

Nama : Selinus Jastan uk.

id : 2052141105

[Signature]

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \frac{1}{(2+x)^2} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{(2+x)^2} = \frac{1}{(2)^2} + \frac{1}{(2+x)^2} + \frac{1}{((2+x)^2)^2} + \frac{1}{((2+x)^2)^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{16}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n 2^{n-1}}{(-3)^{n-1}}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n 2^{n-1}}{(-3)^{n-1}}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1) 2^n}{(-3)^n} = \frac{(n+1) 2^n}{(-3)^n}$$

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| a_{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{a_n} \right|$$

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1) 2^n}{(-3)^n} \cdot \frac{(-3)^{n-1}}{n 2^{n-1}} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(x - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) \frac{-3}{0}$$

= 0 \rightarrow $\rho < 1$ maka konvergen

$$\textcircled{3} \int_0^1 \frac{6x^3 + 5x^2 - 12x + 6}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} dx$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{2x^2} + \frac{A_2}{3x} + \frac{B_1 + C_1}{2x^2 + 3x - 2}$$

$$= \frac{A_1 2x^2 (2x^2 + 3x - 2) + A_2 (2x^2 + 3x - 2) + (B_1 + C_1)}{2x^2 + 3x - 2}$$

* Mohan Maat Pak Saya kungy cunghen.
Pada bagian Li.