22 mag Mantr.  $(2n+1)!! + 4 = 5 n (2n+1)!! \cdot 5$   $n^{n+4} = 10$  $\pi$  Daraudeny:  $\alpha n+1 = (2n+3)! / 5 n^{n+4} / 2^{n} = (n+1)^{n+5} / 2^{n+1} (2n+1)! / 5 = 0$  $= \frac{(2n+3)n^{4}}{2 \cdot (n+1)^{5}} \cdot \frac{n^{n}}{(n+1)^{n}} \sim \frac{1}{(1+1)^{n}} = \frac{1}{e}$  $\frac{1}{e}$  < 1 => cx. Omben: cx.  $n^2 + e^{-2n} < n^3 + e^{-n} \forall n \ge 1 = 1$ =>  $e^{\frac{n^2+e^{-2n}}{n^3+e^{-n}}} < 0 = > nag ne znaro$ repenement

 $\frac{2n}{n^3 + e^{-n}} \sim \frac{2n}{n} = -\frac{2n}{n}$ f-lnndn - ln²n | 0 ->-00 pacx = => pag. pacx. Ombem: paca.

B)  $\frac{2}{5}$  sinn arccos  $\frac{n}{n+5}$  $\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\sin N+1}{2} \sin \frac{N}{2} = 2\alpha \operatorname{cmur}.$   $\sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\sin 1}{2} = 2\alpha \operatorname{cmur}.$ arccos (n) \_, o monomon. => no £. -D. pag cx-ca Omben: cx. 2.  $ln(x) = nx^2$   $E_1 = [1; +\infty)$   $E_2 = [0; 2]$  n+x⟨n (x) -> x² E:  $J x_n = n \quad f_n(x_n) = \frac{n^3 - n^2}{2n} \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \varepsilon$ => pabu. cx-mu kem

Ez:  $||f_n(x) - f(x)||_{fo;2J} = \sup_{x \in fo;2J} \frac{nx^2}{n+x} - x^2|$ =  $\sup_{x \in \mathcal{C}(2]} \frac{x^3}{n+x} = \sup_{x \in \mathcal{C}(2]} \frac{x^3}{n+x} =$  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^{3}}{n+x} = \frac{3x^{2}(n+x)-x^{3}}{(n+x)^{2}} = \frac{2x^{3}+3x^{2}n}{(n+x)^{2}} = \frac{x^{2}(2x+3n)}{(n+x)^{2}}$   $= \frac{x^{2}(2x+3n)}{(n+x)^{2}}$  $\frac{3}{2}n$  1  $\frac{3}{2}$  $\bigcirc$   $\bigcirc$ une  $\frac{x^3}{n+x} < \frac{g}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin\left|\frac{x^3}{n+x}\right|}{\sin\left|\frac{x^3}{n+x}\right|} < \frac{g}{n} \Rightarrow 0$ => cx. pabu

3. d)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2 + x^3 n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sin 5 \left[ \frac{x}{n} \right] E_1 = (0, 1) E_2 = (1, 1)$  $E_1: \propto_n = n^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  $a_n(x_n) = \frac{3}{2+1} \sin n^{\frac{3}{10}} \sim \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{n \cdot n^{\frac{3}{10}}}$ = 1 n = -> 00 readso garobre Ne bornoiex. Ra  $E_1 = 3$  rem poble. cx. x > 0 1  $2 + x^3 n^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{n}$  x > 1 xcx-ce tx x  $\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2 + x^{3} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sin 5 \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{3} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) n^{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{x^{5} n^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{5} n^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{x^{5} n^{\frac{3$  $= \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{5}}} \left( \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{5}}} + x^{3} \right) = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{5}}} \left( \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{5}}} + x^{3} \right)$  $<\frac{1}{n^{2,9}}=> csc. pobua na E_2$ 

3. a)  $\frac{2}{n=1}$   $\frac{90\cos n\alpha}{\sqrt{n^4+\alpha^4}}$ ,  $E=[0, \overline{x}]$ x = 1 y =more (2+E, marc 6 roversion ruche moren) 1/2 = 1 = 30 => pag esc-al pabre ra E no t.-D.