$$E5-1$$

$$(1) Sa = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(2k+1)(2k-1)}{(2k+1)(2k-1)}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(2k+1)}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}$$

 $(1) \sum_{n=1}^{M} \frac{1}{N^{2} + 4n + 3}$ $(n+3)(n+1) = \frac{1}{N^{2} + 1}$ $\int_{N+1} = \frac{1}{N^{2} + 1} + \frac{1}{N^{2} + 1}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{N^{2} + 3} + \frac{1}{N^{2} + 1} - \frac{1}{N^{2} + 3} + \frac{1}{N^{2} + 1} - \frac{1}{N^{2} + 3} + \frac{1}{N^{2} + 3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac$$

s. lin Sn = [1 - n] =

$$E5-2$$

$$\sum_{x=1}^{k} \frac{1}{x^{p}} < 1 + \int_{1}^{k} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx$$

$$\sum_{x=1}^{k} \frac{1}{x^{p}} < \frac{1}{x^{p}} + \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx$$

$$(72) = [f]_{1}^{k} x^{-p} dx$$

$$= [f]_{1}^{k} x^{-p} dx$$

$$= [f]_{1}^{k} x^{-p} dx$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1-p}{1-p} k^{1-p} - \frac{1}{1-p}$$

$$(i) p > 1 \propto \xi \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} \left(|+ \int_{1}^{k} \frac{1}{x^{n}} dx \right) = |-\frac{1}{1-p}|$$

(ii)
$$P = 1 \propto \xi$$
?

 $\lim_{k \to \infty} \left(1 + \int_{1}^{k} \frac{1}{N^{2}} dz \right) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(1 + \int_{1}^{k} \frac{1}{N^{2}} dz \right) = 0$
 $\lim_{k \to \infty} \left(1 + \int_{1}^{k} \frac{1}{N^{2}} dz \right) = 0$
 $\lim_{k \to \infty} \left(1 + \int_{1}^{k} \frac{1}{N^{2}} dz \right) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(iii)} P < (90\%) \\ \text{Li} \left(1 + \int_{1}^{k} \frac{1}{N!} dn\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{1 - P} + \frac{1}{1 - P} \lim_{k \to \infty} k^{1 - P} \\ = 0 & \text{if } A^{\frac{1}{N}} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \ge \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+1}}$$

(2)
$$\frac{h}{N^{3}+1} < \frac{h}{N^{3}} = \frac{1}{N^{2}}$$

 $\frac{M}{N^{3}+1} < \frac{1}{N^{3}} = \frac{1}{N^{2}}$
 $\frac{M}{N^{3}+1} < \frac{1}{N^{3}+1} < \frac{1}{N^{3}+1}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e > 1$$

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

$$an = \frac{n!}{(2n-1)!} \in 73.$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{h+1}{2n+1}$$

コーシー、判定性より服果。

(1)
$$U_{n} = \left| \frac{(-1)^{n}}{3^{n}} x^{n} \right| = \frac{|x|^{n}}{3^{n}} \varepsilon \pi |x|$$
 $U_{n} = \left| \frac{(-1)^{n}}{3^{n}} x^{n} \right| = \frac{|x|}{3^{n}} \varepsilon \pi |x|$
 $U_{n} = \left| \frac{(-1)^{n}}{3^{n}} x^{n} \right| = \frac{|x|}{3^{n}} \varepsilon \pi |x|$
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 $U_{n} = \left| \frac{|x|}{3^{n}} x^{n} \right| = \frac{|x|}{3^{n}} \varepsilon \pi |x|$

$$|x| = \left| \left(-\frac{2\alpha}{N+1} \right)^{\alpha} x^{\alpha} \right| = \left(\frac{2\alpha}{N+1} \right)^{\alpha} |x|^{\alpha} \in \mathcal{I}^{1} C.$$

$$|x| = \left| \left(-\frac{2\alpha}{N+1} \right)^{\alpha} x^{\alpha} \right| = \left| \left(\frac{2\alpha}{N+1} \right)^{\alpha} |x|^{\alpha} \in \mathcal{I}^{1} C.$$

$$|x| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \Rightarrow 0 |x| = \frac{(N-1)^{N}}{N!} |x|^{N} \in \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$|x| = \frac{(N-1)^{N}}{N!} |x|^{N} = \frac{(N-1)^{N}}{N!} |x|^{N} \in \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$|x| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{(N-1)^{N}}{(N-1)!} |x|^{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{(N-1)^{N}}{(N-1)!} |x|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{(N-1)^{N}}{(N-1)!} |x|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} |x|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} |x|^{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} |x|^{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt$$

SS-S $CN = \left| \left(\sqrt{N+1} - \sqrt{N} \right) \mathcal{Z}^{\alpha} \right|$ $= \left(\sqrt{N+1} - \sqrt{N} \right) \left| \mathcal{Z}^{\alpha} \right|$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \frac$$

$$a_{k} = \sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1} \in \text{tice},$$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1} \cdot (\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (-1)^{k-1} \cdot (\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (-1)^{k-1} \cdot (\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (-1)^{k-1} \cdot (\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (-1)^{k-1} \cdot (\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (-1)^{k-1} \cdot (\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (-1)^{k-1} \cdot (\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (-1)^{k-1} \cdot (\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1})$
 $c_{k} = \sqrt{k} \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k}) \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}) \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k}) \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k}) \cdot (\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k}$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1+x)^{P} = 1 + {P \choose 1} x + {P \choose 2} x^{2} + \cdots + {P \choose N} x^{N} + \cdots \\ & (1) (1+x)^{-1} = 1 + \frac{-1}{1} x + \frac{-1 \cdot (-2)}{2!} x^{2} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{N} \cdot N!}{N!} x^{N} \\ & = 1 - x + x^{2} + \cdots + (-1)^{N} x^{N} + \cdots \\ & \le \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + \frac{1}{3} x^{3} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{N}}{N+1} x^{N+1} + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1-x^2+x^4+\cdots+(-1)^n x^{2n}+\cdots$$

$$S5-6$$
(1) $e^{ix} = 1 + (ix) + \frac{(ix)^3}{2!} + \frac{(ix)^3}{3!} + \frac{(ix)^4}{4!} + \dots$

$$= 1 + ix - \frac{x^3}{2!} - i \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^9}{4!} + i \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{(2\lambda)^{3}}{2!} + \frac{(2\lambda)^{4}}{4!} + \cdots + (-1)^{n} \frac{\lambda^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right)$$

$$= \chi^{2} - \frac{2^{3}}{4!} \chi^{4} + \cdots + \frac{2^{2n-1}}{(2n)!} \chi^{2n}$$

$$f(\lambda) = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)$$

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

$$= 2x + \frac{2}{3}x^{3} + \frac{2}{5}x^{5} + \cdots$$

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

$$Sih x = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$(e) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{5!hx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + x + 2! + 3! + \cdots}{x^{3} + \cdots} - \frac{1 - x + 2! - 3! + \cdots}{x^{3} + \cdots}$$

$$(1+2)^{-1} = 1 + {\binom{p}{2}} +$$

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

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

$$2 \rightarrow 0 \left(\left(3x - \frac{(3x)^3}{2} + \frac{(3x)^3}{3} + \cdots \right) \left(3x - \frac{3}{2!} x^3 + \cdots \right) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{-3x^3 + (3x)^3 - (3x)^3 + \dots}{3x - 3x^3 + \dots} \right) \left(\frac{3x - 3x^3 + \dots}{3x - 3x^3 + \dots} \right) \left(\frac{3x - 3x^3 + \dots}{3x - 3x^3 + \dots} \right)$$

$$= 2 \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{9}{2} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{9}{2} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{9}{2} - \frac{3}{2} -$$