10.12) Steatime oduacne 30 ** reocmi pecty: []

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (5n-8)^3$$

Steati gerro cureo kuriey * zpraviene x, ppu encur
garrieri preg 30 irac nisce kopurenty pourus pagu-
katernomo ozeraroro ** tomi:

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{3n(x-2)^{3n}}{(5n-8)^3} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n}{(5n-8)^3} = [(x-2)^{3}]$

Sa ozeraroro, exerço lim $\sqrt{3n} \times 1$, no preg 30 irac -

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{3n(x-2)^{3n}}{(5n-8)^3} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{3n}{(x-2)^3} \right| = [(x-2)^{3}]$
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{3n}{(5n-8)^3} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac$

$$Cin = \frac{3n}{(5n-8)^3}$$

To pit the Enero year pag 2 magon 2 1.

Pougreo, reso 3n / 1/2 / 5n-8/3 = 1/2 / 5n - cxogumore

Omste, preg $\frac{3n}{n-2} \frac{3n}{(5n-8)^3} - cxogumbae (3a organismon)$

nonthwerene) On $x \in \mathcal{S}$ and $\frac{3n}{(5n-8)^3}$ cx. advouroning

 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{3n}{(5n-8)^3} - (xogume co (gowig * ereo lucye),$

Onixe, prez exoguente al , kour x € [1,3]. 9.12) Breaume oduacnes 35ixreocmi preggy:

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

pagaraces en ogranes Komi.

lim /(a+1/n) n. 4 = lim (a+1/n). 4 1/x 1/2. Bugreo, upo

lim (2+1/n). 4 = 0, minbren konen x < 0.

Kocee x=0, no ymb. givererue rea regue.

Om*e, oducento zdikreocmo precy: x e (-0,0). (gocieryxereo za pagakalereoro ozrecekoro kocui.

11.12) Frecuence obleacones zoixteocone pegy.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot e^{\frac{-\frac{n}{\cos x}}{\cos x}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{e^{\frac{n}{\cos x}}}$$

Docuiques pag rea zoix reience, lux. paquecuerrey Oznany Ykani:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{e^{n} \cos x}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n \sqrt{n}}{e^{\frac{1}{\cos x}}} = \frac{1}{e^{\log x}}$$

Uso5 preg exogribue, reedxigreo, usof line. gueoba:

$$\frac{1}{e^{1/\cos x}} \left(\frac{1}{e^{1/\cos x}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

COSX >0 => X \(\int_2 \) + 2\text{Tin, n \(\in \) }

Y more koux \(\times \frac{1}{2} + 2\text{Tin, n \(\in \) }

You en une ka regule.

12.12) Tractime again peoply.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-x^2)^{n-1}}{n+1}$$

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

Steadingeneo pagigo soikh: $R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \to \infty} |x_{an}|} = \frac{1}{\lim$

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$$\frac{S(y)}{y} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ny^{n-1}$$

$$\left(S\frac{S(y)}{y}dy\right)'=\left(\frac{y}{y}\right)'$$

$$\frac{3(3)}{3} = \frac{(1-3)+3}{(1-3)^2} \left[\frac{3(3)}{3} = \frac{(1-3)^2}{(1-3)^2} \right]$$

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

Tique z/o pomneboi zamiren maturo:

$$S(x) = \frac{x^6}{(1-x^6)^2}$$
 Om $x \in \mathcal{E}_{n=1} \times n \times 6n = \int_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^6}{(1-x^6)^2} |x| < 1$

12.12) Donob reeperue:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-x^2)^{n-1}}{n} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2)^{n-1}}{1-x^2} \frac{\ln(x^2)^{n-1}}{1-x^2} dx$$

ALCOHOLOGICA RECOVATION OF ALCOHOLOGICAL

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14.12) Pozkuacmu op-vsivo b pag Teanopa no comeneraex X.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-3x}}$$

Bruk. poske. 6 preg 90-yri $(1+x)^d = 1 + \frac{d}{1!}x + \frac{d(d-1)}{2!}x^2 + ... + \frac{d(d-1)...(d-n+1)}{n!}x^n$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{16}\sqrt{1-\frac{3x}{16}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-\frac{3x}{16}}}$$

Hexain + = - 8x/16, d=-14:

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{1-\frac{3x}{16}}} = (1+\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{4}} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}(-\frac{1}{4}-1)}{2} + \frac{2}{4}$$

$$+\frac{-\frac{1}{4}(-\frac{1}{4}-1)(-\frac{1}{4}-2)}{6}+\frac{3}{4}...=1-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{5}{4}}{2}+\frac{7}{4}+$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{9}{4}}}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \times \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{3}{$$

$$=1+\frac{3x}{64}+\frac{45}{256.32}x^2+\frac{45.27}{64.6.4096}x^3+...$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{3x}{6u} + \frac{45}{8129} x^2 + \frac{45 \cdot 27}{41384 \cdot 4096} x^3 + \dots \right) =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{128}\times+\frac{45}{2.8129}\times^{2}+\frac{45.27}{2.384.4096}\times^{3}+\cdots)$$

15.12) Orucumer iremercace 3 morareioniro go 0,001 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1-e^{-x}}{x} dx$ Prixopue ma Euro pozveag qo-vii e-xy preg llakuoperea: $e^{-x} = 1 - \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots$ $1 - e^{-x} = 1 - 1 + \frac{x}{1!} - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} = \dots$ $\frac{1-e^{x}}{x}=1-\frac{x}{2!}+\frac{x^{2}}{3!}+\cdots$ $I = \int_{x}^{0.2} \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{x} dx = \int_{x}^{0.2} \left[1 - \frac{x}{2!} + \frac{x^{2}}{3!} + ...\right] dx = x \left[\frac{0.2}{0.2} + \frac{x^{2}}{2.2!}\right]_{0}^{0.2}$ $+\frac{x^3}{3.3!}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.2 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.008 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 0.008 \\ 18 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 0.008 \\ 0.008 \end{vmatrix}$ Ompermarent preg jagolinstere E meopenny Neutreurs: an = (-1) " x "+1 (n+1)(n+1)! 1 0,2 > 0,017 0,0087..., a lim | (-1) x x + 1 n 200 | (n+1)(n+1)! | = lim x + 1 n 2+0 (n+1)(n+1)! = 0. Macuel, 4000, 70,001; 0,0170,001; a 0,00\$ (0,001. Thoopi I = 0, 2 - 0,04 + [0,008 - ...] = 21 Preg Neudreuse Za reacuignour z m. Neudreure, cycea precy E, elvering 30 ano repuer ruere. Noro repuer ruver 0,00 \$ 18 <0,001, Omke, I=0,2-0,01=0.19