## 〈수락 및 연습 | - 2014 어당학기 - 모바당단 및 캠핑(3)

(5>0) = (5>0).

바랍 1. 구에만 금뉴 칼랑 는대, 금비 는도 ((는데<1) 인 무관등비공수이다.

방법 2. 문제 〈문제 이건 분 문제 더 무렵면 주어 공사 수건

88 3. \lim\(\frac{1}{2541}\)\dot = \lim\(\frac{1}{25410}\) = \frac{1}{65} < 1 0193 \quad \text{P13}. (\text{CAZERS)

 $\frac{1}{e^{s(w+1)+1}} \cdot \frac{e^{s(w+1)}}{1} = \frac{1}{e^{s}} < 1$   $\frac{1}{e^{s(w+1)+1}} \cdot \frac{e^{s(w+1)}}{1} = \frac{1}{e^{s}} < 1$ 

What is the first the control of th

\* \$\$ 59H 对象型的 飞煙 四 gert 2% 路.

\* "고대라 강면의 3건은 나는라지 않으므로 반난" -> O감.

 $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}$ 

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1$ 

\* 9 & 2 m 3 & EAS 2 of (Ed (Ed (Ed) 161) 181) OF EAR -2,

\* 9 & 2 m 3 & EAS 2 of (Ed (Ed) 161) 181) OF EAR -1.

 $+\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{3})$  and  $\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{3})=0$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{3})=0$ .

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < \frac{a_n}{b_n} < 2 \qquad \text{if} \qquad n > 1 \qquad \text{(324 = 25 and cutu)}$$

$$=$$
  $0 < \frac{1}{2}b_n < a_n < 2b_n$ 

(6) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}-1}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$
 &  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty$ 

by (a), 
$$\Sigma(e^{\frac{1}{n}}-1)=\infty$$
 (or re)  
 $\Sigma(1-e^{\frac{1}{n}})=\infty$  (or re)

$$e^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + \cdots > 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$
 $e^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + \cdots > 1 + \frac{1}{n}$ 

3. 
$$Q_{n} = \frac{(-4)^{n} + 3^{n}}{n}$$
 oleh for,  $Q_{n} = \frac{1}{n+2} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{(-4)^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}}{(-4)^{n} + 3^{n}} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \left| \frac{-4 + 3(-\frac{3}{4})^{n}}{1 + (-\frac{3}{4})^{n}} \right| = 4$ 
ole for form  $Q_{n} = \frac{1}{4}$ .

That  $|Q_{n} - 2| < \frac{1}{4} \iff \frac{1}{4} < q < \frac{q}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ the form } \frac{1}{1 + (-\frac{3}{4})^{n}} > \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{1+(-\frac{3}{4})^{n}} > \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{1+(-\frac{3}{4})^{n}} > \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{1+(-\frac{3}{4})^{n}} > \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{1+(-\frac{3}{4})^{n}} > \frac{1}{1+(-\frac{3}{4$ 

THH 分散 入의 出作 具人又全型 OTCL.

4. 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x + tan x - 1) \qquad \left(-\frac{\lambda}{2} (x < \frac{\lambda}{2})\right)$$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{3} sec^{2}x tan x$$

$$f(\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow g(\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$g'(\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{f'(g(\frac{1}{4}))} = \frac{1}{f'(\frac{2}{4})} = \frac{2}{3} \int SN \left(88N4 + \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$g''(\frac{1}{4}) = -\frac{f''(g(\frac{1}{4}))}{\left(f'(g(\frac{1}{4}))\right)^3} = -\frac{f''(\frac{3}{4})}{\left(f'(\frac{3}{4})\right)^3} = -\frac{\frac{4}{2}}{\frac{21}{23}} = -\frac{4x^2}{21}$$

$$5. \quad \int_{R_0}^{\infty} 2^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \quad |x| < 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \chi^{2N} = \frac{1}{1-\chi^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-\chi} + \frac{1}{1+\chi} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \cdot x^{2n+1} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{N=0}^{d} \frac{1}{2N+1} \cdot Z^{2N} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \frac{1+2}{1-2} \cdot \dots \cdot (x)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{5^{2n}} = \frac$$

$$\times$$
 (arotanh  $\chi$ ) =  $\frac{1}{1-\chi^2}$  gize original gize 5 arotanh  $\frac{1}{5}$  2 ME FLOT.

#6. (a)

$$f(a) = \frac{x}{(1+x)(1-x^2)} = \frac{a(x+1)^2 + b(1-x)(1+x) + c(1-x)}{(1-x)(1+x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{ax^2 + 2ax + a + b - bx^2 + c - cx}{(1-x)(1+x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $\alpha=b$ ,  $2a-c=1$ ,  $a+b+c=0$ .

$$A = b = \frac{1}{4}$$
,  $C = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} 57d$ 

(b) 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$
  

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{2}{n=0} x^n + \frac{1}{4} \frac{2}{n=0} (-x)^n - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{n=1} \frac{2}{n(-x)^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{\int_{(2014)}^{(2014)}}{2014!} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2015 = -100$$

关学好饭。

#1). (a) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f(x)g(x) - Inf(x) Tng(x)}{x^n}$$

$$= \lim_{\infty \to \infty} \frac{\int (\alpha)^{8} g(\alpha) - Tng(\alpha)^{2} + \int f(\alpha) - Tnf(\alpha)^{2} Tnf(\alpha)}{\chi^{n}}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1+4x^2} = 1-4x^2 + 16x^4 - \dots, |x|<1/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos \alpha}{1+4\alpha^2} = 1 - \frac{9}{2}\alpha^2 + o(\alpha^3)$$

$$1-\frac{9}{2}x^2$$
 $1076$ 

$$\#8. \int 9.45 = 3\sqrt{1.05}$$

$$\int 1+\chi = \frac{\infty}{N=0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \chi^{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\chi - \frac{1}{8}\chi^{2} + \frac{1}{16}\chi^{3} - \cdots , |\chi| < 1.$$

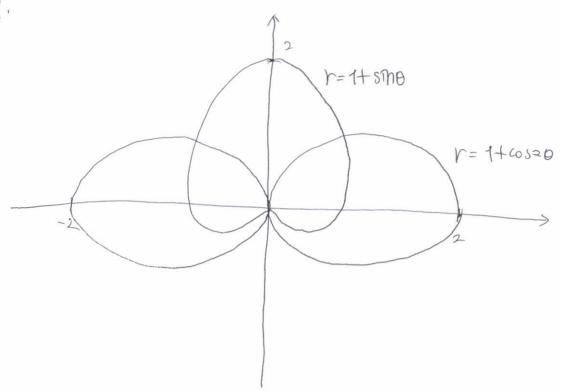
$$\Rightarrow \int_{1.05} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.05 - \frac{1}{8} \cdot 0.05^2 + \frac{1}{16} \cdot 0.05^3 - \dots$$

$$= 3 + \frac{3}{40} - \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{400} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{4}{8}$$
 -  $\frac{3}{400}$  =  $\frac{3}{3200}$  <  $\frac{1}{7000}$   $0/23$ 

$$2/1 = 3 = 3.015.1$$
ct.

#9.



$$1 + \cos 2\theta = 1 + \sin \theta$$
  $\iff$   $2 \sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta - 1$   
=  $(2 \sin \theta - 1)(\sin \theta + 1) = 0$ 

$$SM\theta = -1 \Rightarrow \gamma = 0$$

$$SMO = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (r,0) = (\frac{3}{2},\frac{7}{6}), (\frac{3}{2},\frac{5\pi}{6\pi})$$

\* 工州至 35 与对例。

\* 包括 型型新型 五进补进 0对。

#10.

$$P = (53, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}) = (\frac{56}{2}, \frac{56}{2}, 0)$$

$$Q = (2, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}) = (\frac{56}{2}, \frac{56}{2}, 1)$$

$$10\%$$

$$\frac{1}{2000} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$