$$\left(\int_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n) \cdot \ln(\ln n)} \right) = \int_{n}^{\infty} \frac{dn}{n \cdot (\ln n) \cdot \ln(\ln n)} = \int_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot dn} dn = \int_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac$$

$$=\int\limits_{2}^{\infty}\frac{du}{u\cdot /n(u)}=\int\limits_{2}^{/7}k=/nu;dk=\frac{1}{u}\cdot du=\int\limits_{2}^{\infty}\frac{1}{k}dk=/n(/k/)=$$

$$= \left| n \left(\left| \left| n u \right| \right) \right| = \left| n \left(\left| \left| n \left(\left| n \left(x \right) \right) \right| \right) \right| \right|_{2}^{\infty} \Rightarrow paexolumca \Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} f(x) - paexol$$

(2)
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 + y} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 + y} dk = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2 du} \frac{2 du}{4k^{2} + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{du}{k^{2} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(u) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(u) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(x^{2}) = \frac{$$

$$S = S_n + R_n$$
;

(3)
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!!}$$
; $S = S_n + R_n$; $R_n \leq S_n + \frac{1}{k!!} \leq E$

$$\frac{10}{\sqrt[5]{nT}} \leq 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{NT}} \leq 10^{-6}$$

$$n > 10^{60} - 1$$

$$10^{+1} \ge 10$$
 $10^{+1} \ge 10^{-1}$
 $1090^{-7},60$ Z

$$\int \frac{1}{\kappa' \cdot 1} = -\frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{\kappa'}} \Big|_{N+1}^{\infty} = \frac{10}{\sqrt[3]{\kappa' \cdot 1}}$$

$$(\frac{1}{2})$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{$

- 2. yearbus cool
- 3) pacred.
- 4/ ascurens, and.