Roger. npoenn 3 agarul 1 $\frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{((n+1)!)^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+1)^n (n!)^2}{n^n ((n+1)n!)^2} =$ maroga 8 (h!)2 => Cim n > 100 mount $=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\cdot\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)''\right)=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n+1}\cdot\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)''=$ hour Roca Rag exogennal 3agarne 1/2 $\sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2^{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{2^{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{2^{n}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$ pag escognime Bagarne 1/3 $\frac{2}{\sum_{n+l_{mn}}^{\infty}} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{\sum_{n+l_{mn}}^{\infty}} \frac{e^{-repegabarue}}{\sum_{n+l_{mn}}^{\infty}} \frac{1}{\sum_{n+l_{mn}}^{\infty}} \frac{1}{\sum_{n+l_{mn}}^{\infty}$ $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n+\ln n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{0}{1+\frac{1}{n}}=0$ rpabus donumare hag sogumal Bagarue Ny $= \frac{3^{n}}{2^{n}} = \frac{3^{n}}{2^{n}} = \frac{3^{n}}{2^{n}} = \frac{3^{n}}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3^{n}} = \frac{1}{3^$ n=1 lim R = -0 < 1 pag pas xognmen Bagarell 15 4(x) = ln(16x2), a=1 $4(x) = \ln(60^2) + \frac{1}{16a^2} \cdot 320 (x-a) + \frac{(-1)\cdot 2}{a^2 \cdot 2!} (or-a)^2 + \frac{(-1)(2)(-3)}{a^3 \cdot 3!} (or-a)^3 + \dots$ $= \ln(169^2) + \frac{2}{9}(x-9) - \frac{1}{92}(x-9)^2 + \frac{1}{93}(x-9)^3 + \dots = \ln 16 + 2|x-1| + \frac{2}{9}(-1)^{n+1}(x-1)^n$

 $(2x^2-2x-1+8mx-cosx+lnx+e^{x})dx =$ $= \frac{2x^{3}}{3} - x^{2} - x^{2} - x - \cos x - \sin x + x \cos x - x + e^{x} + C =$ $-\frac{2x^{3}}{3}-x^{2}-2x-\cos x-\sin x+e^{2}+c$ $\int (2x+6x)^{2} (4-5x^{2}y-3\ln 2) dx = 4x^{2}+62^{2} \cdot 20^{2} - \frac{5yx^{3}}{3} - 3\ln 2x + c$ = x2+322x2-3yx3-(3h2)x+C $\int 3x^{2} \sin(2x) dx = 3 \int x^{2} \sin(2x) dx = 3 \left(\frac{2 \cos 2x}{2^{3}} + \frac{2x^{2} \sin 2x}{2^{2}} \right)$ Bogarace N3 brownowsyewed $\frac{-2c^2\cos 2x}{2\cos 2x}) \begin{vmatrix} \pi \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3c^2\cos 2x}{2\cos 2x}$ $= 3\left(\frac{\cos 2x}{2^2} + \frac{2x\sin 2\pi}{2^2} - \frac{\pi^2\cos 2\pi}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{4\cos 2x}{2^2} + \frac{2\cos 2x}{2^2}\right) = \frac{\pi^2\cos 2x}{2^2}$ $-\frac{0^{2}\cos(0)}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4}+0-\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{1}{4}-0+0\right)=\frac{-3\pi}{2}$ Bagarne My. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int (x+1)^{-1/2} d(x+1) = 2(x+1)^{1/2} + C =$ = 2 VOC+1 + C

Lagarne 15. $(4)x^{2}+\frac{1}{2}y^{2}-6y)dx+(2y^{3}+xy-6x)dy=0$ Ду первого порядяля в разделя опусина перешениям $d(4x^2+\frac{1}{2}y^2-6y)=y-6$ $\frac{d(2y^{3}+3ey-6x)}{dx} = y-6$ $\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}dx - \left(4x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 - 6y\right)dx\right) = \frac{43c^3}{3} + \frac{1}{2}y^2 - 6y + c/(y)$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = yx - 6x + \varphi(y) = 2y^3 + xy - 6x$ 9(y) = 2y3; Soly) dy = 52y3dy = 4+ c $F(x,y) = \frac{y^2x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{2}y^2x - 6yx + \frac{y^4}{2} + c$ Bagarue 6. - ypobnerue Deprymu y + y = x 2 y 3 2) $\frac{y}{y^3} + \frac{y}{y^3} = x^2$ $= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2y}{y^3}$ 1) 8 y = 0 ; $y'/y^3 = \frac{3}{-2}$ $\frac{2}{-2} + 2 = x^2$; $2' - 22 = -2x^2$; 2 = 424'2+4v'-2uv=-2x2 (v'-2v=0, sv=e220 U= 1 e 2x +2x+1); + C $\begin{cases} v'-2v-0 \\ = -2x^{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} v'=\frac{2x^{2}}{e^{2x}} \\ v'v = -2x^{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} du = -\frac{2x^{2}}{e^{2x}} \\ = e^{2x} \end{cases} \begin{cases} du = \frac{1}{2}(2x^{2}+2x+1) + e^{2x} \\ = e^{2x} \end{cases} \begin{cases} du = -\frac{2x^{2}}{e^{2x}} \end{cases} \begin{cases} du = \frac{1}{2}(2x^{2}+2x+1) + e^{2x} \\ = e^{2x} \end{cases} \end{cases}$