- ① a) Separabel ekvation,  $\frac{y'}{1+y^2} = 1$   $\int \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \int dx$   $\arctan y = K + C \iff y = \tan(K + C), \frac{\pi}{2} < K + C < \frac{\pi}{2}$   $y(0) = 0 \quad \text{ger } C = 0, \quad y = \tan X$ 
  - by Karaktaristisk ekvation:  $r^2 2r + 5 = 0$   $r = 1 \pm 2i$ ,  $y_h = (A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x)e^x$ Partikulariosning: Ansatt polynom ov grad 1: y = ax + b Insatt; ekv. -2a + 5ax + 5b = x y' = a y'' = 0  $a = \frac{1}{5}$ ,  $b = \frac{2}{25}$   $y = e^x(A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x) + \frac{1}{25}(5x + 2)$
- (2) Of  $\int x^3 \sin x^2 dx = \begin{bmatrix} t = x^2 \\ dt = 2x dx \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \int t \sin t dt = \begin{cases} Rarlicll \\ \ln t egr. \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2} \left( -t \cos t + \int \cos t dt \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sin t t \cos t \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sin x^2 \chi^2 \cos x^2 \right)$ 
  - b) Partial braks uppdela  $\int \frac{1}{x^{2}-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-1} \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ ln(x-1) ln(x+1) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left( ln \left| \frac{1-x}{x+1} \right| ln \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( ln 1 + ln 3 \right) = \frac{1}{2} ln 3$
- 3  $\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n(2n+3)} / \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} = \frac{n^2}{2n^2+3n} = \frac{1}{2+3n} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} den \Rightarrow \infty$ Eftersom  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{2+3n} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} den \Rightarrow \infty$ Så är  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n(2n+3)}$  (absolut)konvergent

- 4) Maclaurinutveckla taljare och namnare:  $\frac{\arctan x^2 \sin x^2}{X^4 (\ln (1+x) x)} = \frac{x^2 \frac{(x^2)^3}{3} + O(x'') (x^2 \frac{(x^2)^3}{6} + O(x''))}{X^4 (x \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^3) x)} = \frac{-\frac{x^6}{6} + O(x'')}{-\frac{x^6}{2} + O(x^7)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{6} + O(x^4)}{-\frac{1}{2} + O(x)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{da} \quad x \neq 0$
- (5) a)  $L = \int \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = \int \sqrt{1+(\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\epsilon})^2} dx = \int \sqrt{1+\frac{9}{4}x} dx =$   $= \frac{8}{27} \left[ (1+\frac{9}{4}x)^{3/2} \right] = \frac{8}{27} \left( \frac{13\sqrt{13}}{8} 1 \right) = \frac{1}{27} \left( 13\sqrt{13} 8 \right)$ 
  - $V = \int \pi y^2 dx = \pi \int x^3 dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$
  - 6  $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(A)^{k} k^{k+1}}{K(K+1)}, \quad \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_{k}} \right| = \frac{K(K+1)}{(K+1)(K+2)} \Rightarrow 1. \quad R=1$   $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k} k(k+1)} = -2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k} (-\frac{1}{2})^{k+1}}{K(K+1)} = -2 \int_{-2}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{2})^{k}$   $for \quad |x| < 1 \quad kan \quad vi \quad deriver a \quad termuis:$   $f'(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k} x^{k}}{K} = -\ln(1+x)$   $0h \quad f(x) = -\int \ln(1+x) dx = \begin{cases} Part \\ int \end{cases} = -(1x+1) \ln(x+1) x + C$   $Eftersom \quad f(x) = -\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{6} \cdots \quad sa \quad ar \quad f(a) = 0 \quad och \quad C = 0$   $Altsa \quad ar \quad -2 \int_{-2}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{2}) = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1 \ln 2$
  - 7 Sid 486 ; boken 8 Sid 297