

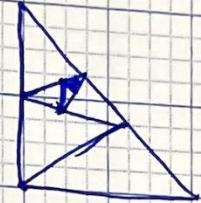
$\int (\ln x)^n dx$

$$x^{x^x^8} = 8$$

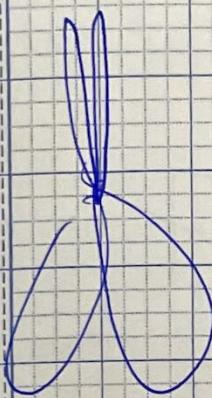
$$(x^{x^x^8})^{x^x^8} = 8^{x^8}$$

~~$$(x^{x^x^8})^{x^x^8} = 8^{x^8}$$~~

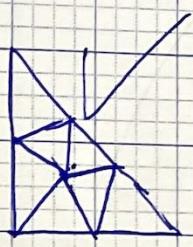
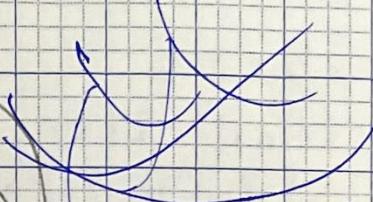
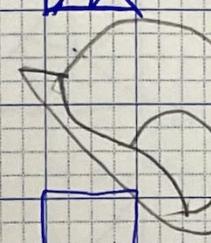
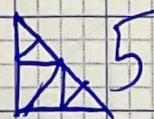
$$(x^{x^x^8})^{x^x^8} = 8^{x^8}$$



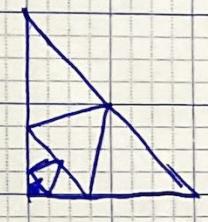
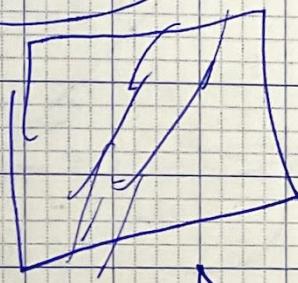
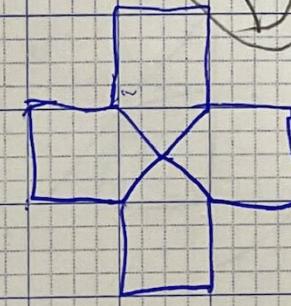
5.



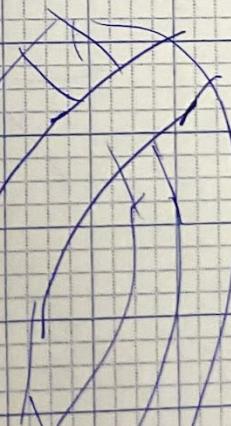
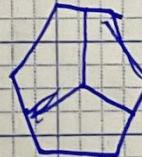
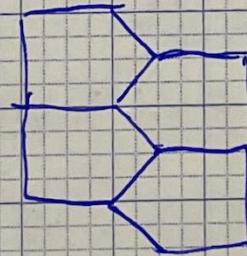
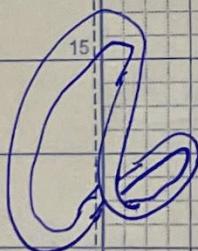
~~$$(x^{x^x^8})^{x^x^8} = 8^{x^8}$$~~



10.

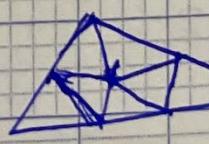
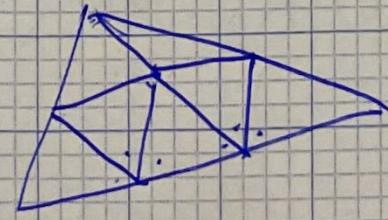


15.



67

20.



$$G(n) = n! \left(\frac{(\ln x)^n}{n!} - \frac{(\ln x)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \dots \right)$$

$$G(n) = (\ln x)^n - n(\ln x)^{n-1} + n(n-1)(\ln x)^{n-2} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} n!$$

$$\int G(n) dx = \int (\ln x)^n dx$$

$$1 \cdot 2 = PH$$

$$3 \cdot 4 = AV$$

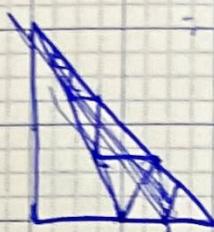
$$5 \cdot 6 = LA$$

$$7 \cdot 8 = KC$$

$$G(n) = \frac{F(n)}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} + C$$

5



$$= x(\ln x)^n - \int x(\ln x)^{n-1} dx$$

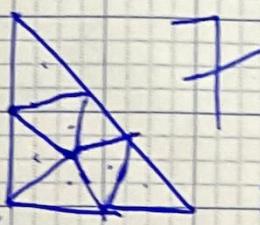
~~$$E(n) = x(\ln x)^n - n \int x(\ln x)^{n-1} dx$$~~

~~scribble~~

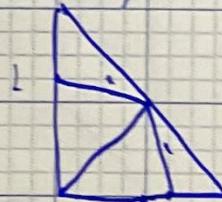
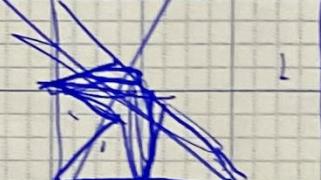
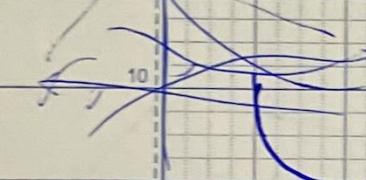
$$F(n) = x(\ln x)^n - n F(n-1)$$

$$F(1) = x \ln x - x$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(2) &= x(\ln x)^2 - 2 \int x \ln x - x \\ &= x(\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x \\ &= x((\ln x - 1)^2 + x) \end{aligned}$$

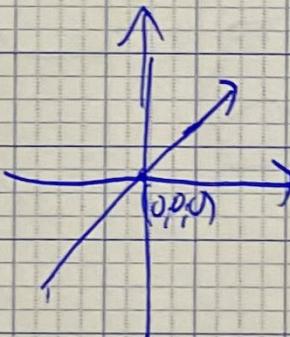


~~scribble~~



$$G(n+1) = x(\ln x)^{n+1} - (n+1) G(n)$$

$$\int (\ln x)^n dx$$



$$\begin{aligned} F(3) &= x(\ln x)^3 - 3 \int x(\ln x)^2 - 6 \int x(\ln x) - 6x \\ &= x((\ln x - 1)^3 + 3(\ln x - 5)) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{(\ln x)^n}{x}$$

15

$$P((0,0,0) \rightarrow (0,0,0))$$

$$= 6 P((1,0,0) \rightarrow (0,0,0)) \quad \sqrt{-\frac{(\ln x)^{n+1}}{n+1}}$$

$$F(n+1) = x$$

$$= 6 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \dots + \dots \right)$$

$$W = x$$

$$F(n) + \frac{x(\ln x)^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} F(n+1)$$

$$F(n) = \frac{x(\ln x)^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \int x(\ln x)^{n+1} dx$$

$$F(n+1) = x(\ln x)^{n+1} - (n+1) F(n)$$

$$x^2 = A$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) = A-1$$

$$x = 1 + \frac{A-1}{1+x}$$

$$\sqrt{A} \approx 1 + \frac{A-1}{2 + \frac{A-1}{2 + \frac{A-1}{2 + \dots}}}$$

$$x^2 = A$$

$$(x-B)(x+B) = A - B^2$$

$$\sqrt{A} \approx B + \frac{A - B^2}{2B + \frac{A - B^2}{2B + \frac{A - B^2}{2B + \dots}}}$$

$$\sqrt{A} \approx B + \frac{A - B^2}{2B + \frac{A - B^2}{2B + \dots}}$$

$$B = 3$$

$$A = 16$$

$$7 = 6 + \frac{1}{7}$$

$$= 6 + \frac{7}{6 + \frac{7}{7}} = 6 + \frac{7}{6 + \frac{7}{6 + \frac{7}{6 + \dots}}}$$

$$= 6 + \frac{7}{6 + \frac{7}{6 + \frac{7}{6 + \frac{7}{6 + \dots}}}}$$

$$G(n) = n$$

~~Summe der Ziffern~~
Summe der Ziffern

$$\frac{1}{x^2}$$

5

~~Summe der Ziffern~~

10

$$67 = A + \frac{B}{A+B}$$

~~G(n)~~

$$67 = A + \frac{B}{67}$$

$$(67 - \frac{67}{99}) = A(67 - \frac{67}{99}) + B$$

$$67^2 = A \cdot 67 + B$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ \times 67 \\ \hline 392 \\ 342 \end{array}$$

$$67$$

F

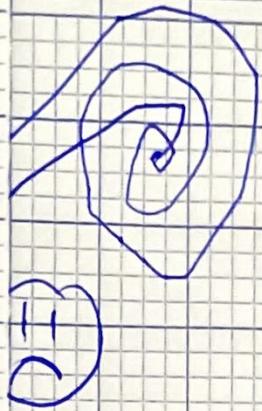
20

$$67^2 = 56 + 705 + 6 \cdot 67 + 56 - 61 + 305$$

$$420^2 = 397 \cdot 420 + 9660$$

$$x \neq -23$$

x.



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

$$56 + \frac{737}{x} \quad x \neq -11$$

$$53 + \frac{938}{x} \quad x \neq -14$$

~~$$56 + \frac{737}{53 + \frac{938}{x}}$$~~

~~$$x \neq -14, -792452$$~~

$$x \neq \frac{-784}{53}$$

$$53 + \frac{938}{56 + \frac{737}{x}} \quad x \neq \frac{-563}{56}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(\sqrt{5}) &= 1 + \sqrt{5} \\ D(\sqrt{5}) &= 1 - \sqrt{5} \\ S + D(\sqrt{5}) &= 10\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$S + iD(45-i)$$

~~$$S + iD(45-i)$$~~

$$G(r) = n$$

~~G(r)~~
~~G(r)~~

$$r + \frac{B}{Ar^5} = x$$

$$10^9 + 7$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$x = A + \frac{B}{x}$$

$$\frac{247}{365} \approx 67,67\%$$

$$x^2 = Ax + B$$

$$6 \cdot 7$$

~~$$A + B/x = x$$~~

~~$$A6 + 1^6 = 6x$$~~

$$G(n)$$

~~$$A + B/x = x$$~~

$$y + 2x = x$$

$$x + x$$

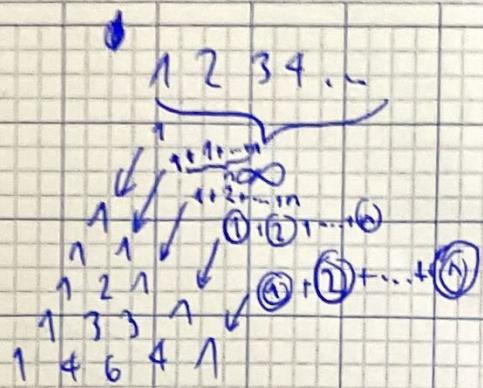
$$666$$

F

20

$$\frac{\frac{x+x}{2} + \frac{x+x}{2}}{2}$$

$$= X$$



$$\frac{x+x}{2} = X$$

67

$$(x-67)(x-2)$$

$$x^2 - 69x + 420 = 286$$

$$f_1(x) = \frac{x}{2}$$

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

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow \frac{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2}}{2}$$

∞

$$f_n(x) = f_1(x)$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2}}{2}$$

X

$$\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3!}$$

$$1 + (1+2) + (1+2+3) + \dots + (1+2+3+\dots+n)$$

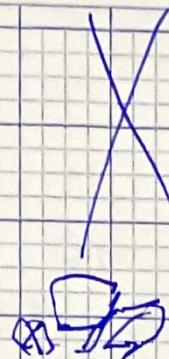
$$\frac{1 \cdot 2}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} + \dots + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

1+2

2

$$f_1(x) = \frac{x}{2} \quad f_2(x) = \frac{x}{2}$$

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



$$x^2 = 2$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 1$$

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

$$x-1 = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$x = 1 + \frac{1}{1+x}$$

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

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

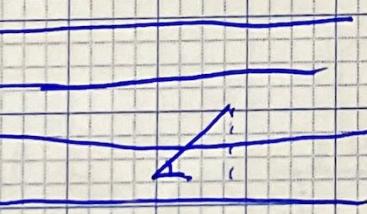
$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \dots + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \dots$$

$$\frac{x}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = x$$

$$x^2 + 42 = 6x^2$$

15

20



1 2 3 4 5



A

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin \theta}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\cos \theta}{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{④} \\ \begin{array}{ccccc} & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ & 1 & \rightarrow 0 \\ \cancel{2} & \cancel{-3} & \cancel{2} & \rightarrow \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0$$

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

2, 1 3 3 2 1

$$4 \rightarrow 26 \rightarrow 41 \rightarrow 60$$

↓ ↓ ↓

2^2 $2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2$ $2 \cdot 4^2 + 2 \cdot 4 + 1$ $2 \cdot 5^2 + 2 \cdot 5$

$$a_1 = 2, 1$$

$$a_2 = \dots$$

$$a_n = 1 + \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow 1 \leftarrow 2 \\ \cancel{a_3} = 1 + \frac{a_2}{a_1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \cancel{-1} \\ \cancel{a_4} = 1 + \frac{a_3}{1 + \frac{a_2}{a_1}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x+y \geq 1 \quad \checkmark \\ \cancel{x} + \frac{y}{x+1} \geq \frac{2}{2+1} \\ \cancel{2xy + x^2y + x^2} \geq \frac{2}{2+1} \\ \cancel{\frac{1+x+y}{x+1+y+1}} \leq \frac{1}{2+1} \\ \cancel{x+y+1} \geq \frac{1}{2+1} \end{array}$$

$$6 \neq$$

$$a_3 = 1 + \frac{a_2}{1 + \frac{a_1}{1 + \frac{a_0}{a_2}}}$$

$$-1 \leq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{-2} \leq$$

20

$$A - \frac{\beta}{6^2} = 69$$

$$A = \frac{\beta}{6^2} = 67$$

$$x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - xz - yz + z^2 = 2$$

✓

$$67A - \beta = 67 \cdot 69$$

$$69A - \beta = 67 \cdot 69$$

✗

$$A = 0 \quad \beta = -67 \cdot 69$$

$$f(67) = 69$$

$$f(69) = 67$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow 67; 69$$

$$102 + \left\lfloor \frac{(x-1)}{2} + 1 \right\rfloor$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(x-1)}{2} + 1$$

$$-67$$

$$69$$

$$-68$$

$$2-x$$



$$f(x-1)$$

$$x^2 - y^2$$

$$f(x) = -xy$$

$$f(-x) = x$$

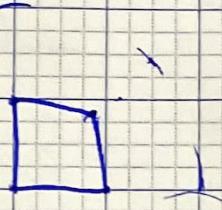
$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 1}$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow a_1 - a$$

5

$$-\frac{x}{|x|} - \frac{xy}{2}$$

$$\cancel{x \cdot x \cdot (x \cdot (x \cdot x + x) + x \cdot (x \cdot (x \cdot x + x + x) + x \cdot x))}$$



68

34

8

$$(x+1)$$

$$(x+1) \left(\frac{-3^4}{1x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 1$$

$$\cancel{x^3 + x^2 + x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2} \\ \cancel{x^3 + x^2} \quad \cancel{x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2} \\ \cancel{x^3 + 2x^2} + 2x$$

$$\cancel{x \cdot x \cdot (x \cdot (x \cdot x + x) + x \cdot (x \cdot (x \cdot x + x + x) + x \cdot x))} = x^6 \cdot x^2 \cdot 3^4$$

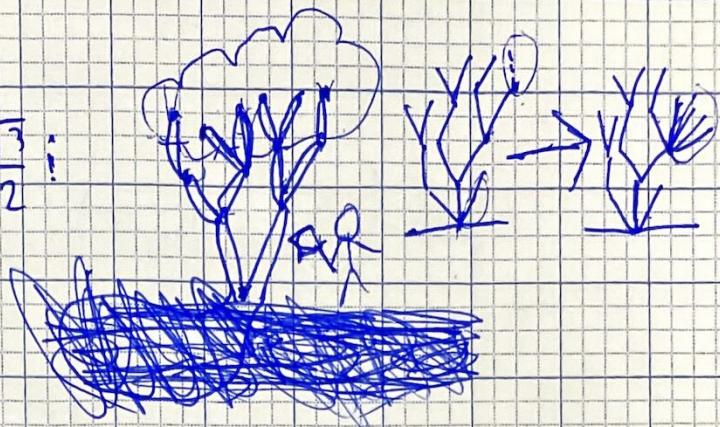
17
n { .. }

20

$$\frac{x}{x_m} = Y$$

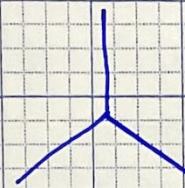
$$x = \frac{Y}{Y+1}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{-1}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

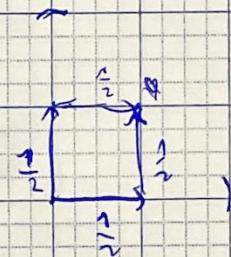


$$x(1-x) = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{1+Y}$$



61; 67; 69; 420



15

$61 + 67i$

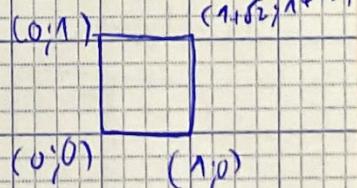
$-69 - 420i$

~~58~~

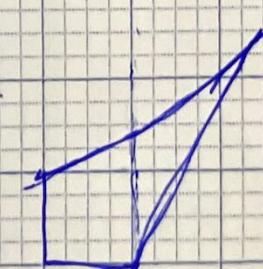
$-4 - 393i$

~~$-4 - \frac{393}{2}i$~~

$65 + 243,5i$



$-4 - 176,5i$



20

$$61 \rightarrow 67 \rightarrow 69 \rightarrow 420$$

$$f(n) = c_1 + c_2 n^k$$

$$a - nf(n-1) = a - nc_1$$

$$f(n) = a - nf(n-1)$$

$$f(0) = b$$

~~$$62 \frac{x}{1} - 365$$~~

~~$$\frac{67}{|x-61|+1}$$~~

~~$$f(n) = * c_1 x^n + c_2 y^n$$~~

~~$$a - nf(n-1) = a - nc_1 x^{n-1} - nc_2 y^{n-1}$$~~

$$f_n(x) = x(\ln x)^n - nf_{n-1}(x)$$

~~$$\frac{67}{|x-61|+1}$$~~

~~$$\frac{61|x-67|}{1+|x-620|} + \frac{67|x-64|}{1+|x-67|} + \frac{69|x-420|}{1+|x-69|} + \frac{420|x-61|}{1+|x-69|}$$~~

$$f(n) = 3 + f(n-1); f(0) = 0$$

~~$$f(n) = 3n + C$$~~

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = 3n + C$$

$$C = \sum_{k=1}^n 3 + C$$

$$\int (\ln x)^n dx$$

$$f(1) = \cancel{C_1}$$

$$f(n) = 1 + n f(n-1)$$

$$6^1 \quad 6^2 \quad 6^3$$

$$420 \quad \cancel{6^4}$$

$$\cancel{f(n)} =$$

$$f(n) = k \cdot g(n)$$

$$g(n) = n g(n-1)$$

$$f(n-1) = k + 10 g(n-1)$$

$$x(\ln x)^n - n \int (\ln x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$\int (\ln x)^n dx = x(\ln x)^n - n \int (\ln x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$f_n(x) = x(\ln x)^n - n f_{n-1}(x)$$

$$f_0(x) = x + C$$

$$(x=67)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-67}{2}, 69 \right)$$

$$f(n) = n f(n-1)$$

$$\int \frac{(\ln x)^n}{x} dx = \frac{(\ln x)^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$f(n) = g(n)^n \quad \cancel{68x}$$

$$f(n) = n g(n-1)^{n-1}$$

$$64 \leq x \leq 68$$

$$\cancel{n g(n-1) = g(n)}$$

$$f(n) = n!$$

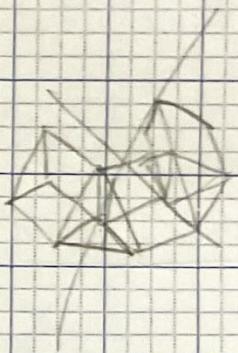
$$\cancel{(64-x+1)(64-x+1)(64-x+1)(64-x+1)}$$

$$f(n) = \prod_{k=1}^n k \cdot e$$

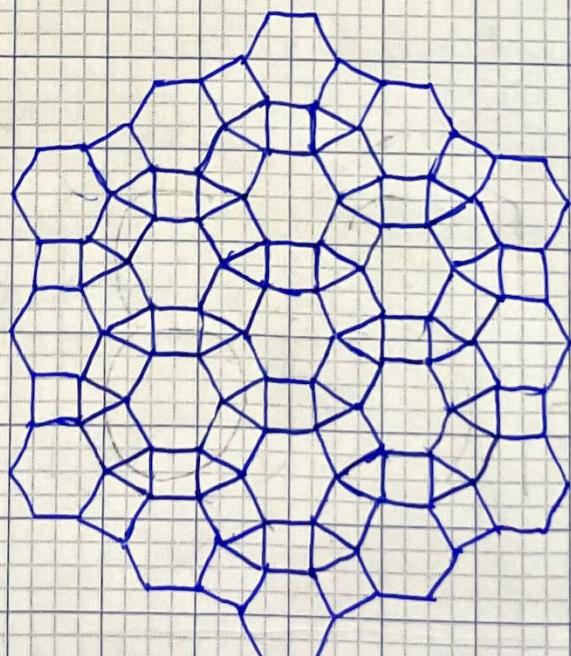
$$\ln f(n) = \ln n + \ln f(n-1)$$

$$\left(\frac{x-67}{2}, 69 \right) \left(\frac{64-x+1}{10^{-99}} \frac{64-x+1}{10^{-99}} \right) \left(\frac{68+|x-68|}{10^{-99}} \frac{68+|x-68|}{10^{-99}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{x-67}{2} + 69 \right) \left(\frac{64-x+|64-x|}{10^{-99} + |64-x+164-x|} \right) \left(\frac{x-68+|x-68|}{10^{-99} + |64-x+164-x|} \right) \\
 & + \left(\frac{x-69}{2} + 420 \right) \left(\frac{61}{67} \right) \left(\frac{420}{69} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{x-61}{2} + 67 \right) \left(\frac{64-x+|64-x|}{10^{-99} + |64-x+164-x|} \right) \\
 & + \left(\frac{x-67}{2} + 69 \right) \left(1 - \frac{64-x+|64-x|}{10^{-99} + |64-x+164-x|} \right) \left(\frac{69-x+|68-x|}{10^{-99} + |68-x+168-x|} \right) \\
 & + \left(\frac{x-69}{2} + 420 \right) \left(1 - \frac{68-x+|68-x|}{10^{-99} + |68-x+168-x|} \right) \left(\frac{244.5-x+|244.5-x|}{10^{-99} + |244.5-x+1244.5-x|} \right) \\
 & + \left(\frac{x-420}{2} + 61 \right) \left(1 - \frac{244.5-x+|244.5-x|}{10^{-99} + |244.5-x+1244.5-x|} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



15

20

$$x = x + 1$$

$$x + 1 = 1$$

$$\int (x \ln x)^n dx$$

J

g 7 7 9
a 6 6 7 6 9

more imum

-168n⁻¹ unG

n

a d

s s

CHIM
INIZ

i

S A H U R

hi

10

pan
uod

S A H D S

H

z
m

b u n a n i p ~~u n p a n z i~~

hi

z

15

?

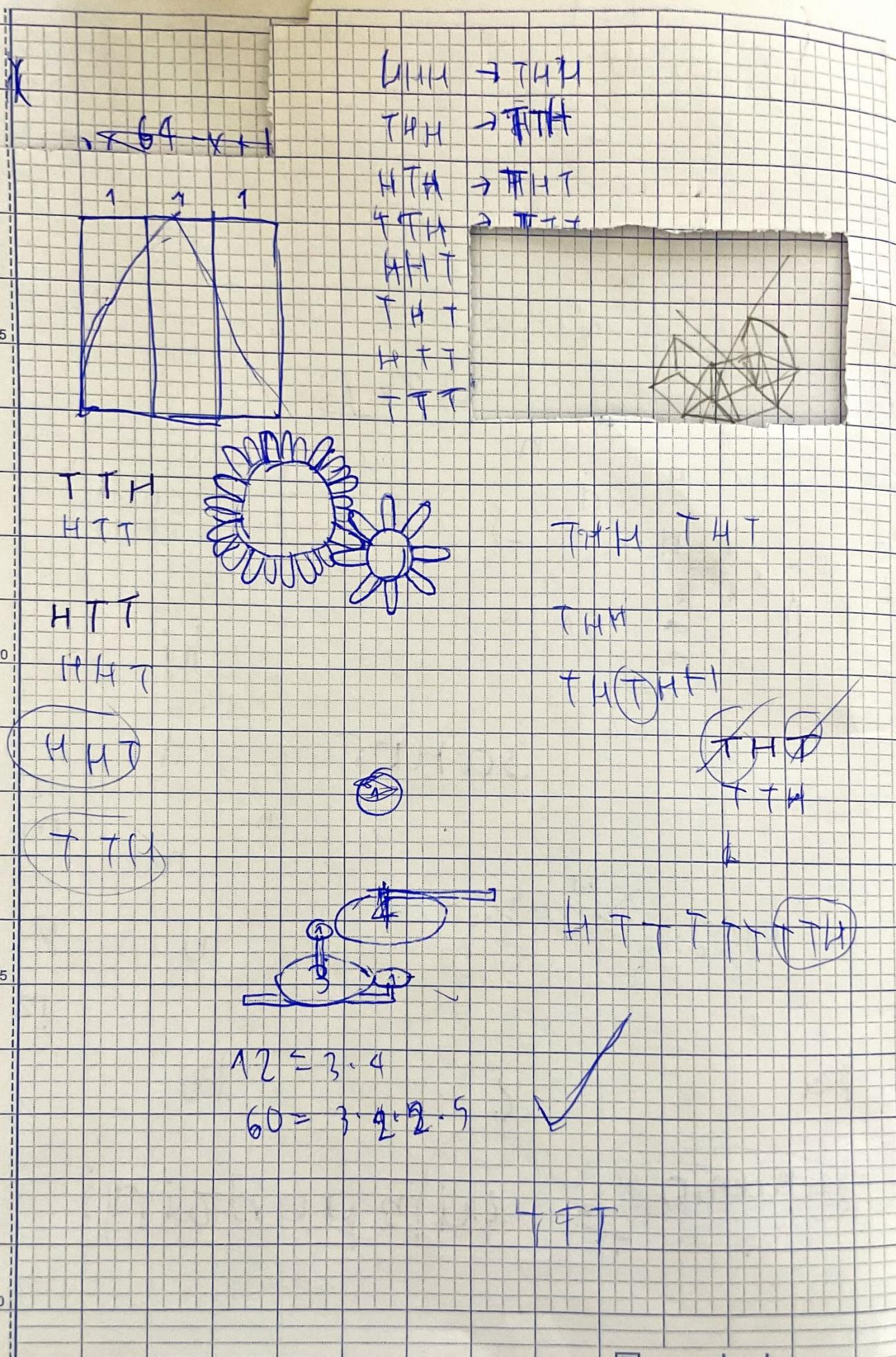
be

m

ba

ba n a n i p ? hi m p a n z i

20



$$\cancel{x^2} - 3 = (* - 5^9)^2$$

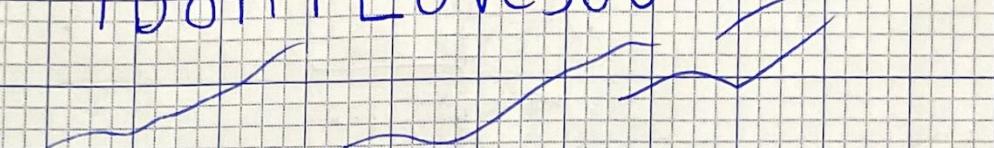
$$x^2 - 119x + 3481$$

$$x^2 - 119x + 3481 \quad 6 \quad 67 \quad 69$$

~~168n~~

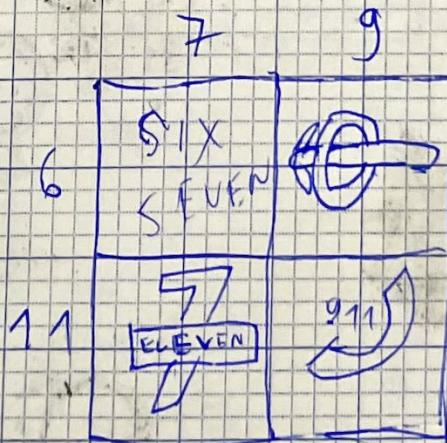
11 711 911

~~-168n + 28\sqrt{e980}~~



$$\cancel{\sqrt{x^2 - 3}} + 5^9$$

~~\cancel{168n}~~



$HHH \rightarrow THH$

87,5%¹⁰

$HHT \rightarrow TTH$

75%

$HTH \rightarrow HHT$

66,66%

$HTT \rightarrow HHT$

66,66%

$TMH \rightarrow TTH$

66,66%

$THt \rightarrow TTH$

66,66%

$tTH \rightarrow HTT$

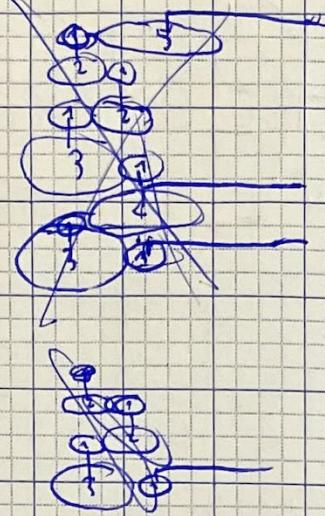
75%

$tTT \rightarrow HTT$

97,5%

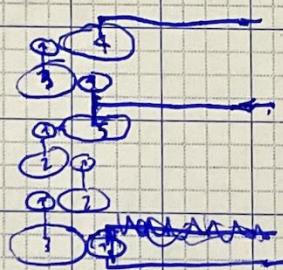
$H+H$

5



50%
70% + 30%

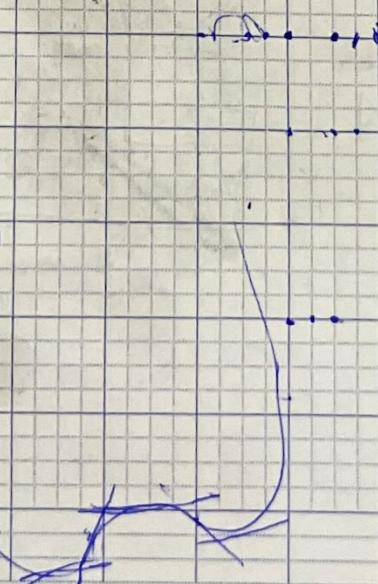
10



15

1	1	
0	0	
0	0	
1	0	1
1	1	0
0	1	1

20



$$x^4 + Ax^2 + B = 0$$

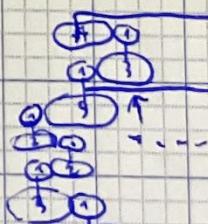
$$\cancel{x^4 + Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0}$$

$$\cancel{x^4 + Ax^2 + B = 0}$$

$$(x + \cancel{A})^4 = x^4 + \cancel{A}x^4$$

$$\cancel{A}x^4 + \cancel{A}x^2 \cancel{A}x +$$

$$+ 2XY(2X^2 \cancel{A} + 3X \cancel{A} + 2Y^2)$$



$$((x + \cancel{A})^2 + 2)^2$$

H TH
H HT

TTT

HTT

HHW₂

44

14

T

$P(HH\tau)$

$$= P(HH) + P(HT)P$$

$$= 25^{\circ} \text{C} + 75^{\circ} \text{C} P(\text{MHT})$$

- 250 + 15

$$y^4 = x^4 + y^4 + 2xy^3$$

$$-x^4 = x^4 + x^4 + \{ \times (2z^2 - x^4) \}$$

$$x^4 + x^2(-2y) + x(4y)$$

(二) 2018年1月1日，甲公司以银行存款100万元购入乙公司股票，将其划分为可供出售金融资产。至2018年12月31日，该股票的公允价值为120万元。

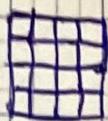
$$= 25\% + \frac{5}{8} p(\dots HHT) =$$

$$\frac{3}{8} P(M \cap T) = \frac{15}{4}$$

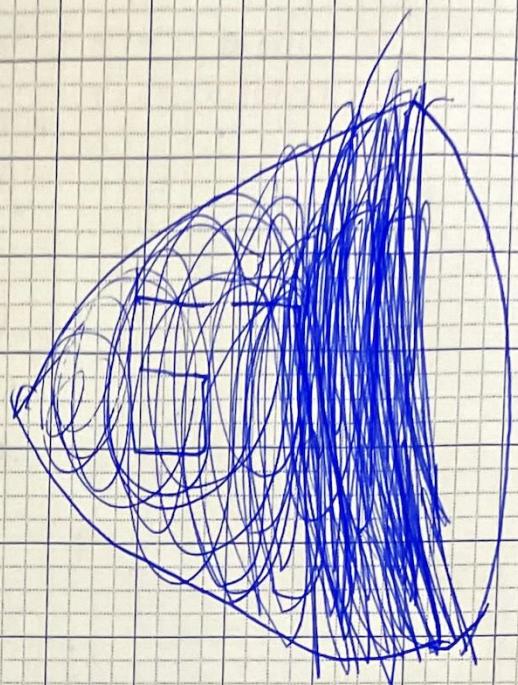
$$\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{7} x = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$Y = \frac{2}{3} X$$



1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0
0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1
1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0
1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1
0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1
0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1
1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1
0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0
1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0



H T T

G G

T H

T H

GO

H T H T T T H

20 20
9 9
6 6
5 5

50	49
29	25
10	15
6	9
9	1

$$= x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^7 + x^8 + x^9 + x^{10} + \dots$$

$$= x + x^3 + x^5 + x^7 + x^9 + x^{11} + \dots$$

$$x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^7 + x^8 + \dots$$

$$x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$$

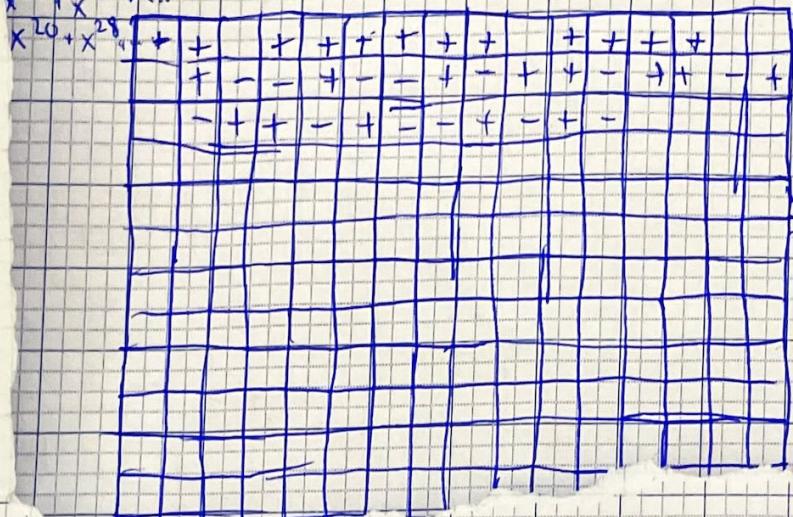
$$\sum x^{2n+1}$$

$$\sum x^{4n+2}$$

$$\sum x^{8n+4}$$

$$\dots$$

$$S(x) = \frac{x}{1-x} - \frac{x^3}{1-x^2} - \frac{x^6}{1-x^4} - \frac{x^{12}}{1-x^8} - \dots$$

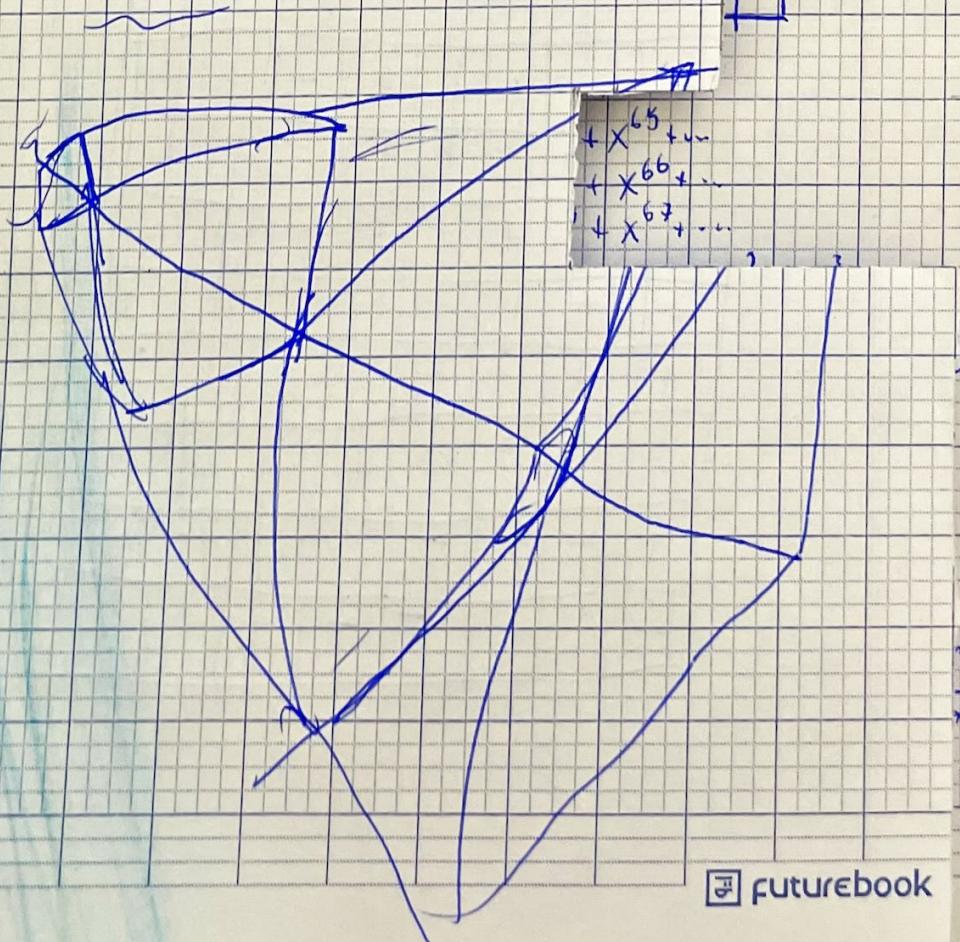


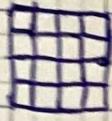
↙

$$+ x^{65} + \dots$$

$$+ x^{66} + \dots$$

$$+ x^{67} + \dots$$





1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0
0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1
1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0
1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1
0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1
0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
→ → → → 1 0 0

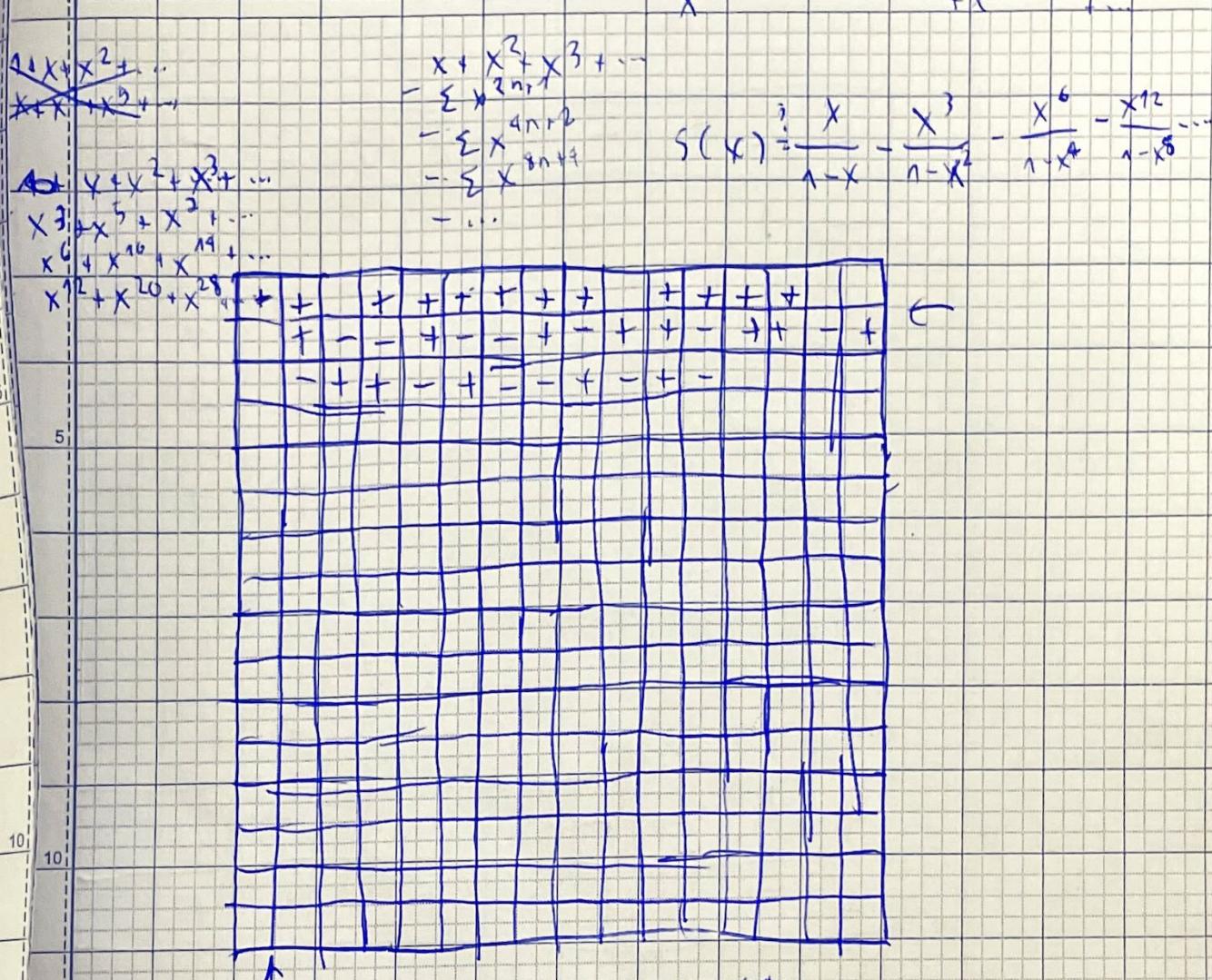


0 0
1 1

+	+	+	-	+	+
-	-	+	+	-	+
-	+	-	+	-	+
-	-	+	-	+	-
+	+	-	-	+	-
-	+	-	-	+	-
-	+	-	-	+	-
-	+	-	-	+	-
-	+	-	-	+	-
-	+	-	-	+	-

$$-\cancel{x+x^2+x^3+x^4+x^5+x^6+x^7+x^8+x^9+x^{10}+x^{11}+\dots}$$

$$-\cancel{x^3+x^5+x^7+x^9+x^{11}+\dots}$$



$$S(x) = x + x^2 + x^4 + x^8 + x^{16} + x^{32} + x^{64} + \dots$$

$$xS(x) = x^2 + x^3 + x^5 + x^9 + x^{17} + x^{33} + x^{65} + \dots$$

$$x^2S(x) = x^3 + x^4 + x^6 + x^{10} + x^{18} + x^{34} + x^{66} + \dots$$

$$x^3S(x) = x^4 + x^5 + x^7 + x^{11} + x^{19} + x^{35} + x^{67} + \dots$$

$$(1+x^2-x^3)S(x) \stackrel{?}{=} x + x^4 - x^5 + x^6 - x^7 + \dots = c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x=2 \\ 0 & x \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

$0 \leq x < 1$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f(i) = f(2)$$

$$-\cancel{x+x^2+x^3+x^4+x^5+\dots} = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$-\cancel{x^3+x^6+x^9+x^{12}+\dots} = \frac{x^3}{1-x^3}$$

$$-\cancel{x^5+x^{10}+\dots} = \frac{x^5}{1-x^5}$$

$$S(x) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{x}{1-x} - \frac{x^3}{1-x^3} - \frac{x^5}{1-x^5} - \frac{x^7}{1-x^7} - \frac{x^{11}}{1-x^{11}} - \frac{x^{13}}{1-x^{13}}$$

+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	*	-
-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
+	-	+	+	+	⑦	+	-	+	-
-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	=
-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	=

$0 \leq x < 1$

$$\left(\left(x^x \right)^{x^x} \right)^{(x^x)} = x^{x^{x+x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \dots \\ & - 3 \ 6 \ 12 \ 24 \dots \\ & - 5 \ 10 \ 20 \ 40 \dots \\ & - 7 \ 14 \ 28 \ 56 \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$S(x) := \frac{x}{1-x} - S(x^3) - S(x^5) - S(x^7) \dots$$

$$\left(x^{x^{x+1}} \right)^{x^{x+1}} = x^{x^{x+1}(x+1)}$$

$$S(x) + S(x^3) + S(x^5) + S(x^7) \dots$$

$$x^x \cdot x^{x+1}(x+1)$$

$$S(x) - S(x^2) \stackrel{?}{=} x$$

$$x^x \cdot x^{x+2} + x^{x+1}$$

~~(P)~~

$$\sqrt{\frac{\infty - 1}{2}}$$

1	9	16	
2	3	8	15
6	7	14	
10	11	12	13

(C) n--

$$\sqrt{\frac{90 - 1}{2}}$$

6 \nearrow
~~(P)~~

1	4	9	16
1	2	5	10

\checkmark $\sqrt{0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 5}$

(C)

~~(P)~~

$$\sqrt{\frac{\infty - 1}{2}} - \frac{\infty - 1}{2}$$

10 $\approx \infty$

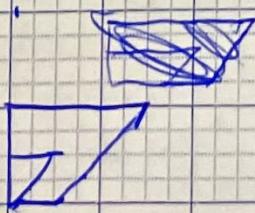
$\approx \infty (10 \sqrt{\frac{\infty - 1}{2}})$

++

~~(P)~~
2 $\approx \infty$

(C) \approx

1	2	3	4
2	4	6	7



$$x^2 + 1 = \frac{2}{x^2} + 2$$

$$x^4 - x^2 - 2 = 0 \quad x = \sqrt{2}$$

2 ∞ ∞

$$x = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{0}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}$$

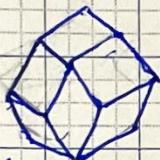
$$x^2 + 1 = \frac{5}{x^2} + 5$$

$$x^4 - 4x^2 - 5 = 0 \\ (x^2 - 2)^2 = 9$$

5

$$\infty = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$x \neq 0, x \neq \infty$$



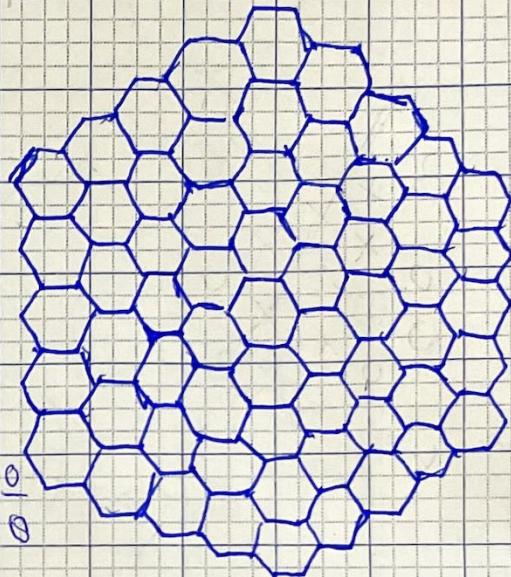
rhombic
dodecahedron

∞

$$\frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$\infty = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$\infty + x = \frac{1}{0} + \frac{x}{1} =$$



10

$$\frac{A}{B} + \frac{C}{D} = \frac{AD + BC}{BD}$$

15

$$\frac{A}{B} + \frac{C}{D} = \frac{AC}{BD}$$

$$0x = 0(x \neq \infty)$$

$$\frac{A}{B} x - \frac{Ax}{B} = \frac{A}{Bx} (x \neq 0, x \neq \infty)$$

20

$$\frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$x = \frac{x}{1} (x \neq \infty)$$

$$x^2 = n$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{n-1}$$

$$(x - \sqrt{n-1})(x + \sqrt{n-1}) = n-1$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) = n-1$$

$$x = \sqrt{n-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$

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

$$\tilde{\infty} + x = \frac{1}{0} + \frac{x}{1} = \frac{1+x}{0} = \frac{1}{0} = \tilde{\infty} \quad (x \neq \tilde{\infty})$$

~~$$\tilde{\infty} x + \frac{0}{1} x =$$~~

$$\tilde{\infty} x = \frac{1}{0} \frac{x}{1} = \left(\frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{1} \right) x = \frac{1}{0} = \tilde{\infty} \quad (x \neq \tilde{\infty}, x \neq 0)$$

$$\tilde{\infty}^2 = \frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{0} = \tilde{\infty}$$

$$\tilde{\infty} \pm \tilde{\infty} = \frac{1}{0} \pm \frac{1}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$



$$x^2 = \tilde{\infty}$$

$$\sqrt{67} = 8 + \frac{1}{\frac{8+\sqrt{67}}{8-\sqrt{67}}}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \dots}} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2 + \dots}}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{0} \quad x \neq 0$$

~~$$x = \tilde{\infty}$$~~ ✓

$$x = \tilde{\infty} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{67}-8} \quad \frac{\sqrt{67}+8}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$\sqrt{\tilde{\infty}} = \tilde{\infty}$$

$$\sqrt{67} = 8 + \frac{1}{8 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{67}-7}}$$

$$\alpha \beta = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

$$1 + \infty + \frac{\infty^2}{2} + \frac{\infty^3}{6} + \dots$$

~~$$\frac{\sqrt{67}+7}{6}$$~~

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{67}+7}$$

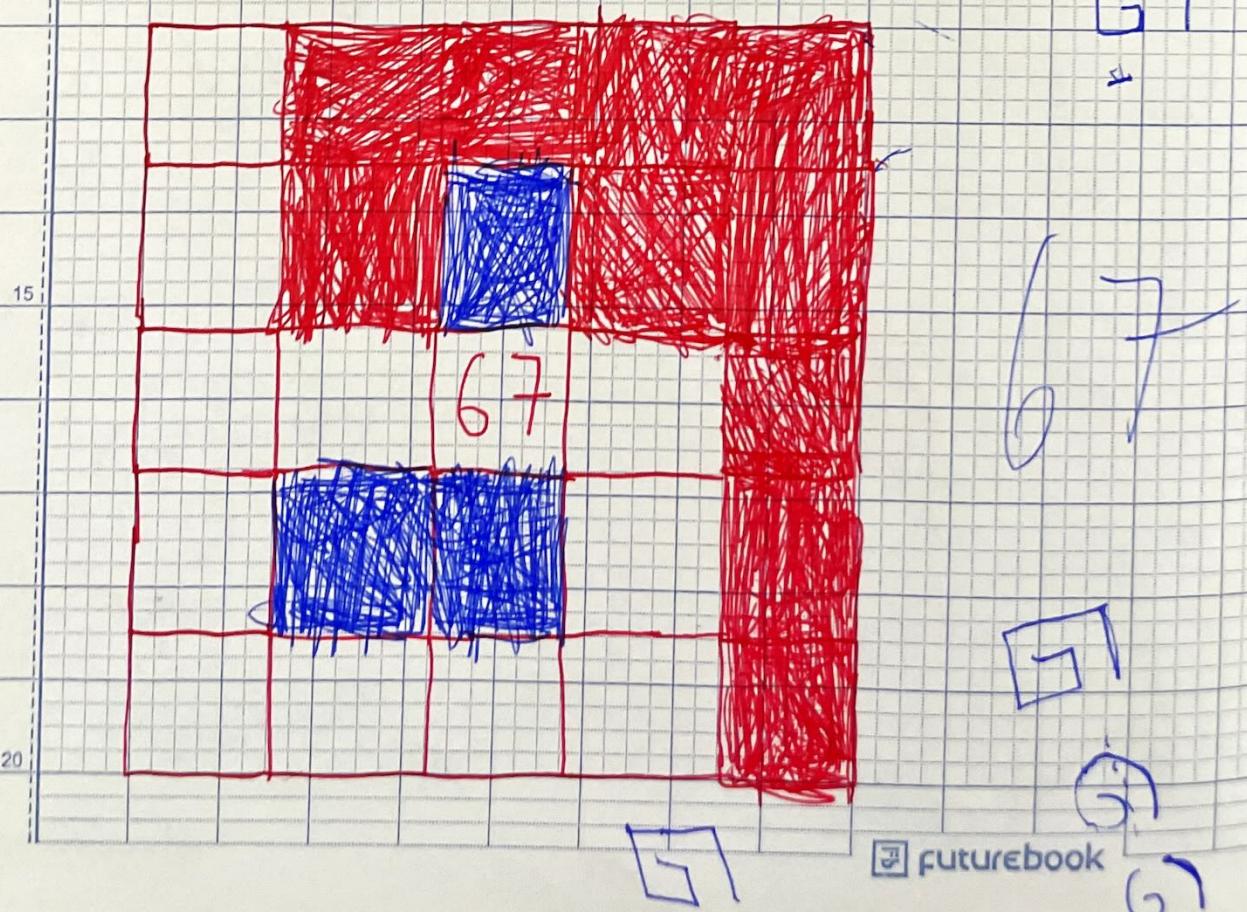
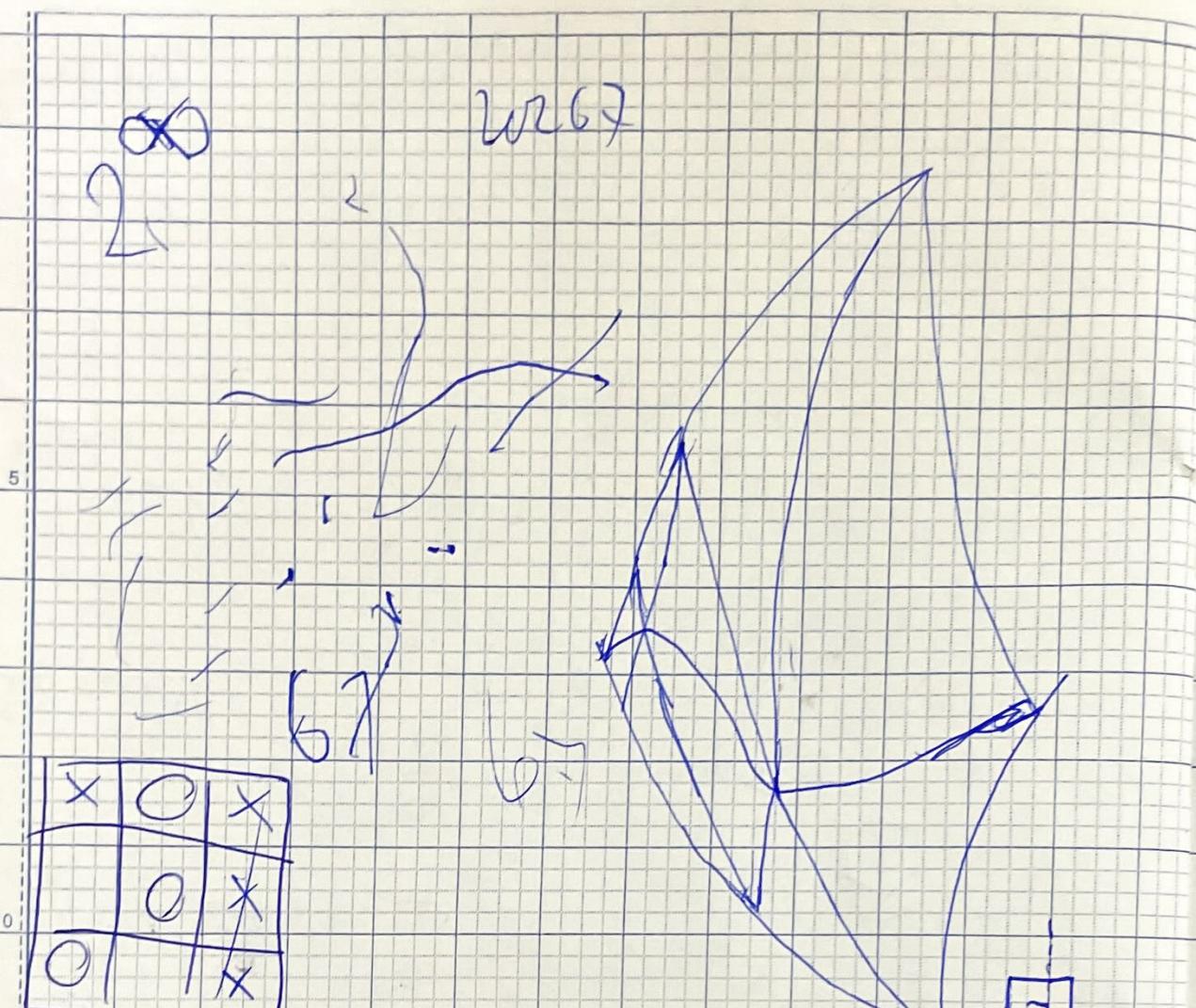
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{67}-7}$$

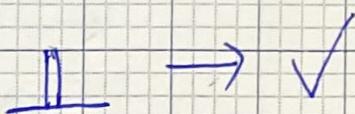
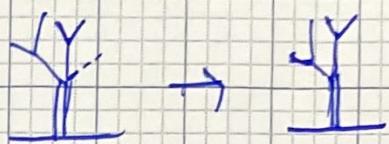
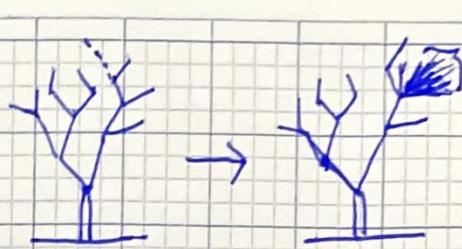
$$\frac{67}{49}$$

78



$$\int (x \ln x)^r dx$$





Bài toán

Có 1 cái cây có rất nhiều cành. Một người muốn chặt cây đó. Quy tắc:

~~- Chỉ được phép chặt những cành cây không có các cành khác trên nó~~

- Khi chặt 1 cành cây, ~~67~~ cành cây khác sẽ được may lên từ đầu dưới của cành cây đã đứt/cành cây được chặt

- Nếu cành cây được may ra tiết hàn (gỗ), không có cành cây nào sẽ được may thêm khi bị chặt

Chú ý: minh rằng: người hàn sẽ chặt đứt hết cây sau hàn hàn lanh chặt (không tinh thản gỗ).

