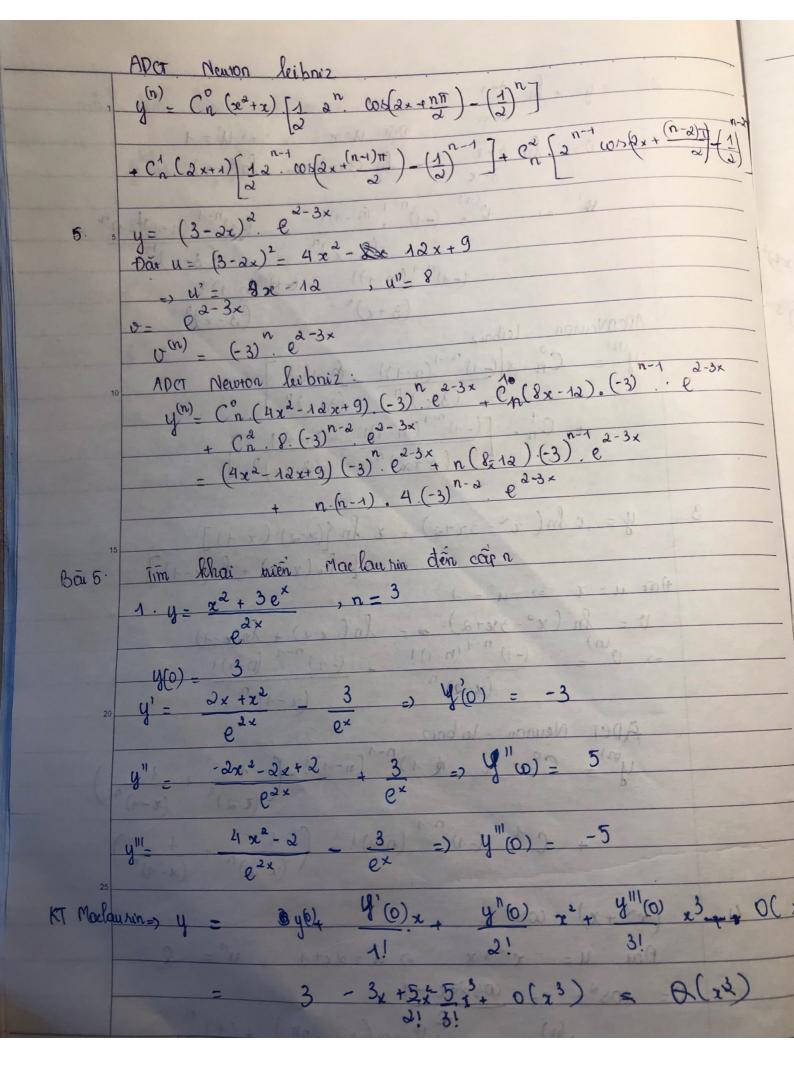


```
Đặt U=2 =) U=1
                                                                      = \frac{(n)}{(2-1)^{n-1}} \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)!} \frac{
ADOMewron - Leibniz:
   y^{(n)} = C_n \cdot x \left[ (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)! - (n-1)! \right] 
(36x)^n = (3-x)^n
                + \frac{C_{n}}{(3+x)^{n}} \frac{(n-1)!}{(3-x)^{n}}
                        y= x ln(x2-3x+2) = x.ln((x-2)(x-1)]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                            = x \left[ \ln (x-a) + \ln (x-1) \right]
             \frac{10 - \ln(x^2 - 3)x + d)}{(x-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!} = \frac{\ln(x-2) + \ln(x-1)}{(x-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}
= \frac{(x-2)^n}{(x-2)^n}
                                          April Newton - leibniz: (n-1)! \cdot (n-1)! \cdot (x-1)^n
                                                                                    + \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{(x-2)^n} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^n}\right)
                                            (22 + x) ws2 x
                                                 \theta at u = x^2 + xe = yu' = 2x + 1, u'' = 2
      U = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{2} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + 1
U = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{2}{\cos
```



```
y(0) = \frac{1}{3}

y = \ln 2 - 3 \times \frac{3}{3} = \ln (3 - 3 \times ) - \ln (3 + 2 \times )
                                                                               y^{(1)} = \frac{13}{6} + \frac{13}{6} +
                                                             -388 + O(x3)
                                     3. \ln (x^4 + 3x + 2) ) n = 4
                                                                             y(0) = \ln a'
y = \ln (x^{2} + 3x + 2) = \ln (x + 2) + \ln(x + 1)
y(0) = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! + (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!
(x + 2)^{n}
(x + 2)^{n}
(y)
                                                    15 y6)= ln a'
                                                                          = y y (0) = \frac{3}{2}, y (0) = \frac{-5}{4}, y (0) = \frac{9}{4}, y (0) = \frac{-54}{9}
                                                                              312 \times \frac{514}{2!} = \frac{312}{3!} \times \frac{5118}{4!} \times \frac{4}{5118} \times \frac{1}{2!} \times \frac{5118}{3!} \times \frac{4}{4!} \times \frac{1}{5118} \times \frac{4}{5118} \times \frac{1}{5118} \times
                         Ma lauxin
                                                                                                                                                                                                                An 2 + 63 + 0(x4)
Boi 6 25 Tim khai triển Taylor.

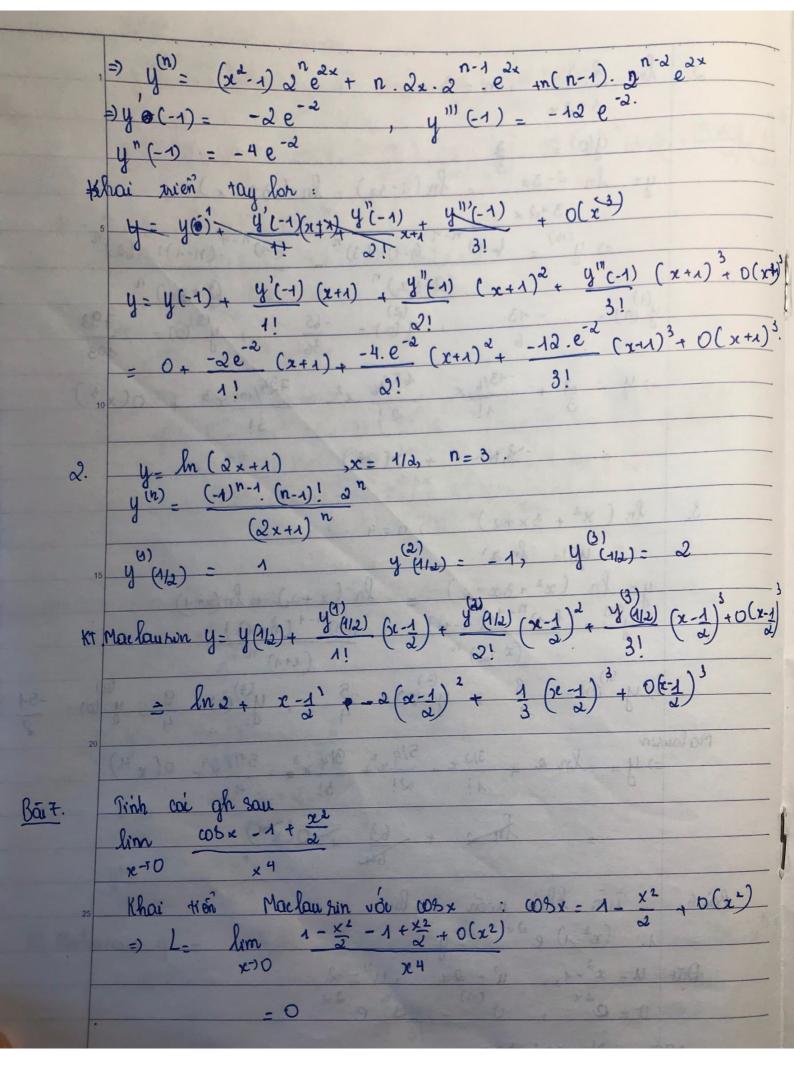
1. (x^2-1)e^{2x} = y

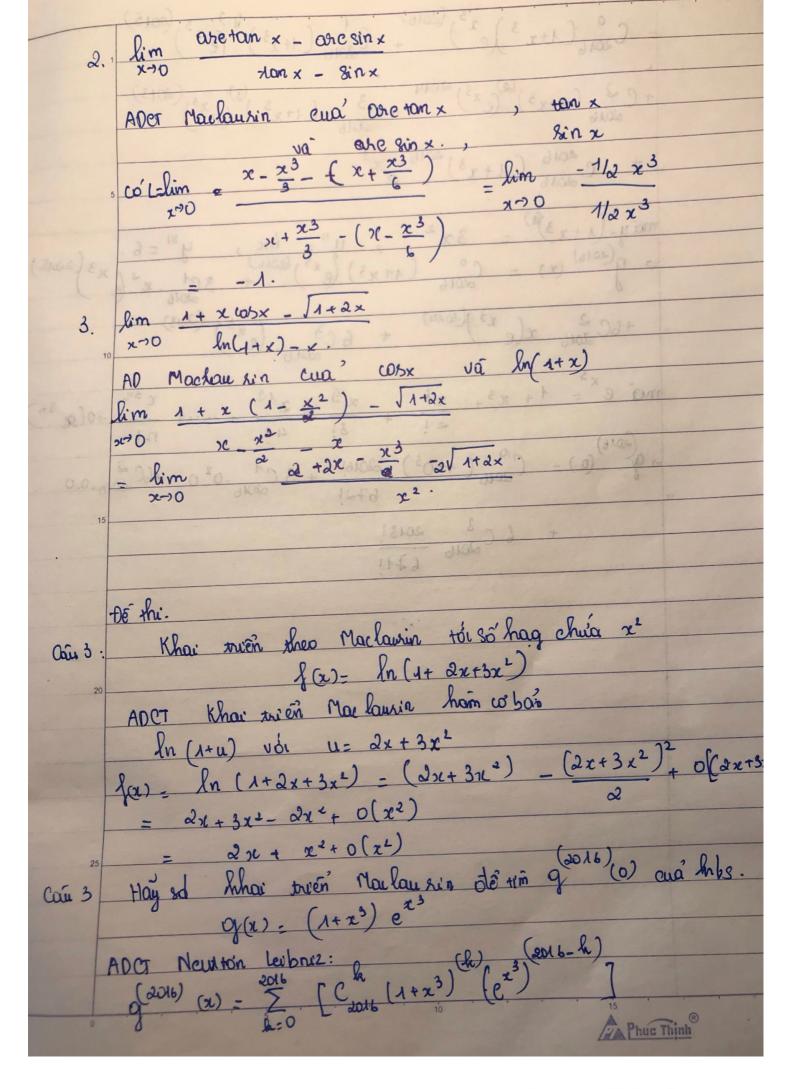
U = x^2-1, u' = 2x, u'' = 2

V = 2^2x, V = 2^2x
                    ADOT Neuton leibniz:

(n) C_n(x^2-1) d^n e^{dx} + C_n^1 - dx \cdot d \cdot e^{dx}

d^n = C_n(x^2-1) d^n e^{dx} + C_n^1 - dx \cdot d \cdot e^{dx}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Phuc Thinh
```





= C2016 (1+23) e23 (2016) + C2016 (1+23) (e23) (2015) $+ C^{2} (1+x^{3})^{(2)} (e^{x^{3}})^{2014} + C^{3} (1+x^{3})^{(3)} (e^{x^{3}})^{2015}$ 5 + c 2016 (1+x3) 2016 x3 $may'=(1+x^3)^{(a)}=3x^2$, y''=6x, y'''=6.

=> $g(x_0)(x_0)=c^0$ $(x_0)(x_0)=c^0$ $(x_0)(x_0)(x_0)=c^0$ $(x_0)(x_0)(x_0)=c^0$ $(x_0)(x_0)(x_0)=c^0$ $(x_0)(x_0)(x_0)=c^0$ $10 + 6C_{2016}^{2} \times (e^{x^{3}})^{(2014)} + 6C_{2016}^{3} \cdot (e^{x^{3}})^{(2014)}$ ma $e^{x^3} = 1 + x^3 + \frac{x^6}{2!} + \frac{x^9}{3!} + \frac{z^{12}}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^{3n}}{n!} + o(e^{3n})$ $= \frac{\sqrt{2016}}{\sqrt{0}} = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{\sqrt{0}} = \frac{\sqrt{0}}$ + 6 C 3 2013!