

задача 1

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x+1)^k = \frac{1}{1-q} = \frac{1}{1-x-1} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$|q| < 1$$

$$|x+1| < 1$$

$$-2 < x < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x+1 \geq 0 & \square \\ x+1 < 1 & \square \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+1 < 0 & \square \\ -x-1 < 1 & \square \end{cases}$$

$$0 \leq x+1 < 1$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0$$

$$-1 < x+1 < 0$$

$$-2 < x < -1$$

числовая ось, т.а, ϵ - окрестность точки (шар)

$$|x-a| < \epsilon$$

$$a-\epsilon < x < a+\epsilon$$



задача 2

x^2 в окр т .1

по степеням $(x-1)$

$$x^2 = ((x-1)+1)^2 = (x-1)^2 + 2(x-1) + 1 = 1 + 2(x-1) + (x-1)^2 + 0(x-1)^3 + \dots$$

ряд Тейлора

$$x^2 = 1 + 2(x-1) + \frac{2}{2}(x-1)^2 + 0(x-1)^3 + \dots$$

задача 3

$$f[x] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k k^3 x^k$$

$$\frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$\left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \frac{(k+1)^3}{k^3} = \frac{k^3 + 3k^2 + 3k + 1}{k^3} = 1 + \frac{3}{k} + \frac{3}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^3} \rightarrow 1 = L$$

$$|x| < 1/L = 1 \text{ абсолютно сходится}$$

$|x| \geq 1$ расходится, поскольку общий член ряда не стремится к нулю

задача 5

$$f = x^2 + y^2 + x + y + xy$$

$$(f')_x = 2x + 1 + y = 0$$

$$(f')_y = 2y + 1 + x = 0$$

$$1 + 3y = 0$$

$$1 + 3x = 0$$

$$x = y = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(x, y) = \left(x + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(y + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(x + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(y + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(x + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(y + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right) =$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} + \left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(y + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(y + \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} = -\frac{3}{9} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(-2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 0$$

седловая

задача 4

$x^2 + x + 1$ на $[-1, 1]$ в ряд Фурье

ряд Фурье $[-\pi, \pi]$ $[-1, 1]$ $[0, 1]$ $[a, b]$

$\{\text{Cos}[nx], \text{Sin}[nx]\}$ $[-\pi, \pi]$ $[0, 2\pi]$

└косинус └синус

$\{\text{Cos}\left[n \frac{\pi t}{1}\right], \text{Sin}\left[n \frac{\pi t}{1}\right]\}$ $[-1, 1]$;

└косинус └синус

$$\frac{\pi t}{1} = x$$

$\{\text{Cos}[n\pi(2s-1)], \text{Sin}[n\pi(2s-1)]\}$ $[0, 1]$;

└косинус └синус

$$-\pi + 2\pi s = \pi(2s-1) = x$$

$$a_n = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + x + 1) \cos(n\pi x) dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{n\pi} (x^2 + x + 1) \sin(n\pi x) \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sin(n\pi x) (2x + 1) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} \int_{-1}^1 (2x + 1) d \cos[n\pi x] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} (2x + 1) \cos[n\pi x] \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} \int_{-1}^1 \cos[n\pi x] 2 dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} (2x + 1) \cos[n\pi x] \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{2 \sin[n\pi x]}{n^3 \pi^3} \Big|_{-1}^1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} (2x + 1) \cos[n\pi x] \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{3}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos[n\pi] + \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos[-n\pi] =$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos[n\pi] = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} (-1)^n$$

$$a_0 = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + x + 1) dx = \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{2}{3} + 2 = \frac{8}{3}$$