infi-2. 102/NS 10/13
p/7502 08 2771N /102/N 3 Jisny Coons uping 11 mole /c figh 180 52 = 1169/=180 (NDIND) /NS MOIST DE CION DIEN NOIS (NOIS (NOIS (NOIS (NOIS) NOIS 0) 0/37 1657 [CHb] 1000 0/37)10 62 1/8/27(C/10) 0/8 6/3/10 MODERN BOILD I COIDI HORING PHONE & MORCIOIN 4712N3 2ND 6278h m(b-a) < (fex)dx<M(b-a) ++128 (1 172 - 6 X10 x 2000 8 1000 8 NAUC 10 8 0 50 1,10 2608 (5 dioic >en $(x^2-x+2)dx$ 3 $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ 0 (a) 1 (10) (10) 11/2 } 3 36, 1'our 12, 11 cfilo UINCIOIN (Cauchy Hadamard) NIPS n 210 Sp (Cauchy-Hadamard) ו לחקור בקצוו מסל תחום. f(x)= x fo /218pm his 103m (4)

pph be Alfcekund L'g'so, d'es, 2'd)'se orpa ratisf pan $(\frac{4'71M3120})'_{2}f_{0}$ $m(b-a) \leq \int f(x)dx \leq M(b-a) |1'110'k0'|^{2} = f(1)$ $\frac{\pi}{2} = a$ SV1+cos2 x dx helijker sk j'stof $f(x) = \frac{-3\cos x \cdot \sin x}{2\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}}$ $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}$ रिक्त कि नंदिन कि का अवित ने उन्नार f(x)=0 [1, I] b= I a= I COSX. SINX = 0 נמצא אר פתקסימות א נאר בת'נ'מות m 28ih 2x=0 2x=TK X= 1/K $\frac{II}{4} \leq \int \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} \, dx \leq \int \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{II}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6}II}{8}$: L'N/e 180 PEGILO LE 1200 E $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \lim_{\alpha \to 1+} \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ 2)3(2) /E /3/1/ X=1 t=x2-1 lim sat = lim VE |3 = a > 1+ a2 = 1 $dt = 2xdx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{2x}$ lim [13-12-1]=13

-p"(ON less dieby'ks) rk 1200(2) 2/3 $\int \frac{x^2 x + 2}{x^4 - 5x^2 + 4} \, dx =$ x2=t x4-5x74=t2-5t+4=(t-1)(+) $= (x^{2} - 1)(x^{2} - 4) = (x - 1)(x + 1)(x - 2)(x + 2)$ $(x + 1)(x^{2} + 1)(x^{2} + 1)(x^{2} - 1)(x^{2} - 1)$ $(x + 1)(x^{2} + 1)(x^{2} + 1)(x^{2} - 1)(x^{2} - 1)$ $(x + 1)(x^{2} + 1)(x^{2} + 1)(x^{2} - 1)(x^{2} - 1)$ $\int_{(X-1)}^{-1/3} + \frac{2/3}{X+1} + \frac{1/3}{X-2} - \frac{2/3}{X+2} dx =$ $\frac{X^{2}-x+2}{(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)(x+2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)(x+2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+2)(x+2)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+2)(x+2)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+2)(x+2)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+2)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x+2)} = \frac{(x+2)(x+$ 3(-ln |x-1)+2/n/x+1/+/n/x-2/-2/n/x+x)+ x2-x+2 = A(x+i)(x24)+B(x-1)(x24)+C(x+2)(x21)+ $= \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{C_1(x-2)(x+1)^2}{(x-1)(x+2)^2} =$ D(x-2/x21) B(-2)(-3)=4 $B=\frac{2}{3}$ X=-1 A.2(-3) = 2 A = - = X= 1 $\ln \sqrt{\frac{C_1/x-2/(x+1)^2}{(x-1)(x+2)^2}}$ C.4.3 = 4 C= \$ X=2D.F4).3=8 X=-2 (Cauchy Hadamard moly) NPSN 716 fe Nelson 01'37 NE'3N NOIJ 'et 3 $\frac{x}{10} + \frac{x^2}{200} + \frac{x^3}{3000} + \dots + \frac{x^m}{n \cdot 10^n} + \dots$ $\frac{x}{10} + \frac{x^2}{2000} + \frac{x^3}{10^n} + \dots + \frac{x^m}{n \cdot 10^n} + \dots$ $\frac{x}{10} + \frac{x^2}{2000} + \dots + \frac{x^m}{n \cdot 10^n} + \dots$ $\frac{x}{10} + \frac{x^2}{2000} + \dots + \frac{x^m}{n \cdot 10^n} + \dots$ $\frac{x}{10} + \frac{x^2}{2000} + \dots + \frac{x^m}{n \cdot 10^n} + \dots$ $\frac{x}{10} + \frac{x^2}{2000} + \dots + \frac{x^m}{n \cdot 10^n} + \dots$ $\frac{x}{10} + \frac{x^2}{200} + \frac{x^3}{3000} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 10^n} + \dots = \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 10^n} = \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} a_h x^h \left(a_h x^h - a_h$ $r = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{q_n}{a_{n+1}} \qquad x \in (-r, r)$ $n \to \infty$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{q_n}{a_{n+1}} \qquad x \in (-r, r)$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{q_n}{a_{n+1}} \qquad x \in (-r, r)$ $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{q_n}{a_{n+1}} \qquad x \in (-r, r)$ $\Gamma = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot (n+1)}{(n+1) \cdot (n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)}{(n+1)} = 10$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot (n+1)}{(n+1)} = 10$ $\frac{|X=-10|}{|SK,|\gamma|N} = \frac{(-1)^{n}}{|SK,|\gamma|N} = \frac{(-$

 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x-2x^{2}} = -\frac{x}{2x^{2}-x-1} = -x. \frac{1}{2(x-1)(x+\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{n1x^{2}\partial 1/c}{1/(x+\frac{1}{2})}$ $= -\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{Z}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{X}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2(1+2x)}\right) \left| \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{A}{X-1} + \frac{B}{X+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{A}{(1-x)} + \frac{B}{2(1+2x)} \right|$ $=\frac{x}{3}\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}x^{n}+2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^{n}(2x)^{n}\right)=\frac{x}{3}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(1+(-1)^{n})^{n+1}x=\int_{2A-B}A+B=0$ $= \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{1+(-1)^{h}2^{h+1}}{3} \cdot x^{h+1} \int_{-1<2x<1}^{-1<x<1} \int_{-1<2x<1}^{3} \int_{-1<2$