

(1) حل: $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (rx)^{\sin x} \rightarrow \ln L = \ln(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (rx)^{\sin x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln (rx)^{\sin x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \ln(rx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(rx)}{\frac{1}{\sin x}}$

$\ln L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{r}{rx}}{-\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin^2 x}{x \cos x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 1 \times 0 = 0 \rightarrow L = e^0 = 1$

$y = (\cos x)^{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \ln y = \sqrt{x} \ln \cos x \rightarrow \frac{y}{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \ln \cos x + \frac{-\sqrt{x} \sin x}{\cos x}$
 $\rightarrow y' = \left(\frac{\ln \cos x}{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} \tan x \right) (\cos x)^{\sqrt{x}}$

$\int \frac{x-1}{x^r - rx + 5} dx = \int \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \ln u = \frac{1}{r} \ln(x^r - rx + 5) + C$
 $u = x^r - rx + 5 \rightarrow du = (rx - r) dx$

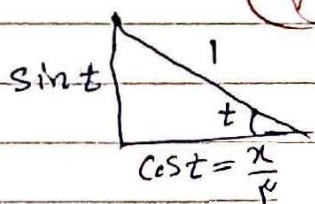
$\frac{x+1}{x^r + x} = \frac{x+1}{x(x^r + 1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^r + 1}$

$\rightarrow x+1 = Ax^r + A + Bx^r + Cx \rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ C=1 \\ A=1 \rightarrow B=-1 \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow \int \frac{x+1}{x^r + x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{-x+1}{x^r + 1} dx = \ln x - \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{rx}{x^r + 1} dx + \int \frac{dx}{1+x^r}$
 $= \ln x - \frac{1}{r} \ln(x^r + 1) + \tan^{-1} x + C$

$I = \int \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - x^r}}{x^r} dx = r \int \frac{\sqrt{9 - x^r}}{x^r} dx = r \int \frac{\sqrt{9 - 9 \cos^2 t}}{9 \cos^2 t} (-r \sin t dt)$
 $x = r \cos t \rightarrow dx = -r \sin t dt$

$$= -r \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t} dt = -r \int (\tan^2 t + 1 - 1) dt = -r(\tan t - t) + C$$



$$\sin t = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{r^2}} \rightarrow \tan t = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{r^2}}}{\frac{x}{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow I = -\frac{r\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}{x} + r \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) + C$$

اگر از تغییر متغیر $x = r \sin t$ استفاده می‌کنیم حاصل می‌شود:

$$I = -\frac{r\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}{x} - r \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{\cos^{-1} \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = r \sqrt{x} \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} - \int (r \sqrt{x}) \left(\frac{1}{r \sqrt{x}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{r \sqrt{x}} \times \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} \\ dv = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow v = r \sqrt{x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= r \sqrt{x} \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} = r \sqrt{x} \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x} + r \sqrt{1-x} + C$$

$$I = \int_r^\infty \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{\ln x}} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_r^R \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{\ln x}} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} r \sqrt{\ln x} \Big|_r^R$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{\ln x}} = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = r \sqrt{u} = r \sqrt{\ln x}$$

$$u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow I = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} r (\sqrt{\ln R} - \sqrt{\ln r}) = \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{r^n (-r)^n}{\Delta^n} \right| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n r^n}{\Delta^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) r^{n+1}}{n r^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r(n+1)}{\Delta n} = \frac{r}{\Delta} < 1$$

بنابراین از قیاس نسبتی می‌توان نتیجه گرفت که سری همگراست و در نتیجه سری با همگرا می‌باشد.

(4) ابتدا سقاع $\frac{r^n}{n}$ را می بینیم

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{r^n}{n}}{\frac{r^{n+1}}{n+1}} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{r^n} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{1}{r}, 1 + \frac{1}{r}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{r}, \frac{r}{r}\right)$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \rightarrow \text{سری هارمونیک} \rightarrow \text{متقارب نیست}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r^n \left(\frac{r}{r} - 1\right)^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{r^n \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^n}{n} \quad : \quad x = \frac{r}{r}$$

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

پس سقاع $\frac{r^n}{n}$ در $\left[\frac{1}{r}, \frac{r}{r}\right)$ متقارب است

$$w = x - 1 \rightarrow x = w + 1$$

$$f(x) = (w+1)^r + r(w+1) + 1 = w^r + rw + 1 + rw + r + 1$$

$$= w^r + 2rw + r + 1 = (x-1)^r + r(x-1) + r + 1$$