Analiza

1.
$$\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\ln m}{n} \right)^{\alpha}$$

 $\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{x_m}{x_{m+4}}=1^a=1$

2. $\int : (-1, \infty)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\int (x, y) = \sqrt{(1+x)(1+y)^4}$

 $\frac{3^{2} \cancel{f}}{3 \times 2^{2}} (0,0) + \frac{3^{2} \cancel{f}}{3 \times 2^{2}} (0,0) = 2 \frac{3^{2} \cancel{f}}{3 \times 3 \times 3} (0,0)$

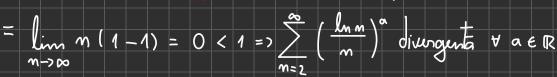


 $\frac{3}{9} = (\sqrt{1+x} \cdot \sqrt{(1+y)^{1/2}})_{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} \cdot \sqrt{(1+y)^{1/2}} + \sqrt{(1+y)^{1/2}} \cdot 0 =$

 $\frac{3\sqrt[4]{2}}{3\sqrt[4]{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} \cdot \sqrt{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)_{x}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left((1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)_{x}^{1} \sqrt{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}$

 $\frac{2}{2} \frac{y}{y} = (\sqrt{4+x} \cdot \sqrt{(4+y)^{2}}) = \sqrt{4+x} \cdot ((4+y)^{\frac{2}{2}}) = \sqrt{4+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (4+y)^{\frac{2}{2}}$























1(1+A)r 4(1+x)₹

$$2\frac{3^{2}y}{3 \times 3y} (0,0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1^{2}-21-1}{4} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\frac{1^{2}-21-1}{4} = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16+6=20$$

$$1 = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2}$$

$$2 = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2}$$

$$3 = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2}$$

$$4 = \frac$$

Raza de convergentà e un numar pentre care seria de peteri (centratà în 0) esti convergentà pe (xo-7, xo+17) si devergenta

 $2\frac{3^{2}\int_{3\times3y}}{3\times3y}=2\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}}\cdot\sqrt{(1+y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)_{y}=\cancel{Z}\cdot\frac{1}{\cancel{2\sqrt{1+x}}}\cdot\frac{\cancel{L}}{\cancel{2}}(1+y)^{\frac{\cancel{L}-2}{2}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}\cdot\frac{\cancel{L}}{\cancel{2}}(1+y)^{\frac{\cancel{L}-2}{2}}$

 $\frac{3^{2} f}{3 x^{2}}(0,0) = -\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3^{2} f}{3 x^{2}}(0,0) = -\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3^{2} f}{3 x^{2}}(0,0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3^{2} f}{3 x^{2}}(0,0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1$

 $\frac{3}{3} \frac{1}{y^{2}} = (\sqrt{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1+y)^{\frac{1-2}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+x} \cdot \frac{1-2}{2} \cdot (1+y)^{\frac{1-4}{2}}$