

פתרון לתרגילים 5 פרק 5

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^2)^n \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$(1+y)^{-1/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{n} y^n \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{-1/2}{n} &= \frac{(-1/2)(-3/2)\dots(\frac{1}{2}-n)}{n!} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} 1 \cdot 3 \dots (2n-1) \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n (2n)!}{2^n n! \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \dots 2n} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n (2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = -x^4 \Rightarrow (1-x^4)^{-1/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n)!}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} (-x^4)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)! x^{4n}}{2^{2n} (n!)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)! x^{4n+1}}{2^{2n} (n!)^2 (4n+1)} + C \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x^9} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^9)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{9n} \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{1-x^9} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{9n+1}}{9n+1} + C \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\tan^{-1} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2n+1}$$

$$\int \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)^2} + C \quad (|x| \leq 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-2} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{x-a} = -\frac{1}{a} (1-x/a)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x/a)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} -x^n/a^{n+1} \quad (|x| < |a|)$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-5x+6} = \left(-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n/3^{n+1} \right) - \left(-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n/2^{n+1} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}} \right) x^n \quad (|x| < 2)$$

2-50

... ① de p'wa

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 5 = (x-1)(x^2 + 4x + 5) \quad \substack{\text{p'waire } \textcircled{1} \\ x=1, -2 \pm i}$$

$$\frac{x^3 - 3x - 8}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 5} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2-i} + \frac{C}{x+2+i}$$

$$x^3 - 3x - 8 = A(x+2-i)(x+2+i) + B(x-1)(x+2+i) + C(x-1)(x+2-i)$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow -10 = A(3-i)(3+i) \Rightarrow A = -1$$

$$x = -2+i \Rightarrow (-2+i)^2 - 3(-2+i) - 8 = B(-3+i)(2i)$$

$$\Rightarrow (3-4i) + (6-3i) - 8 = B(-2-6i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (1-7i) &= B(-2-6i) \Rightarrow B = \frac{1-7i}{-2-6i} = \frac{(1-7i)(2-6i)}{(-2-6i)(2-6i)} \\ &= \frac{-40-20i}{-40} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}i \end{aligned}$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow C = \bar{B} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^3 - 3x - 8}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 5} &= -\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}i}{x+2-i} + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}i}{x+2+i} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}i}{x - (2-i)} + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}i}{x + (2+i)} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2}i) \cdot \frac{-x^n}{(i-2)^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{1}{2}i) \cdot \frac{-x^n}{(-2-i)^{n+1}} \\ &\quad \begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \text{p'waire } & \text{p'waire } & \text{p'waire } \\ |x| < 1 & |x| < |i-2| = \sqrt{5} & |x| < |-2-i| = \sqrt{5} \end{array} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[1 - \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{2}i)}{(i-2)^{n+1}} - \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{2}i)}{(-2-i)^{n+1}} \right] x^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad (|x| < 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$a_n = 1 - \mathcal{R} \left(\frac{2+i}{(i-2)^{n+1}} \right) \quad \text{p'waire}$$

$$= 1 + 5 \mathcal{R} \left((i-2)^{-n-2} \right) \quad (2+i = \frac{5}{2-i})$$

$$= 1 + 5(-1)^n \cdot 5^{-1-\frac{n}{2}} \cos((n-2)\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2}) \quad 2-i = \sqrt{5} e^{-i \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 1 + (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}})^n \cos((n-2)\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow (2-i)^{-n-2} = 5^{-1-\frac{n}{2}} e^{i(n-2)\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{2}}$$

... ① de peno

$$2 - 5x + 4x^2 - x^3 = (1-x)(2 - 3x + x^2)$$

$$= (1-x)^2(2-x)$$

5

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{2 - 5x + 4x^2 - x^3} = \frac{A}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{B}{1-x} + \frac{C}{2-x}$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 3 = A(2-x) + B(1-x)(2-x) + C(1-x)^2$$

$$x=1 : \quad 1 = A \quad \Rightarrow A=1$$

$$x=2 : \quad 1 = C \quad \Rightarrow C=1$$

$$x^2 : \quad 1 = B + C \quad \Rightarrow B=0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{2 - 5x + 4x^2 - x^3} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{1}{2-x}$$

$$= (1-x)^{-2} - \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-2}{n} (-x)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

\uparrow $|x| < 1$ \uparrow $|x| < 2$

$$\binom{-2}{n} = \frac{(-2)(-3) \dots (-2-n+1)}{n!} = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 3 \dots (n+1)}{n!} = (-1)^n (n+1)$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{2 - 5x + 4x^2 - x^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) (-x)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1 + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}) x^n$$

הערה קיימת דרך אחרת לנמק את התוצאה של Taylor

$$\forall n \geq 3, \quad 2a_n - 5a_{n-1} + 4a_{n-2} - a_{n-3} = 0,$$

Generating function $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (2a_n - 5a_{n-1} + 4a_{n-2} - a_{n-3}) x^n = 0$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(f(x) - a_0 - a_1 x - a_2 x^2) - 5x(f(x) - a_0 - a_1 x) + 4x^2(f(x) - a_0) - x^3 f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2 - 5x + 4x^2 - x^3) f(x) = 2(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2) + 5x(a_0 + a_1 x) + 4x^2 a_0$$

התוצאה $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{(2a_2 + 5a_1 + 4a_0)x^2 + (2a_1 + 5a_0)x + 2a_0}{2 - 5x + 4x^2 - x^3}$

מכאן $|x| < 1$ קטן
 (כדי להשתמש בקואו) $|x| < 1$
 ובנוסף שגורם מתבדר ללא $(x \neq \pm 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-1}}{4n-1} \quad |x| < 1 \\ & = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n-2} \right) dx \\ & = \int_0^x \frac{x^2}{1-x^4} dx \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx \\ & = \frac{1}{2} (\tanh^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} x) \\ & = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x}} \end{aligned}$$

$(|x| < 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-3}}{4n-3} \quad |x| < 1 \\ & = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n-4} \right) dx \\ & = \int_0^x \frac{dx}{1-x^4} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx \\ & = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} (\tanh^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} x)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln(1+x) \int 1 dx = \int \ln(1+x) dx$$

$$- \int \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot (\int 1 dx) dx$$

$$= \ln(1+x) \cdot (1+x)$$

$$- (1+x) + C$$

הפונקציה היא 0 ב- $x=1$

$$1 = \text{קבוע}$$

$$\underline{\underline{(1+x) \ln(1+x) - x}}$$

$\ln(1+x)$

\int

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} \quad |x| < 1$$

$\downarrow d/dx$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$\downarrow d/dx$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} x^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x}$$

... ② de pona

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{3n-2} x^{3n-2} \quad \text{? ? ?} : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{3n-2} \quad ?$$

1 נא $f - \delta$ גאנצן פונקטן פונקטן פונקטן

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{אונטן} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{3n-2} : x=1 \\ \text{אונטן} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n-2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (-1)^{3n-1}}{3n-2} : x=-1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$(-1, 1]$ דא אונטן פונקטן f פונקטן

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} 3x^{3n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 3x^{3n} = \frac{1}{1+x^3}$$

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{du}{1+u^3}$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \Leftarrow \text{Abel Gen}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{3n-2} = \int_0^1 \frac{du}{1+u^3} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{du}{(1+u)(1-u+u^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{A}{1+u} + \frac{Bu+C}{1-u+u^2} = \frac{1}{1+u^3} \Rightarrow A(1-u+u^2) + (Bu+C)(1+u) = 1$$

$$u=-1 \quad 3A = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$u=0 \quad A + C = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$u^2 \quad A + B = 0 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S &= \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1+u} + \frac{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}u}{1-u+u^2} du \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} \ln(1+u) \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{-\frac{1}{6}(2u-1)}{1-u+u^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-u+u^2} du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{6} \left[\ln(1-u+u^2) \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{du}{(u-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left[\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{u-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right) \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

... ② de peno

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4n-3} x^{4n-3} \quad \text{כִּי רָצִי} : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4n-3} \quad \underline{\text{ד.}}$$

1 : עֵינִים הַהֲנַכְלֹת

$$0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4n-3} = f(\pm 1)$$

$[-1, 1]$ דֶּר עֵינִים הַהֲנַכְלֹת (הַרְחֵק) $[-1, 1]$ דֶּר אֲדֵרֶכֶת הַלְּיָדָה f , דֶּר

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} x^{4n-4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{4n} = \frac{1}{1+x^4} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{du}{1+u^4} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$|x| < 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{du}{1+u^4}$$

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4n-3} = \int_0^1 \frac{du}{1+u^4}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{du}{(1+u^2)^2 - 2u^2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{du}{(1-\sqrt{2}u+u^2)(1+\sqrt{2}u+u^2)}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{A+Bu}{1-\sqrt{2}u+u^2} + \frac{A-Bu}{1+\sqrt{2}u+u^2} du$$

$\xrightarrow{u \rightarrow -u}$ תִּפְסָח הַרְחֵק

$$1 = (A+Bu)(1+\sqrt{2}u+u^2) + (A-Bu)(1-\sqrt{2}u+u^2) \quad \text{דֶּרֶכֶן}$$

$$= 2A + 2u^2(A+B\sqrt{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}u}{1-\sqrt{2}u+u^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}u}{1+\sqrt{2}u+u^2} du$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{(2u-\sqrt{2})\left(-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{4}}{1-\sqrt{2}u+u^2} + \frac{(2u+\sqrt{2})\left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{4}}{1+\sqrt{2}u+u^2} du$$

$$= \left[\ln(1-\sqrt{2}u+u^2) \left(-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\right) + \ln(1+\sqrt{2}u+u^2) \left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}\right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{u-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{u+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \right]_0^1$$

$(1 \pm \sqrt{2}u + u^2 = (u \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + \frac{1}{2})$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} (\ln(2+\sqrt{2}) - \ln(2-\sqrt{2})) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2}-1) + \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2}+1))}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{-x}/x^3 &= \frac{1-x+\frac{x^2}{2}}{x^3} + \frac{-\frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots}{x^3} \quad \text{לכ } \frac{1}{3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{x}{4!} - \dots \\
 &= \frac{1}{2x} + \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \neq 2}}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{x^3 \cdot n!}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{0.1}^{0.2} \frac{e^{-x}}{x^3} dx &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln x \right]_{0.1}^{0.2} + \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \neq 2}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \left[\frac{x^{n-2}}{n-2} \right]_{0.1}^{0.2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \neq 2}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n-2)n!} ((0.2)^{n-2} - (0.1)^{n-2}) \\
 n > 2 &\Rightarrow \text{פונקציה יורדת}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$0.001 \quad n=5: \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5!} ((0.2)^3 - (0.1)^3) = \frac{1}{360} (0.007) < 10^{-3}$$

$$n=4: \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4!} ((0.2)^2 - (0.1)^2) = \frac{1}{48} (0.03) \sim 0.0006$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{e^{0.2^2}} - \frac{1}{e^{0.1^2}} \right) & \quad \text{אולי} \\
 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{0.2} - \frac{1}{0.1} \right)}{-5} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (0.2 - 0.1) & \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2} \right\} + \frac{1}{48} ((0.02)^2 - (0.01)^2) \\
 & \quad \text{אולי}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$0.001 > \text{אולי} \sim \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{65}{2} - \frac{1}{60}}}$$

$$\tan^{-1} x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots \quad \text{א}.$$

$$\frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^4}{5} - \dots$$

$$\int_0^{0.5} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x} dx = 0.5 - \frac{(0.5)^3}{3^2} + \frac{(0.5)^5}{5^2} - \dots$$

פונקציה יורדת, ריבוי

$$\frac{(0.5)^5}{5^2} = \frac{1}{32 \cdot 25} = \frac{1}{800} > 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{(0.5)^7}{7^2} = \frac{1}{2^7 \cdot 7^2} = \frac{1}{128 \cdot 49} < 10^{-3}$$

$$\int_0^{0.5} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x} dx \sim \underline{\underline{0.5 - \frac{(0.5)^3}{3^2} + \frac{(0.5)^5}{5^2}}}$$

אולי < 0.01

8-50

... ③ de pava

$$x^{10} \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{10} \cdot \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad \underline{2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+11}}{2n+1}$$

$$\int_0^{0.8} x^{10} \sin x \, dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(2n+12)} (0.8)^{2n+12}$$

Leibnitz : $(0.8)^2 = 0.64$, $(0.8)^3 = 0.512 \sim \frac{1}{2}$

$(0.8)^{24} \sim (\frac{1}{2})^8 = \frac{1}{256}$ $2n+12=24 \Rightarrow n=6$

$n=6 : \frac{1}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{24} (0.8)^{24} \sim \frac{1}{288} \cdot \frac{1}{256} \sim \frac{1}{8 \times 10^4}$ '2N / 67

$n=4 : \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{20} (0.8)^{20} \sim \frac{(64)}{180} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^6 \sim \frac{1}{18 \times 10^3}$ '2N / 67

$n=3 : \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{18} (0.8)^{18} \sim \frac{1}{126} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^6 \sim \frac{1}{8000}$

$n=2 : \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{16} (0.8)^{16} \sim \frac{1}{80} (0.8) (\frac{1}{2})^5 \sim \frac{1}{3000}$

$$\int_0^{0.8} x^{10} \sin x \, dx \stackrel{10^{-3}}{\sim} \frac{(0.8)^{12}}{12} - \frac{(0.8)^{14}}{3 \times 14} \quad \text{p5}$$

\uparrow
 $\sim \frac{1}{42} \cdot \frac{0.64}{2^4} \sim 10^{-3}$

$$\int_0^{0.5} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 0.5 - \frac{(0.5)^3}{3} + \frac{(0.5)^5}{5} - \dots \quad \underline{2}$$

Leibnitz : $\frac{(0.5)^n}{n} < 0.001$ - e p n p 1000
 ('215'10)

$\Leftrightarrow n \cdot 2^n > 1000$

$10 \cdot 2^{10} \sim 10^4$

$7 \cdot 2^7 = 7 \cdot 128 = 896 < 10^3$

$9 \cdot 2^9 = 9 \cdot 512 > 10^3$

$\Rightarrow \int_0^{0.5} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \sim \frac{0.5 - \frac{(0.5)^3}{3} + \frac{(0.5)^5}{5} - \frac{(0.5)^7}{7}}{10^{-3} > \text{p17 } \text{p8}}$

סינגולריות כביטות : $x=0, -2$.כ .4
 סינגולריות : $x=1$

כביטות $x=0, -3$ נק' סינגולריות כביטות $\leftarrow y'' + \frac{x}{x+3} y' - \frac{1}{x(x+3)} y = 0$.2

איין נק' סינגולריות $y'' + e^x y' + (\cos x) y = 0$.2

כביטות $x = n\pi$ נק' סינגולריות כביטות $y'' - \frac{1}{\sin x} y$.2

כביטות $x=0$ סינגולריות כביטות $y'' + \frac{x+2}{x(x-1)^2} y' - \frac{1}{x(x-1)} y = 0$.2
 סינגולריות $x=1$

(נק' כביטות) $x=0$ $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$.כ .5
 $y'' + x y' + y = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1) x^{n-2} + x \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0$

$x^n : a_{n+2}(n+2)(n+1) + a_n \cdot n + a_n = 0$
 $\Rightarrow a_{n+2} = -\frac{(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} a_n = \frac{-a_n}{n+2} (n \geq 0)$
 $\Rightarrow a_{2m} = \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m)(2m-2) \dots 2} a_0 = \frac{(-1)^m}{2^m m!} a_0$

$a_{2m+1} = \frac{(-1)^m a_1}{(2m+1) \dots (3)} = \frac{(-1)^m a_1}{(2m+1)!} (2m) \dots (4)(2) = \frac{(-2)^m m! a_1}{(2m+1)!}$

בתוכן כלל : $y = a_0 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^2/2)^m}{m!} + a_1 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^m m! x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!}$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{e^{-x^2/2}}$

כביטות $x=0$ $y'' - \frac{5x}{1-x^2} y' - \frac{3}{1-x^2} y = 0$.2

אנן $(1-x^2)y'' - 5xy' - 3y = 0$ $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$
 $(1-x^2) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1) x^{n-2} - 5x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n n x^{n-1} - 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0 \leftarrow$

$x^n : a_{n+2}(n+2)(n+1) - a_n n(n-1) - 5a_n n - 3a_n = 0 \leftarrow$
 $a_{n+2} = \frac{n(n-1) + 5n + 3}{(n+1)(n+2)} a_n = \frac{n^2 + 4n + 3}{(n+1)(n+2)} a_n = \frac{n+3}{n+2} a_n$

.. (25) de p. 10

$$a_{2m} = \frac{2m+1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2m-1}{2m-2} \cdots \frac{3}{2} a_0$$

$$= \frac{(2m+1)!}{[2m(2m-2)\cdots 2]^2} a_0 = \frac{(2m+1)!}{2^{2m} (m!)^2} a_0$$

$$a_{2m+1} = \frac{2m+2}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m}{2m-1} \cdots \frac{4}{3} a_1$$

$$= \frac{(2m+2)^2 (2m)^2 \cdots 4^2 \cdot 2}{(2m+2)!} a_1 = \frac{2^{2m+1} (m!)^2}{(2m+2)!} a_1$$

$$y = a_0 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2m+1)! x^{2m}}{2^{2m} (m!)^2} + a_1 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2m+1} (m!)^2 x^{2m+1}}{(2m+2)!}$$

מסדרים $x=1$ $y'' + (x-1)y' + y = 0$ $\underline{2}$

$$t = x-1 : \ddot{y} + t\dot{y} + y = 0$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1) t^{n-2} + t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n n t^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n = 0$$

$$t^n : a_{n+2} (n+2)(n+1) + a_n n + a_n = 0$$

$$\textcircled{b} \text{ IND} \Rightarrow a_{n+2} = -\frac{a_n}{n+2}$$

$$\dots \Rightarrow y = a_0 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-t^2/2)^m}{m!} + a_1 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^m m! t^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!}$$

$$= a_0 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2)^m}{m!} + a_1 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^m m! (x-1)^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!}$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2}$$

מסדרים $x=-3$ $y'' - (x^2+6x+9)y' - 3(x+3)y = 0$ $\underline{3}$

$$t = x+3 : \ddot{y} - t^2 \dot{y} - 3t y = 0$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1) t^{n-2} - t^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n n t^{n-1} - 3t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n = 0$$

$$t^n : a_{n+2} (n+2)(n+1) - a_{n-1} (n-1) - 3a_{n-1} = 0 \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+2} = \frac{a_{n-1}}{n+1} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad \textcircled{*}$$

$$t^0 : a_2 \cdot 2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 0$$

המשפט 25 ...

המשוואה דיפרנציאלית מסדר 2 \Leftrightarrow מכסה הפתרונות 12 -מימני
 אבל \otimes בטוחה נסיגה עם $k=3$ \Leftrightarrow תלת-מימני קבוצה
 של פתרונות?

$a_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ פתרונות 12 -מימני

$$a_{3m+2} = 0 \quad \forall m$$

$$(n=3m-2) \quad a_{3m} = \frac{a_{3m-3}}{3m-1} = \frac{1}{(3m-1)(3m-4)\dots 2} a_0$$

$$(n=3m-1) \quad a_{3m+1} = \frac{a_{3m-2}}{3m} = \frac{1}{(3m)(3m-3)\dots 3} a_1 = \frac{a_1}{3^m(m!)}$$

$$y = a_0 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{3m}}{(3m-1)(3m-4)\dots 2} + a_1 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{3m+1}}{3^m(m!)} \quad \text{: סדרון}$$

$$= a_0 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+3)^{3m}}{(3m-1)(3m-4)\dots 2} + a_1 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+3)^{3m+1}}{3^m \cdot m!}$$

$$(x+3) e^{(x+3)^2/3}$$

משוואה דיפרנציאלית $2x^2 y'' - 3xy' + (3-x)y = 0$ $\frac{1}{1}$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s} \Rightarrow 2x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (n+s)(n+s-1) x^{n+s-2} - 3x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (n+s) x^{n+s-1} + (3-x) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s} = 0$$

$$\otimes \quad x^{n+s} : 2a_n(n+s)(n+s-1) - 3a_n(n+s) + 3a_n - a_{n-1} = 0 \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$x^s (n=0) : \left. \begin{aligned} 2a_0 s(s-1) - 3a_0 s + 3a_0 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow a_0(2s^2 - 2s - 3s + 3) &= 0 \\ a_0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow (2s-3)(s-1) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow s = 1, \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$s=1$: $\otimes \Rightarrow a_n(2(n+1)n - 3(n+1) + 3) = a_{n-1} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{2n^2 - n}$

$s=3/2$: $\otimes \Rightarrow a_n(2(n+3/2)(n+1/2) - 3(n+3/2) + 3) = a_{n-1} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{2n^2 + n}$

... (25) de peno

$$s=1 \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{n(2n-1)} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a_0}{n! (2n-1)(2n-3)\dots 1}$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{n!} \cdot \frac{(2n)(2n-2)\dots 2}{(2n)!} = \frac{2^n a_0}{(2n)!}$$

$$s=3/2 \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{n(2n+1)} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{a_0}{n! (2n+1)(2n-1)\dots 3}$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{n!} \cdot \frac{(2n)(2n-2)\dots (2)}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{2^n a_0}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$x \cosh(\sqrt{2x}) = x \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{(2n)!} x^n = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{2x})^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \sinh(\sqrt{2x}) = x^{3/2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{(2n+1)!} x^n = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{2x})^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$A x \cosh(\sqrt{2x}) + B x \sinh(\sqrt{2x})$: סדר 1/2 פנו

(סדר 1/2 פנו) $x=0$ $3x^2 y'' + (5x + 3x^3)y' + (3x^2 - 1)y = 0$!

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s} : 3x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (n+s)(n+s-1) x^{n+s-2} + (5x + 3x^3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (n+s) x^{n+s-1}$$

$$+ (3x^2 - 1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s} = 0$$

①: $x^{n+s} : 3a_n(n+s)(n+s-1) + 5a_n(n+s) + 3a_{n-2}(n+s-2) + 3a_{n-2} - a_n = 0$ ($n \geq 2$)

②: $x^s (n=0) : 3a_0 s(s-1) + 5a_0 s - a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow a_0(3s^2 + 2s - 1) = 0$

③: $x^{s+1} (n=1) : 3a_1(s+1)s + 5a_1(s+1) - a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1(3s^2 + 8s + 4) = 0$

②: $a_0(3s-1)(s+1) = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 = 0$ כן $s = 1/3, -1$

③: $a_1(3s+2)(s+2) = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 0$ כן $s = -2/3, -2$

①: $(3(n+s)(n+s-1) + 5(n+s) - 1)a_n + 3(n+s-1)a_{n-2} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (3(n+s)^2 + 2(n+s) - 1)a_n + 3(n+s-1)a_{n-2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3(n+s) - 1)(n+s+1)a_n + 3(n+s-1)a_{n-2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow s = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{-3(n-\frac{1}{3})}{3n(n+\frac{1}{3})} a_{n-2} & \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{מס 2, } \ominus -N \\ a_1 = 0, \text{ א'ק"ו} \\ \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \text{ } \forall n \text{ ז'ל'י'ק} \end{array} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

\(\leftarrow\) א'ק"ו ו'ז'ל'י'ק

$$a_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow s = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ א'ק } -2 \stackrel{\text{⓪}}{\Rightarrow} a_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow a_n &= \frac{-3(n-\frac{5}{3})}{3(n-1)(n+\frac{1}{3})} a_{n-2} \\
 s = -2 \Rightarrow a_n &= \frac{-3(n-3)}{(3n-7)(n-1)} a_{n-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

\(\leftarrow\) א'ק"ו ו'ז'ל'י'ק

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{l} s \rightsquigarrow s-1 \\ a_n \rightsquigarrow a_{n+1} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$a_0 \neq 0, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+s}$ א'ק"ו ו'ז'ל'י'ק א'ק"ו ו'ז'ל'י'ק א'ק"ו ו'ז'ל'י'ק

$$\begin{aligned}
 s = \frac{1}{3} : \quad a_{2m} &= \frac{-3(2m-\frac{2}{3})}{3(2m)(2m+\frac{1}{3})} a_{2(m-1)} = \frac{-(3m-1)}{2m(3m+2)} a_{2(m-1)} \\
 \Rightarrow a_{2m} &= (-1)^m \frac{(3m-1)(3m-4) \dots 2}{m!(3m+2)(3m-1) \dots 5} a_0 = (-1)^m \frac{2}{(3m+2)m!} a_0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s = -1 : \quad a_{2m} &= \frac{-3(2m-2)}{2m(6m-4)} a_{2(m-1)} = \frac{-3(m-1)}{2m(3m-2)} a_{2(m-1)} \\
 m=1 \Rightarrow a_2 &= 0 \Rightarrow a_{2m} = 0 \quad \forall m > 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 x^{\frac{1}{3}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot (-1)^m x^{2m}}{(3m+2)m!} \\
 x^{-1}
 \end{cases}$$

: א'ק"ו ו'ז'ל'י'ק

$$\underline{\underline{y = A x^{-1} + B x^{\frac{1}{3}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^3)^m}{(3m+2)m!}} \quad : \text{ א'ק"ו ו'ז'ל'י'ק}$$

R_1	R_2	R_P	R_Q	P	Q	x_0
∞		∞	∞	x	1	k $x_0 = 0$
1		1	1	$\frac{-5x}{1-x^2}$	$\frac{-3}{1-x^2}$	2 $x_0 = 0$
∞		∞	∞	$x-1$	1	2 $x_0 = 1$
∞		∞	∞	$-(x+3)^2$	$-3(x+3)$	3 $x_0 = -3$
∞		∞	∞	$-\frac{3}{x}$	$\frac{3-x}{2x^2}$	1 $x_0 = 0$
∞		∞	∞	$\frac{5}{3x} + x$	$1 - \frac{1}{3x^2}$	1 $x_0 = 0$

\nearrow קביוס
 ההתכנסות
 $\sum a_n x^n$ de
 לפתירות

קביוס ההתכנסות
 de האוכים P, Q
 סג' $x = x_0$
 (בסעיפים 1, 2, 3)
 קביוס ההתכנסות של
 האוכים P, Q (ב-1, 2, 3)