! n!}, \alpha = 0,001.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2 + 2n - 1)x^{n+1}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^2 \sqrt{n}}.$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{5^n} \right)^{3n}.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{n^3}.$$

$$10. \ln(1 + 2x - 8x^2).$$

### 28-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n + 5^n}{20^n}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{\frac{n}{2}}}{4^n}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) \ln^3(n+1)}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)^n}, \alpha = 0,01.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} nx^{n-2}.$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \arcsin \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}.$$

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

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{3n^2 + 1}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^n}{2^n (n+4)}.$$

$$10. \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{8-x}}.$$

### 29-variant

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 7n + 12}.$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot \dots \cdot (6n-5)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (n+1)}.$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n \sqrt{\ln(3n-1)}}.$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2}{n^2 (n+3)}, \alpha = 0,01.$$

$$9. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+2)x^{n-2}.$$

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

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \arcsin \frac{1}{3n} \right)^{2n}.$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(n+1)^4}}.$$

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}(x-3)^n}{n!}.$$

$$10. \frac{5}{6-x-x^2}.$$

1.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 + 8n - 5}$ .

3.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+3)!}{n^n}$ .

5.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{(3n+13)^5}}$ .

7.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{3^n(n+1)}, \alpha = 0,001$ .

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

2.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{4n+3}}$ .

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

6.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n+5}{3^n}$ .

8.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n(x-1)^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}}$ .

10.  $\frac{\arcsin x - x}{x}$ .

## NAMUNAVIY VARIANT YECHIMI

1. Qatorning yig'indisini toping:

1.30.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 + 8n - 5}$ .

☞ Qatorning umumiy hadini sodda kasrlar yig'indisiga keltiramiz:

$$a_n = \frac{1}{4n^2 + 8n - 5} = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+5)} = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+5} \right)$$

Bundan

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{6} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{7} \right), \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} \right), \quad a_3 = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{11} \right), \quad a_4 = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{13} \right), \dots$$

U holda

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \frac{1}{6} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{11} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{13} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+5} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{13} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n+5} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+3} - \frac{1}{2n+5} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Bundan

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{6} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+3} - \frac{1}{2n+5} \right) = \frac{23}{90}.$$

Demak, qator yaqinlashadi va uning yig'indisi  $\frac{23}{90}$  ga teng. ☞

2. Qatorni yaqinlashishga tekshiring:

$$2.30. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{4n+3}}.$$

☞ Qatorni yaqinlashishga taqqoslashning limit alomati bilan tekshiramiz. Etalon qator sifatida umumiy hadi  $b_n = \frac{\pi}{n\sqrt{n}}$  bo'lgan yaqinlashuvchi qatorni olamiz.

Berilgan va etalon qatorlar hadlari nisbatlarining limitini topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{4n+3}}}{\frac{\pi}{n\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\pi} \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{4n+3}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{4n+3}} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{4n+3}}}{\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{4n+3}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{4n+3}} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Demak, taqqoslashning limit alomatiga ko'ra berilgan qator yaqinlashadi. ☞

3. Qatorni yaqinlashishga tekshiring:

$$3.30. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+3)!}{n^n}.$$

☞ Berilgan qatorda  $a_n = \frac{(n+3)!}{n^n}$ ,  $a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+4)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}$ . U holda

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+4)! \cdot n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1} \cdot (n+3)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+4}{n+1} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n} = \frac{1}{e} < 1.$$

Demak, Dalamber alomatiga ko'ra qator yaqinlashadi. ☞

4. Qatorni yaqinlashishga tekshiring:

$$4.30. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} \left( \frac{5n+1}{5n} \right)^{n^2}.$$

☞ Qatorni yaqinlashishga Koshining ildiz alomati bilan tekshiramiz:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{3^n} \left( \frac{5n+1}{5n} \right)^{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{5n+1}{5n} \right)^n = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{5n} \right)^{5n} \right]^{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt[5]{e}}{3} < 1.$$

Demak, qator yaqinlashadi. ☞

5. Qatorni yaqinlashishga tekshiring:

$$5.30. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{(3n+13)^5}}.$$

⊗ Qatorni yaqinlashishga Koshining integral alomati bilan tekshiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{(3x+13)^5}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^n \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{(3x+13)^5}} = -\frac{4}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3x+13}} \Big|_1^n = \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4n+13}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{16}} \right) = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

Xosmas integral yaqinlashadi.

Demak, Koshining integral alomatiga ko'ra berilgan qator yaqinlashadi. ⊗

6. Qatorni yaqinlashishga tekshiring:

$$6.30. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n+5}{3^n}.$$

⊗ Qatorning yoyilmasini yozamiz:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n+5}{3^n} = \frac{6}{3} - \frac{7}{9} + \frac{8}{27} - \frac{9}{81} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n+5}{3^n} + \dots$$

Demak, qator ishora almashinuvchi. Bu qator hadlarining absolut qiymatlaridan tashkil topgan  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+5}{3^n}$  qatorni Dalamber alomati bilan yaqinlashishga tekshiramiz:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+6}{3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{3^n}{n+5} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+6}{n+5} = \frac{1}{3} < 1.$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+5}{3^n}$  qator yaqinlashadi.

Demak, berilgan qator absolut yaqinlashadi. ⊗

7. Qator yig'indisini  $\alpha$  aniqlikda hisoblang:

$$7.30. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{3^n(n+1)}, \alpha = 0,001.$$

⊗. Qatorning yig'indisi  $S = S_n + R_n$  ga teng bo'ladi, bu yerda  $R_n$  – qatorning  $n$  – qoldig'i. Misolning shartiga ko'ra  $|R_n| \leq 0,001$ . Ishora almashinuvchi qatorlar uchun qatorning qoldig'i moduli bo'yicha birinchi tashlab yuboriladigan haddan kichik bo'lishi kerak, ya'ni  $|R_n| < a_{n+1}$ .

Berilgan qator uchun  $|R_n| < \frac{1}{3^{n+1}(n+2)} \leq 0,001$  tengsizlik bajarilishi kerak.

Bu tengsizlik  $n=4$  da bajariladi. Demak, qatorning yig'indisini topish uchun birinchi to'rtta hadni olish yetarli bo'ladi:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{3^n(n+1)} \approx \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{9 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{27 \cdot 4} - \frac{1}{81 \cdot 5} = 0,137. \quad \odot$$

8. Qatorning yaqinlashish sohasini toping:

8.30.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n(x-1)^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}}$ .

⊙ Qatorning yaqinlashish radiusini topamiz. Berilgan qator uchun

$$a_n = \frac{3^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}}, \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{3^{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n+1}}.$$

Bundan

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n \cdot \sqrt[3]{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n} \cdot 3^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Demak, qator  $\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}; 1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)$ , ya'ni  $\left(\frac{2}{3}; \frac{4}{3}\right)$  oraliqda yaqinlashadi.

Intervalning chegaraviy nuqtalarida tekshiramiz.

$x = \frac{2}{3}$  da qator  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt[3]{n}}$  ko'rinishni oladi. Leybnits alomatiga ko'ra

$$1) 1 > \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}} > \dots; \quad 2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} = 0.$$

Demak, qator  $x = \frac{2}{3}$  da yaqinlashadi.

$x = \frac{4}{3}$  da qator  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}$  ko'rinishini oladi. Bu qator uzoqlashuvchi.

Shunday qilib, qatorning yaqinlashish sohasi  $\left[\frac{2}{3}; \frac{4}{3}\right)$  dan iborat. ⊙

9. Qatorning yig'indisini toping:

9.30.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2 + 6n + 5)x^{n+1}$ .

⊙ Qatorni uchta qator yig'indisiga keltiramiz:

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

Har bir qatorning yig'indisini alohida hisoblaymiz:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}, \quad |x| < 1;$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^n = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right) = x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^n &= x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx}(nx^n) = x \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right) \right) = \\ &= x \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right) \right) = x \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right) = \frac{x(x+1)}{(1-x)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

Bundan

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n^2 + n + 1)x^{n+1} = 2x \cdot \frac{x(x+1)}{(1-x)^3} + x \cdot \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{1-x}$$

yoki

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n^2 + n + 1)x^{n+1} = \frac{2x^3 + x^2 + x}{(1-x)^3}, \quad |x| < 1. \quad \bullet$$

10. Funktsiyani  $x$  ning darajalari bo'yicha Teylor qatoriga yoying:

**10.30.**  $\frac{\arcsin x - x}{x}.$

Avval  $f(x) = \arcsin x$  funktsiyaning qatorga yoyilmasini topamiz. Buning uchun

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

funktsiyani qatorga yoyamiz. Bunda

$$\begin{aligned} (1+x)^\alpha &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n = \\ &= 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + \dots, \quad -1 < x < 1; \end{aligned}$$

yoyilmadan foydalanamiz. U holda

$$f'(x) = (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2!}x^4 + \frac{15}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{3!}x^6 + \dots$$

bo'ladi. Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \arcsin x = \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ &= x + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} x^5 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} x^7 + \dots + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n) \cdot (2n+1)} x^{2n+1} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

kelib chiqadi. Demak, berilgan qatorning Teylor qatoriga yoyilmasi

$$\frac{\arcsin x - x}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n) \cdot (2n+1)} x^{2n+1}, \quad |x| < 1 \quad \bullet$$



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