2018目 帝 刚建划 台侧站 正 舌达小

#1.
$$a_n := (1 - \frac{1}{n})^{n^2} > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n})^n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n-1}}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n-1}}\right)^n = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} < 1$$

그 거듭제윤 탄정법에 의해 주어진 급수는 수업한다.

#2. (a)
$$Q_{n} := sin sin \frac{1}{n^{2}} > 0$$

$$\left| \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_{n}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{sin sin \frac{1}{(n+1)^{2}}}{sin \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^{2}}} \right) \frac{sin \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^{2}} \right)}{sin sin \frac{1}{n^{2}}} \frac{sin \frac{1}{n^{2}}}{sin sin \frac{1}{n^{2}}} \frac{sin \frac{1}{n^{2}}}{sin sin \frac{1}{n^{2}}} \right)$$

= |

(i) n=1: y > 0 2 $tay 0 \leq sin y \leq y$ $\Rightarrow 0 \leq sin sin \frac{1}{n^2} \leq sin \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$

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(b)
$$Q_{m} := \frac{1}{(\log n)^{10}} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{Q_{m}}{Q_{n}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{\log n}{\log (n+1)} \right)^{10} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \log (1 + \frac{1}{n})} \right)^{10} = 1$$

$$\therefore \begin{array}{c} |Q_{m}| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{\log n}{\log (n+1)} \right)^{10} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \log (1 + \frac{1}{n})} \right)^{10} = 1$$

$$\therefore \begin{array}{c} |Q_{m}| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(\log n)^{10}}{n} = 0 \\ |Q_{m}| = 0 \\$$

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#3. (a)
$$\frac{2}{N} \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{N} = \frac{2}{N} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{N} + \frac{2}{N} \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{N}$$

$$0 = \frac{3}{4} = 3$$

$$\stackrel{\sim}{=} \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{n} \chi^n = -\log(1-x) \qquad (|x|<1) \qquad *$$

(b)
$$\frac{\infty}{2^n} \frac{N}{(n+1)! 2^n} = \frac{\infty}{N^{n-1}} \left(\frac{N+1-1}{(n+1)!} \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = \frac{\infty}{N^{n-1}} \left(\frac{1}{N!} \frac{1}{2^n} \right) - \frac{\infty}{N^{n-1}} \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)!} \frac{1}{2^n} \right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{2}-1}{2} - 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n}}{(n+1)!} \cdots ***$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$
: $2\sqrt{6} - 3 = \frac{60}{100} \frac{1}{(M+1)!} \frac{1}{2^{n}}$

$$4 (a) \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 2 + \frac{1}{a_n}$$

$$4 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

$$4 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(2 + \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right)$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{a_n}$$

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(b).
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n n^n = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}, \quad (21 < \sqrt{2} - 10 < 1) < 1$$

$$(1 - 2x - x^2) f(x) = a_0 + (a_1 - 2a_0) x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (a_n - 2a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) 2(n^n) = 1$$

 $0|P_3$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-2x-x^2}$ o(c). 01 ecy,

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{ha_n}{3^n} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot f'(\frac{1}{3}) = 180(ch.$

지사장기준: f(x) 글 딱지 구하면 5점,

5.
$$\lim_{n \to 0} (\tan x)^{x}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to 0} (\tan x)^{x}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to 0} (\cot x)^{x}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
224 \text{cm}, & \lim_{\chi \to 0} \chi & \log \tan \chi \\
&= \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\log \tan \chi}{\chi} \\
&= \lim_{\chi \to 0} \left(\frac{\chi^2 \operatorname{Sec}^2 \chi}{\tan \chi} \right) & \left(\frac{\chi^2 \operatorname{Sec}^2 \chi}{2\pi \operatorname{Sec}^2 \chi} \right) \\
&= 0
\end{array}$$

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지사장기관 시작 바뀌서 로피언 정기관 쓰는 경우 5점, 12등 다이 맛으면 5점 구가,

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{1+x} \qquad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}, \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{3!}f(0) = f(0) + f'(0) x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f'''(t)}{3!} x^3, \quad t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$| T_2 f(0) - f(x) | \leq \frac{M_2}{6} |x|^3, \quad M_2 = \max_{0 \leq t \leq x} |f'''(t)|$$

$$f'''(x) = x^2 = x^3, \quad T_2 f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2$$

$$| T_2 f(x) - f(x) | \leq \frac{x^3}{16}, \quad T_2 f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2$$

7.
$$arctan x = \begin{cases} x & \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} dt \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+t^{2}} = 1-t^{2}+t^{4}-\dots \quad \text{, } |t|<1 \quad \text{, } |t|$$

8.
$$f(x) = \sinh x + \cosh x + \tanh x$$
 $= e^x + \tanh x$
 $f'(x) = e^x + \frac{f}{(e^x + e^{-x})^x}$
 $fe, = e^x + \operatorname{sech}^x = e^x + 1 - \tanh^x x$
 $f'(x) > 0 = e^x$
 $f = e^x + \operatorname{sech}^x = e^x + 1 - \tanh^x x$
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 $f'(x) = e^x$

9.
$$P = (4, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}) \stackrel{?}{=}$$
 직교작표계로 표현하면 $Z = 4 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\sqrt{2}$ $Z = 4 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 2$ $Y = 4 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 2$ $\therefore P = (2, 2, 2\sqrt{2})$

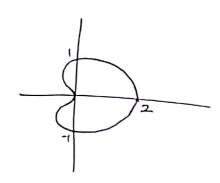
$$P, 2 \text{ And } 2 = (\sqrt{3}-1)^{2} + (\sqrt{3}-1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6})^{2}$$

$$= 16$$

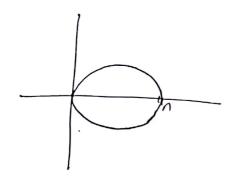
$$\therefore 74 d = 4$$

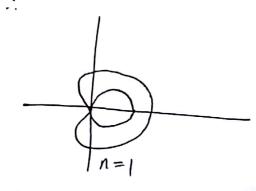
O, P, Q 가 정삼각형은 이우는 것으로 답은 구하면 10점. 특기면 0점.

10. r = 1+ cos 0 의 개형은 그리면

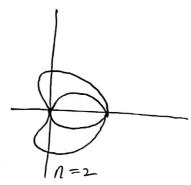


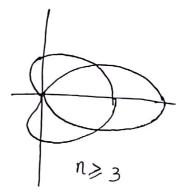
Y= 1 cos0 의 개형은 그리면





$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = (3 \frac{1}{2}) \\ 2 & n = 2 \\ 3 & n \ge 3 \end{cases} (4 \frac{1}{2})$$





11. (a)
$$r = \frac{1}{1 + \cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow r + r \cos \theta = 1$$

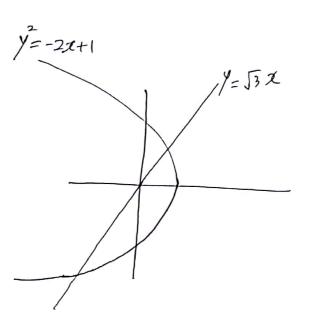
$$\Rightarrow r - 1 = \pi$$

$$r = 1 - x$$

$$r = x^{2} + y^{2} = (1 - x)^{2}$$

$$y^{2} = -2x + 1$$

$$\mathcal{O} = \frac{\pi}{3} \iff y = \sqrt{3} \times$$



$$y^{2} - 2x + 1$$
 의 식과 그래프를 구했으면 5 점
 $Y = \sqrt{3}$ x

(b)
$$\begin{cases} y = \sqrt{3}x \\ y^{2} = -2x + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3x^{2} + 2x - 1 = 0.$$

$$(3x - 1)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = -1 \text{ or } \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = -\sqrt{3} \text{ or } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{73}{3}:\left(-1,-\sqrt{3}\right),\left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$