SOLUCAD PI_ CALCULO 4 CLUCSIAO). Agui, Note yuc: $\alpha - \frac{2}{M = 1} \frac{Cos(m)}{M^2}$ $\forall n \geq 1$. $\left|\frac{\cos(m)}{m^2}\right| \leq \frac{1}{m^2}$ hoyo, pelo Teste de Comparação Segue que Lacy e convergente, pois Elm² é Convergence (p-série com p7/2) $b-) = \frac{1+m+m^2-m^3}{5+m^2+m^3}$ Note fue: lun 1+M+m² m³
5+M²m³ $= \lim_{m \to +\infty} \frac{1/m^3 + 1/m^2 + 1/m - L}{5/m^3 + 1/m} = -L$ SÉRIE É divergente pelo TOSIC DA Loyo, a

 $C-) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{M \ln \ln |x|^3} = \sqrt{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{$ $= \left(\frac{1}{M^3} \right) \left(\frac{-3+1}{M^3} \right) + C = \frac{M^2}{2}$ $\int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} dx = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_{N}^{N} \frac{1}{2} dx \right|$ $= \left(\lim_{N \to +\infty} -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ hoyo, pelo Teste de Integral A Sérile Converge

 $|d-| = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}m^2}{m^2+1}$ $|m=| \frac{m^2+1}{m^2+1}$ Tosse de séale ALTERNADA: Devenos ver que $\int_{M+1} \left| \int_{M} \left(\dot{x} \right) \right| \rightarrow \sqrt{|\dot{x}|} dealvada \int_{M} \left| \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right|$ $\left| \lim_{M \to +\infty} \left(\underline{u} \right) - \lim_{M \to +\infty} \frac{m^2}{m^{3+1}} \right| = \lim_{M \to +\infty} \frac{1}{m^{3+1}} = 0$ $\int_{(x)}^{(x)} = 2x \cdot (x^{3}+1) - (1(x^{3}+1) \cdot 3x^{3} + x^{2})$ $= 2x \cdot (x^{2}+1) - 3x^{4} - x^{4} + 2x$ $= (x^{2}+1)^{2}$ $= x \cdot (-x^{3}+2)$ = $\times . (-x^3+2)$ (x2+1)2 C de crescente Se X>3/27, EM $(3/2/,+\infty)$ Logo, pelo Tesse da sé ale alternada, A Séale Converge. Note que 5 m² divenye (Compane com /m)

Coresiño 2:
$$f(s) = ln(2-x)$$
.

Tomos: $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$, com Ruio de Convergencia $R = 1$.

Noie: $\frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$

Com Ruio de convergencia: $R = 2$.

Como, $\left(\frac{1}{2}dx = ln(2-x)\right)$, Tenas que $\frac{1}{2}$ o Ruio de Convergencia Not mun a ce podenos Encontara a Representação tortegrando Termo a termo $\frac{1}{2}$.

 $ln(2-x) = c_0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2}$
 $= c_0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2}$

Fazendo, x=0, obtenos $c_0 = ln(2)$. Dar,

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{$$

QUOSTRO 3: SUPONHA JUE EXISTA UMA SOLUCIÓ Y (N = Zun XM. VAMOS deservinar AS CONDÍCGES NOS ONS. 6 $Y(N) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m \cdot m \times m - 1$ $= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m \cdot m \times m - 1$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = \frac{\infty}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \right) = \frac{\infty}{2}$ $|X^{2}| = |X^{2}| = 0 = |X^{$ $\frac{20}{2} \left(\ln \ln \ln -1 \right) \ln x^{n} - \frac{20}{2} \left(\ln \ln \ln -1 \right) \ln x^{n-2} - \frac{20}{20} \ln x^{n-2} \right)$ $= 2 \ln \ln \ln x^{n-2} - \frac{20}{20} \ln x^{n-2} = 0$ $= 2 \ln \ln x^{n-2} - \frac{20}{20} \ln x^{n-2} = 0$ $\frac{2}{2} (2n (m-1) M \times m - \frac{2}{2} (2n (m+2) (n+1) \times m + 2 (2n \times -2) (2n+1) \times m = 0$ m = 0 m = 0

= -2a₂+2a₀ - 3.6 × +2a₁×

$$+\frac{30}{m=3}(m-1)m - an_{+3}(m+1)(n+1) + 2a_{+})X_{-0}$$

$$Q_{m+2} = Q_{m,2} \cdot m(m-1) + 2 \cdot 5$$
 $(m+2) \cdot (m+1)$

Relação Recornercia

$$Q_{A} = Q_{2} \cdot 4 = Q_{2} = Q_{0}$$

$$4.3$$

$$Q_{5} = \frac{Q_{3}(2+6)}{5.4} - \frac{Q_{3}.8}{4.8} = \frac{Q_{3}.2}{5}$$

$$= 2Q_{3}$$

Série Converge Para Todo X ty 1x1<11. Onde re= Munt 1.0-11, 10+115=1

6-) Considere 0 POLIMONIO CARACTERÍSTICO

de A:

$$P(t) = det (A-ted) = det \left(-t - \frac{1}{ac} - \frac{1}{ab} - t\right)$$

$$= f.(a6+t)+ac$$

$$= f^{2}+abt+ac.$$

LCONTAIR OS AUTOVALORES = ENCONTAIR 165 Mizes de Palik) = Raices de al-tht+C (MULTIPLICANDO POR((a) PACK))

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\vec{x}(t) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} & b &= 2 \\
E &= 2 \\
E &= 2 \\
E &= 2 \\
A &= 3 \\
A &= 4 \\
A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha &= (1+2i) & A - \alpha i d \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 3-1-2i & -2 \\ -1-1-2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} nP_1 \\ nP_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 2-2i & -2 \\ 4 & -2-2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} nP_1 \\ nP_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\
&\begin{pmatrix} (1-i) & nP_1 - nP_2 = 0 \\ -1-i \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} nP_1 & -1 \\ -1-i \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} nP_1 & nP_2 & -1 \\ -1-i \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} nP_1 & nP_2 & nP_2 \\ -1-i \end{pmatrix}$$

=
$$e^{t}/(\omega(2t)+i)$$
 Solves yearl: $2t$ | $e^{t}/(\omega(2t)+i)$ | $e^{$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{N}(t) = \text{Out} \begin{vmatrix} 2 - t & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 - t & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 - t \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2 - t & 0 & 0 & 2 - t & 0$$

$$1 & 2 - t & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & (2 - t) & -1 & 0$$

$$-(2 - t)^{2}(2 - t) + 0 + 0 - 0 & +3(2 - t) & -1 & \text{Expresson}, \\
-(2 - t)^{2}(2 + t) + 3 \cdot (2 - t) & \text{Pela Expresson}, \\
t = 2 & e & \text{UMM RAIZ} & \text{Formulations} \\
t = 1 & e & \text{UMM RAIZ} & \text{Formulations} \\
t = -1 & e & \text{UMM RAIZ} & \text{Formulations} \\
\text{Auto UNIONES} = x_{1} = 1 & x_{2} = -2 & x_{3} = -1 & x_{4} = -1 & x_{$$

CALCULO dos AUTO-VETORES ASSOCIADOS:

SOLVERO GENT: XIII = CXIII+CXIII+CXIII.