

1)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(9n-8)(9n+1)}$$

:

:

$$\frac{A}{9n-8} + \frac{B}{9n+1} = \frac{1}{(9n-8)(9n+1)}$$

$$A(9n+1) + B(9n-8) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 9A + 9B = 0 \\ A - 8B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ A - 8B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 9B = -1 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{9}; A = \frac{1}{9}$$

:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(9n-8)(9n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{9}}{9n-8} - \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{9n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{9n-8} - \frac{1}{9n+1} \right)$$

:

$$9S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{19} + \frac{1}{19} - \frac{1}{28} + \frac{1}{28} - \frac{1}{37} + \dots + \frac{1}{9n-17} - \frac{1}{9n-8} + \frac{1}{9n-8} - \frac{1}{9n+1} =$$

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

$$S_n = \frac{1}{9} \left(1 - \frac{1}{9n+1} \right)$$

:

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{9} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{9n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{9}$$

:

,

$$: S = \frac{1}{9}$$

2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2 + 2n + 1}{9n^2 + 2n + 1}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n^2 + 2n + 1}{9n^2 + 2n + 1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2n^2 + 2n + 1}{n^2}}{\frac{9n^2 + 2n + 1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{9 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{2}{9} \neq 0$$

,

.

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4n+5)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16n^2 + 40n + 25}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} :$$

$$16n^2 + 40n + 25 > n^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{16n^2 + 40n + 25} < \frac{1}{n^2},$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}.$$

$$4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{2n+1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

$$5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n}{(\sqrt{5})^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{4(n+1)}{\sqrt{5}^{n+1}}}{\frac{4n}{\sqrt{5}^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{5}^n \cdot 4(n+1)}{\sqrt{5} \cdot 5^n \cdot 4n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} < 1$$

$$6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{4n-3}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{3^{4(n+1)-3}}{\sqrt{n+1}}}{\frac{3^{4n-3}}{\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^{4n-3+4} \cdot \sqrt{n}}{3^{4n-3} \cdot \sqrt{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{3^{4n-3} \cdot 3^4}{3^{4n-3}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} \right) = \\ &= 3^4 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{n+1}{n}}} = 81 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}}} = 81 > 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)}$$

:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{6} + \frac{7}{12} - \frac{9}{20} + \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2+n} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2n+1}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2+n}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{n(2n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{2n+1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{n}}{\frac{2n+1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{2 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$$

$$8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(3n-1)!}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(3n-1)!} = -\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{5!} - \frac{7}{8!} + \frac{1}{11!} - \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(3n-1)!} = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(3n-1)!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(3(n+1)-1)!}}{\frac{1}{(3n-1)!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(3n-1)!}{(3n+2)!} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n-1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n-1) \cdot 3n \cdot (3n+1)(3n+2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3n \cdot (3n+1)(3n+2)} = 0 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$$

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

⋮

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{x \cdot x^n \cdot n}{x^n \cdot (n+1)} \right| = |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} =$$

$$= |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n}}{\frac{n}{n+1}} = |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = |x|$$

$$|x| < 1$$

$$-1 < x < 1 -$$

$$1) \quad x = -1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (-1)^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2n}}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad (\quad)$$

$$2) \quad x = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

⋮

$$- \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 -$$

⋮

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} -$$

⋮

$$: -1 < x \leq 1, \quad x = 1$$

$$10) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-3)^n}{n \cdot 5^n}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{\frac{(x-3)^{n+1}}{(n+1) \cdot 5^{n+1}}}{\frac{(x-3)^n}{n \cdot 5^n}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{(x-3) \cdot (x-3)^n \cdot 5^n \cdot n}{(x-3)^n \cdot 5 \cdot 5^n \cdot (n+1)} \right| = \\ &= \frac{|x-3|}{5} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{|x-3|}{5} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{n}{n}}{\frac{n+1}{n}} \right) = \frac{|x-3|}{5} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{|x-3|}{5} \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{|x-3|}{5} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |x-3| &< 5 \\ -5 &< x-3 < 5 \\ -2 &< x < 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$1) \quad x = -2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-5)^n}{n \cdot 5^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 5^n}{n \cdot 5^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad (\quad)$$

$$, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$2) \quad x = 8 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{n \cdot 5^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

:

$$: -2 \leq x < 8, \quad x = -2$$

11) $f(x) = 5x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x - 2$ (x+4),

:

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}(x-a)^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n + \dots$$

: $a = -4$

$$f(a) = f(-4) = -320 - 32 + 20 - 2 = -334$$

$$f'(x) = (5x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x - 2)' = 15x^2 - 4x - 5$$

$$f'(a) = f'(-4) = 240 + 16 - 5 = 251$$

$$f''(x) = (15x^2 - 4x - 5)' = 30x - 4$$

$$f''(a) = f''(-4) = -120 - 4 = -124$$

$$f'''(x) = (30x - 4)' = 30 = \text{const}$$

$$f'''(a) = f'''(-4) = 30$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = (30)' = 0, \quad , \quad ,$$

.

:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 5x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x - 2 = -334 + \frac{251}{1!}(x+4) - \frac{124}{2!}(x+4)^2 + \frac{30}{3!}(x+4)^3 + 0 + 0 + 0 + \dots = \\ &= -334 + 251(x+4) - 62(x+4)^2 + 5(x+4)^3 \end{aligned}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} &-334 + 251(x+4) - 62(x+4)^2 + 5(x+4)^3 = \\ &= -334 + 251x + 1004 - 62(x^2 + 8x + 16) + 5(x^3 + 12x^2 + 48x + 64) = \\ &= -334 + 251x + 1004 - 62x^2 - 496x - 992 + 5x^3 + 60x^2 + 240x + 320 = \\ &= 5x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x - 2 \end{aligned}$$

,

.

x,

: $f(x) = -334 + 251(x+4) - 62(x+4)^2 + 5(x+4)^3,$

: $-\infty < x < +\infty$

$$12) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{4-x^4}, \quad ,$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4-x^4} = \frac{1}{4\left(1-\frac{x^4}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{x^4}{4}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\alpha} = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \dots + \alpha^n + \dots, \quad |\alpha| < 1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{x^4}{4} :$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{x^4}{4}} = 1 + \frac{x^4}{4} + \left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right)^3 + \dots + \left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right)^n + \dots = 1 + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^8}{4^2} + \frac{x^{12}}{4^3} + \dots + \frac{x^{4n}}{4^n} + \dots$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4-x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{x^4}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^8}{4^2} + \frac{x^{12}}{4^3} + \dots + \frac{x^{4n}}{4^n} + \dots\right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{x^4}{4^2} + \frac{x^8}{4^3} + \frac{x^{12}}{4^4} + \dots + \frac{x^{4n}}{4^{n+1}} + \dots$$

$$\alpha = \frac{x^4}{4}, \quad :$$

$$|\alpha| < 1$$

$$\left|\frac{x^4}{4}\right| < 1$$

$$\frac{x^4}{4} < 1$$

$$x^4 < 4$$

$$x^2 < 2$$

$$-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$$

$$: f(x) = \frac{1}{4-x^4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{x^4}{4^2} + \frac{x^8}{4^3} + \frac{x^{12}}{4^4} + \dots + \frac{x^{4n}}{4^{n+1}} + \dots, \quad :$$

$$-\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$$

13) e 0,001

:

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots$$

$x=1,$:

$$e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{6!} + \frac{1}{7!} + \dots = 1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{720} + \frac{1}{5040} <^{0,001} + \dots \approx$$

$$\approx 1 + 1 + 0,5 + 0,166667 + 0,041667 + 0,008333 + 0,001389 = 2,718056 \approx 2,718$$

: $e \approx 2,718$ 0,001

14) $\ln 2,2$ 0,001

:

$$2,2 = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$: \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$x:$

$$\frac{1+x}{1-x} = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$5(1+x) = 11(1-x)$$

$$5+5x = 11-11x$$

$$16x = 6$$

$$x = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$$

:

n	$2 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$
0	0,75
1	$\approx 0,035156$
2	$\approx 0,002966$
3	$\approx 0,000298 < 0,001$

:

$$\ln 2,2 \approx 0,75 + 0,035156 + 0,002966 = 0,788123 \approx 0,788$$

: $\ln 2,2 \approx 0,788$ 0,001

15) ()

$$y'' - xy' + y - 1 = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 0$$

$$: \quad y = y(x)$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0 \quad :$$

$$y(x) = y(x_0) + \frac{y'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{y''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{y'''(x_0)}{3!}(x-x_0)^3 + \dots$$

$$: \quad x_0 = 0, \quad y(x_0) = y(0) = 0, \quad y'(x_0) = y'(0) = 0$$

$$y'' = xy' - y + 1$$

$$: \quad x = x_0 = 0, \quad y = y(0) = 0, \quad y' = y'(0) = 0$$

$$y''(0) = 0 - 0 + 1 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$y''' = y' + xy'' - y' + 0 = xy''$$

$$: \quad x = x_0 = 0, \quad y = y(0) = 0, \quad y' = y'(0) = 0, \quad y'' = y''(0) = 1$$

$$y'''(0) = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$y^{IV} = y'' + xy'''$$

$$: \quad x = x_0 = 0, \quad y = y(0) = 0, \quad y' = y'(0) = 0, \quad y'' = y''(0) = 1, \quad y''' = y'''(0) = 0$$

$$y^{IV}(0) = 1 + 0 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$y^V = y''' + y''' + xy^{IV} = 2y''' + xy^{IV}$$

$$: \quad x = x_0 = 0, \quad y = y(0) = 0, \quad y' = y'(0) = 0, \quad y'' = y''(0) = 1,$$

$$y''' = y'''(0) = 0, \quad y^{IV} = y^{IV}(0) = 1$$

$$y^V(0) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$y^{VI} = 2y^{IV} + y^{IV} + xy^V = 3y^{IV} + xy^V$$

$$: \quad x = x_0 = 0, \quad y = y(0) = 0, \quad y' = y'(0) = 0, \quad y'' = y''(0) = 1,$$

$$y''' = y'''(0) = 0, \quad y^{IV} = y^{IV}(0) = 1, \quad y^V = y^V(0) = 0$$

$$y^{VI}(0) = 3 + 0 = 3$$

$$y(x) \approx \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \frac{3}{6!}x^6$$

$$: \quad y(x) \approx \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \frac{1}{240}x^6$$

16) $f(x) = |x+1|, x \in (-\pi; \pi)$

: $T = 2\pi,$ $l = \pi.$

:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -(x+1), & x \in (-\pi; -1) \\ x+1, & x \in (-1; \pi) \end{cases}$$

,

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

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 - \left(\frac{\pi^2}{2} - \pi \right) \right) + \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{2} + \pi - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \pi + \frac{\pi^2}{2} + \pi + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2 + 1}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{-1} (x+1) \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{\pi} (x+1) \cos nx dx = (*)$$

:

$$u = x+1 \Rightarrow du = dx$$

$$dv = \cos nx dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx$$

$$\int_a^b u dv = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi n} (0-0) + \frac{1}{\pi n} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{n} \right) \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{-1} + \frac{1}{\pi n} (0-0) - \frac{1}{\pi n} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{n} \right) \cos nx \Big|_{-1}^{\pi} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi n^2} (\cos n - (-1)^n) + \frac{1}{\pi n^2} ((-1)^n - \cos n) = \frac{-\cos n + (-1)^n + (-1)^n - \cos n}{\pi n^2} = \frac{2((-1)^n - \cos n)}{\pi n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{-1} (x+1) \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{\pi} (x+1) \sin nx dx = (*)$$

:

$$u = x+1 \Rightarrow du = dx$$

$$dv = \sin nx dx \Rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (*) &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{n}(x+1)\cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{-1} + \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\pi}^{-1} \cos nx dx \right) + \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{n}(x+1)\cos nx \Big|_{-1}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \int_{-1}^{\pi} \cos nx dx \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi n} (0 - (1-\pi)(-1)^n) - \frac{1}{\pi n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{-1} - \frac{1}{\pi n} ((\pi+1)(-1)^n - 0) + \frac{1}{\pi n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_{-1}^{\pi} = \\
 &= \frac{(\pi-1)(-1)^n}{\pi n} - \frac{1}{\pi n^2} (-\sin n - 0) - \frac{(\pi+1)(-1)^n}{\pi n} + \frac{1}{\pi n^2} (0 + \sin n) = \\
 &= \frac{(\pi-1-\pi-1)(-1)^n}{\pi n} + \frac{2 \sin n}{\pi n^2} = \frac{-2(-1)^n}{\pi n} + \frac{2 \sin n}{\pi n^2} = \\
 &= \frac{-2n \cdot (-1)^n + 2 \sin n}{\pi n^2} = \frac{2(\sin n - n \cdot (-1)^n)}{\pi n^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx]$$

:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\pi^2+1}{2\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2((-1)^n - \cos n)}{\pi n^2} \cdot \cos nx + \frac{2(\sin n - n \cdot (-1)^n)}{\pi n^2} \cdot \sin nx \right]$$

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \frac{\pi^2+1}{2\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{((-1)^n - \cos n) \cdot \cos nx + (\sin n - n \cdot (-1)^n) \cdot \sin nx}{n^2} \right]$$

17)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in \left(0; \frac{3}{2}\right) \\ 3-x, & x \in \left(\frac{3}{2}; 3\right) \end{cases}$$

:

$$T = 6,$$

$$l = 3.$$

:

$$a_0 = a_n = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{\pi nx}{l} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{3/2} x \sin \frac{\pi nx}{3} dx + \frac{2}{3} \int_{3/2}^3 (3-x) \sin \frac{\pi nx}{3} dx$$

$$1) \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{3/2} x \sin \frac{\pi nx}{3} dx = (*)$$

:

$$u = x \Rightarrow du = dx$$

$$dv = \frac{2}{3} \sin \frac{\pi nx}{3} dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{\pi n} \right) \cos \frac{\pi nx}{3} = -\frac{2}{\pi n} \cos \frac{\pi nx}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= -\frac{2}{\pi n} x \cos \frac{\pi n x}{3} \Big|_0^{3/2} + \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_0^{3/2} \cos \frac{\pi n x}{3} dx = \\ &= -\frac{2}{\pi n} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} - 0 \right) + \frac{2}{\pi n} \cdot \frac{3}{\pi n} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi n x}{3} \Big|_0^{3/2} = -\frac{3}{\pi n} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{6}{\pi^2 n^2} \cdot \left(\sin \frac{\pi n}{2} - 0 \right) = \\ &= -\frac{3}{\pi n} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{6}{\pi^2 n^2} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \frac{2}{3} \int_{3/2}^3 (3-x) \sin \frac{\pi n x}{3} dx = (*)$$

:

$$u = 3 - x \Rightarrow du = -dx$$

$$dv = \frac{2}{3} \sin \frac{\pi n x}{3} dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{\pi n} \right) \cos \frac{\pi n x}{3} = -\frac{2}{\pi n} \cos \frac{\pi n x}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= -\frac{2}{\pi n} (3-x) \cos \frac{\pi n x}{3} \Big|_{3/2}^3 - \frac{2}{\pi n} \int_{3/2}^3 \cos \frac{\pi n x}{3} dx = \\ &= -\frac{2}{\pi n} \left(0 - \frac{3}{2} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} \right) - \frac{2}{\pi n} \cdot \frac{3}{\pi n} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi n x}{3} \Big|_{3/2}^3 = \frac{3}{\pi n} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} - \frac{6}{\pi^2 n^2} \cdot \left(0 - \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} \right) = \\ &= \frac{3}{\pi n} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{6}{\pi^2 n^2} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} \end{aligned}$$

:

$$b_n = -\frac{3}{\pi n} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{6}{\pi^2 n^2} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{3}{\pi n} \cos \frac{\pi n}{2} + \frac{6}{\pi^2 n^2} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} = \frac{12}{\pi^2 n^2} \sin \frac{\pi n}{2}$$

:

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{\pi n x}{l}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \sim \frac{12}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi n}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi n x}{3} \right)$$