Dla n=0 tene jest oczywista.

Weiny teraz n > 0

tera oznaczny P = + (x+1)

tera dla n-1. $\frac{1}{P_{n}} = \frac{1}{(x+n)P_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{x+n} = \frac{1}{1=0} = \frac{1}{(x+i)(n-i-1)!} = \frac{1}{1+n} = \frac{1}{1+$ $= \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{i}}{(x+i)(n-i)!} i!$ Bedrieng mybrynet voumverne prejone. $\frac{1}{x+n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^i}{(x+i)(n-i-1)!n!} - \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^i}{(x+i)(n-i)!n!} = 0$ $\sum_{i=0}^{n-4} \frac{(-1)^{i}}{(x+i)(n-i-4)!i!} = \frac{(-1)^{i}}{(x+i)(n-i)!i!} = \frac{(-1)^{i}}{(x+n)n!}$ $\sum_{n-1}^{n-1} \frac{(n-i)(-1)^{i} - (-1)^{i} (x+n)}{(-1)^{i}} = (-1)^{n}$ i=0 (x+n)(x+i)(n-in/a)!i! (x+n)n! $\frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} n!(-1)^{i+1}}{(n-i)! i!} = (-1)^n$ $\left(\sum_{i=0}^{n}\binom{n}{i}(-1)^{i}\right)-\binom{n}{n}(-1)^{n}=(-1)^{n+1}$

Pr de

1 ×

Lemat 2: ln(x+a) - ln(x) = 0 D-d. (n(x+a)-(n(x)= (n(x+a))->(n(1)=0 Prejetting do na szej cat ki. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+i} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i}}{(x+i)(n-i)!i!} dx$ $= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{i} \ln |x+i|}{x + i} \right) \left| \frac{x}{1} \right|$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} (-1)^{i} \ln |x+i|}{(n-i)!} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} (-1)^{i} \ln |x+i| = 0$ ajemnego występiemie loganytum w tej sumie moreny znelerić vorinica dogry do O, takich prev jest 22, de n jest ustatone wisc sum 2º viggoo stiegajegyt do 0 Stad $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{P_{n}} dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{i+1} \ln(xi)}{(n-i)! i!}$

(xig) > (1,0) x2+y2 = 1-0+0=1 6) sinxy = him (sinxy) x = 0 (-dy x=0 to sin(0) 0 c) lin xe y = lin e (3) = 0
(x,y) >11,0) (xig) > (0,0) 1×13+ 1y13 2 (x3) Bso XI7/19/ , wtody Sin(x²y²) 7 sin(y⁴)

1x/3 + 1y/3 7 1y/3 7 5in (x4) 20 0 Wisc sin (x2 y2)

[X13+ (y13 (xy)) e)
(X,y)->(0,0) 5x2+y2

(X,y)->(0,0) 5x2+y2

2 DCX2 > Ky > O

1x3+y3+231 < |x|x2+ |y|y2+ (2/23) < {(x1+1y1+(21)(x2+ y2+ 22) $\frac{5+gd}{\lim_{x\to y/2} -70} = \frac{|x|+|y|+|z|=0}{|x|+|y|+|z|=0}$ Wise granica jest voume O. a) $\lim_{(x,y)\to 0^q} \frac{x}{g} = 0$ many $\lim_{(x,y)\to 0^q} \frac{x}{g} = 0$ Día x=y mon $\frac{x}{(x,y)} \rightarrow 0$ $\frac{x}{y} = 1$. (x,y)->(0,0) (y) X dla x=0 many (x,y)->0 (y) = 1 Dia x = 4 y = 0 many $\lim_{(x,y) \to 0} |y|^x = 0$.

() $\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ dla x = y granica to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Olion x = 0 granica to 0.

Weing 870. Niech J= Fq. Wtaby d(x,y) = fx3+y2 < 5 => x2+y2< 8. d(x,y) < J = /4/ </x/= x2 < 8-9268 Wigc (in (4) = 0 Rad. 4 2 PKT a) Koto jest swoin wtos sym what sem b) Jota(x,y) 1 xy 7 19 = 2(x,y) 1 xy > 1 > () { (x, y) | max (M, 191) = 15 Breg knodrata mo priste whatre. d(x,y) ((x+3)+(y-2)=634 Boki tego trojkosta Nylvies fankej: eiggtej jest boregowym

20d. 2 4 PKT LISTA 10 f jest dodotmis, molejsse i rbiege MART do O na [N, D)

mersionossi $f(k) \leq \int f(x)dx \leq f(L-1)$ man, rbiernost szeregh Z f(t)
Vowwwarne ze rbiernosnig
ciegou Z S f(x)dx, w z desleje jest rømmene rhieruneu $\int f(x) dx$. f j'est oboletina, 60 malejaçon i rbiga do 0. Rad . 3 3PKT $\sum_{n=2}^{4} \frac{1}{n(nx)^{\alpha}} \cdot \text{Weinj} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x((nx)^{\alpha})}$

Sad. 3 3 PKT $\int \frac{1}{x \ln^4 x} dx = \frac{\ln 4 - d}{1 - d}$ $\int \frac{1}{x \ln^4 x} dx = \frac{\ln 4 - d}{1 - d}$ S x Inax dx = ling S x Inax dx = lim to the first of the biega , joshi æ > 1 1 rorbigg Gdy 2=1 to $\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \ln \ln x. \quad \text{Whendy}$ lin Unlub = 0. Zotem pierwszu 6-20 cother rbiega, ady &>1, a zbierinsié tej cather jest rownswerin zbierinsien tego szeregu. $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x (\ln \ln x)^{\alpha}} = \frac{(\ln \ln x)^{\alpha - \alpha}}{1 - \alpha} d\ln \alpha \neq 1$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x (\ln \ln x)^{2}} = \lim_{6 \to \infty} \frac{\ln (\ln x)^{2}}{1 - \alpha} = \lim_{6 \to \infty} \frac{\ln (\ln x)^{2}}{1 - \alpha}$ cos stalego. Znown to rbiego ha josti. 271 n° Saxlax lalax = lalalax = 00

robnie wolnig miz x & &, p70 Wierc jest takie no, ze dla n71

(n°n < n°,0005 = 10,000 < 10,000 < n°,0005 1 1 dx = x , a wige contlu $\int \frac{1}{x^{1+2}} dx = \lim_{b \to \infty} \frac{b}{4} - \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ zbiega, a z radania 2 rbiega ter steres $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^{1+\epsilon}}$ to dla $\epsilon = 0,0005$ jest wighter od $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^{200}}{\ln n}$, wis c ten szereg jest zbieżny

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