019 - 여르 수학1

$$\left(Q\right) \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{4^{n}}\right)^{n} \left(\frac{n-1}{n-2}\right)^{n-1}$$

Sol)
$$Q_n = \left(\frac{n-1}{4n}\right)^n \left(\frac{n-1}{n-1}\right)^{n^2} = \left(2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^n \quad (n \ge 3)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{4n}\right) \left(\frac{n-1}{n-2}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{4n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{n-2}\right)^{n-2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n-2}\right)^2$$

$$=\frac{1}{4} \cdot e \cdot 1 = \frac{e}{4} < 1$$

sol)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{(\log n)^{1/2}}{(\log n)^{1/2}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\tanh \frac{1}{n}} = |0| \underline{P} \underline{Z}$$

구한비교단정법에 의해
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{n}}{(\log n)^{1/2}}$$
 라 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\log n)^{1/2}}$ 의 수경성이 같다.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\chi(\log x)^{1/2}} + \frac{1}{2} f(x) > 0, f(x) = \frac{1}{\chi(\log x)^{1/2}} (x \ge 2 \text{ and})$$

적분한정법 사용가능.

$$\int_{2}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\log x)^{1/2}} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-0.2} (\log x)^{-0.2} \right]_{2}^{\infty} < \infty \text{ and.}$$

(c)
$$\sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \log(n!-2^{n-1})}$$

$$|a_n|^2 = \frac{1}{n \log (n! - 2^{n-1})} = \frac{1}{n \log (n! - 2^{n-1})} = \frac{1}{n \log 2^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n \log 2^{n-1}}$$

$$(q) \sum_{\infty}^{n=1} \frac{u_{\nu}}{3_{\nu} \cdot u_{\nu}}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{3^{n}(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}}{\frac{3^{n} \cdot n!}{n^{n}}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3 \cdot (n+1) \cdot n^{n}}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n}} = \frac{3}{e} > 1$$

비울단정법에 의해 방산

채성기원)

잘못된 논리를 사용하거나 답이 틀린 경우 0정 부분정수 없음.

2. (a)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n}\right) x^n$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{\Omega_{mi}}{\Omega_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left| (-i)^{mi} \frac{1}{n\pi i} s \bar{i} n \frac{1}{n\pi i} \right|}{\left| (-i)^{n} \frac{1}{n} s \bar{i} n \frac{1}{n} \right|} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{s \bar{i} n \frac{1}{n\pi i}}{\frac{1}{n\pi i}} \cdot \frac{1}{n\pi i} \cdot \frac{1}{n\pi i} = 1$$

따라서 수명반경=1.1+4

$$2L=-1 \text{ 2cm}. \frac{1}{n}\sin\frac{1}{n}>0 \text{ olz } \frac{1}{n}\sin\frac{1}{n}\leq \frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{n}=\frac{1}{n^2}.$$

$$x = 1 2 \text{ cm}$$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n}$ 원 전대수녕하고 수가 $1+3$ 많은 $-1 \le x \le 1$

게정기를) 모대급수 정기를 실 점수 조건(a, a, 1<0, la, 1>la, 1, lim a, =) 체크 반찬기 0정.

(b)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^n x^n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

sol)
$$Q_{\Lambda} = \frac{(-3)^{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$
 of $2(-\frac{7}{2})^{\frac{n+2}{2}}$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{Q_{n+1}}{Q_{\Lambda}} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left| \frac{(-3)^{n}}{\sqrt{n+2}} \right|}{\left| \frac{(-3)^{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right|} = \lim_{n\to\infty} 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+2}}{\sqrt{n+2}} = 3$$

고대급수 생기에 기해 수업 1 +3

$$\chi = -\frac{1}{3}$$
일때, 주어진 7등제공하 = $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$

$$\chi = -\frac{1}{3} \, 2 \, \text{cm}, \, \hat{\gamma} \, \text{deg} \, \hat{\gamma} \, \hat{\gamma}$$

비고단정법이 의해 발化 +2

$$\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} < \chi \leq \frac{1}{3}.$$

채정기준) 고대급수 정기를 본때 세가지 조건을 제고하지 않을 경우 O점.

3.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n}^{n+1} \frac{1}{1+n^{2}} dx = ?$$

$$\int_{n}^{n+1} \frac{1}{1+n^{2}} dx = \operatorname{Arcton}(n+1) - \operatorname{Arctan}(n) d^{2} dx$$

$$= \operatorname{Arcton}(n+1) - \operatorname{Arctan}(n) d^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{k=0}^{n} \int_{k}^{n+1} \frac{1}{1+n^{2}} dx = (\operatorname{Arcton}(n-1) - \operatorname{Arctan}(n)) dx$$

$$+ (\operatorname{Arctan}(n+1) - \operatorname{Arctan}(n))$$

$$= \operatorname{Arctan}(n+1)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \operatorname{Orctan}(n+1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\int_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n}^{n+1} \frac{1}{1+n^2} dn = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

4.
$$f(x) = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \log x$$

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

$$= \arctan x + \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x(1+x^2)}$$

 $x \ge 1$ 에서 arctan x > 0, $\frac{x^2-1}{2x(1+x^2)} \ge 0$ 이므로 f(xu) > 0 이다. $\Rightarrow [1,\infty)$ 에서 $f(xu) \ne 0$ 이므로 여라수 정리에 의해 x = 9(y)가 $[1,\infty)$ 에서 존재한다.

$$f(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ oluse } 9(\frac{\pi}{4}) = |\text{oluse } 7$$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{|+x^2|} + \frac{(|+x^2|)^2 + 1}{(|+x^2|)^2} + \frac{1}{2x^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(|+x^2|)^2} + \frac{1}{2x^2} \text{ oluse } 7$$

$$f''(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} , f''(1) = |\text{oluse } 7$$

$$f(900) = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(g(x)) g'(x) = 1,$$

$$f''(g(x)) (g'(x))^{2} + f'(g(x)) g''(x) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad [H]$$

$$\Rightarrow 9'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{f'(9(\frac{\pi}{4}))} = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{-1}^{1} +5$$

$$9''(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{f''(9(\frac{\pi}{4}))}{f'(9(\frac{\pi}{4}))} (9'(\frac{\pi}{4}))^{2} = -\frac{f''(1)}{f'(1)} (\frac{4}{\pi})^{2} = -\frac{64}{\pi^{3}} +5$$

채점기준

- 역함수 존재성, 9'(즉), 9"(즉) 각 5점.
- 역 함수 존재성에서 f'(xx)≥0이라고 쓴 경우 점수 없음,

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 0+} (1+x)^{\cot x} = \lim_{x \to 0+} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{x}{\tan x} = e^{1} = e^{-1} + 5$$

If $\lim_{x \to 0+} \log (1+x)^{\cot x}$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{\log (1+x)}{\log (1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0+} \frac{\log (1+x)}{\sec^{2} \times (1+x)} = \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+x} = e^{-1} + \frac{1}{1+x$$

(b).
$$1/m \int \frac{1-cshn}{sinhx} = 1/m \int \frac{-sinhx}{sinhn+xcshn}$$

$$= 1/m \int \frac{-cshn}{2cshn+sinhn} = -\int \int f(0)$$

$$\times \frac{1}{2f_{1}^{2}} dst \frac{df}{df}, \frac{42}{4} \frac{2f_{1}^{2}}{2f_{1}^{2}} \frac{df}{df} \frac{2f_{1}^{2}}{2f_{1}^{2}} \frac{df}{df} \frac{2f_{1}^{2}}{f} + f(0).$$

兴. 皆川 왕(四) 왕 왕 왕 왕 왕 一多,那们经野工好的特色的外 2/212 -3

6. (ay).

[Ist]
$$f(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{de}{1+5+6t^{2}} = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{3}{3eH} - \frac{2}{2eH}de$$
.

$$\frac{3}{1+3t} = 3\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-3e)^{n} \quad (|t| < \frac{1}{3})$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \cdot 3^{nH} \cdot e^{n} \quad (|t| < \frac{1}{2})$$

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次 时号7件是 모두 구하고 鞍27억호 CF지 명은7号우 ─3.

(b). [IST] α_{14} , $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}$ α_{14} , $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}$ α_{14} , $|R_{2}(0,1)| \leq \frac{19}{3} \cdot 0.1^{3} < 7 \cdot 0.1^{3} = \frac{7}{1000}$. $|R_{2}(0,1)| \leq \frac{19}{3} \cdot 0.1 - \frac{5}{2}(0.1)^{2}$. $|R_{3}(0,1)| \leq \frac{19}{3} \cdot 0.1 - \frac{5}{2}(0.1)^{2}$.

· 美国科 国国 到 四是 是 是 是 2年,

※ (주경범위) > 0.1 이 명시되어 있지 않으면 -2.

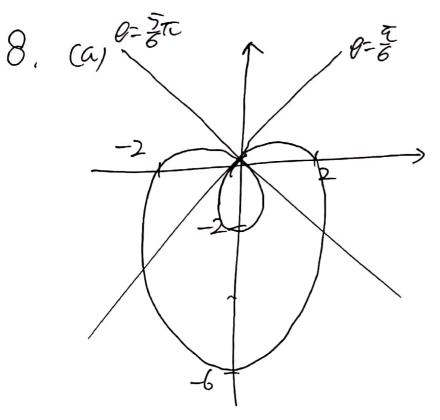
7.
$$\int_{0}^{x} \frac{\sinh t}{t} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \quad (\forall x \in \mathbb{R}).$$

$$R_{2n}(1) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (2n+1)(x+1)}{(2n+1)}$$

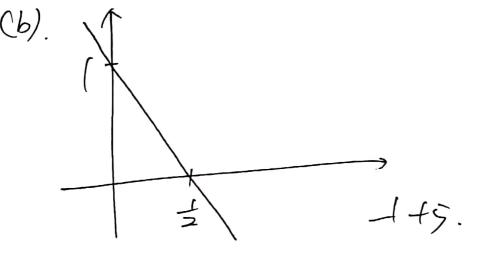
$$\int_{0}^{(2n+1)} (34) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\chi^{2k}}{(2n+1+2k)(2k)!}$$

$$\leq \frac{2h}{\log (2n+1)(2k)!} = \frac{\cosh x}{2n+1} \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}}$$

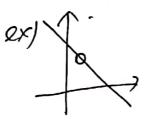
$$|R_{2n}(l)| \leq \frac{\cosh x}{(2n+1)!} < \frac{\cosh l}{(2n+1)!}$$



兴湖 5智, 3型 5智 (部里) 10世 5/



·X arctan(-2)=0 2 强 知明 -2.



는 절 이상 제외하면 이정.

$$Y^{2} = \chi^{2} + Y^{2} = 4l^{2}$$

$$Z^{2} = \frac{3}{4}l^{2}$$

$$-3Y^{2} = 2^{2} - 0$$

二、卫部 引起 {(13, 9, 3) 05052元{(1{(0,0,0)?)

- > 그 28일 여용하여 고장이 전함이 원고나 원정원을 보이고, 이 윤일: 1=3, 7=53 으로 표현해도 인정 ※원정 연급 없으면 -3. ※원정 연급 전환면 -3.