上海:切入次越最小为了, 6x)-42,50-42=8没分为一个指导地的数 的识战。易知为了 V) 9,+ 42+ 43+ 44+ 45 + 76 = 50 ≥m;= y; -7 20 $\frac{ry}{h} = \frac{b}{(m;+1)} = 50$ m, + m= + m3 + m4 + m5 + m6 = 8 非负荷个数文力 (8+6-1) = 1287 即落步久为 (287

$$\frac{121(21x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1-x} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1-x} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{y}^{2} = 1 - \lambda \int_{y}^{2} \int_{y}^{$$

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

$$= \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{$$

 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{5} 2^{k} \cdot 3^{5-k} \cdot (5) \cdot (-1)^{k} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{k}$$

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2:104: (1): 0,0,0,0,-6,6,-6,-6. 分析:0,0,0,0为乘从人

而一6,6,-6,6为一1,1,一1,1球似6 一一一一分生式过波为 -1 + x - x 2 + x3 ...

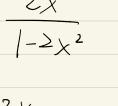
 $=\frac{\left(-1\right)\cdot\left(\left|-\left(-x\right)^{n}\right)\right.}{\left(-\left(-x\right)^{n}\right)}=$ <u>-</u>/ -6 ---6,6,-6,6 为

 $\therefore (x) = \frac{-6x^{4}}{1+x}$

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

 $\left(\begin{array}{c} x^3 + x^6 + \cdots \end{array} \right)$ 四处, 1550寸, (1; =)

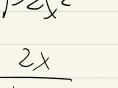
~) > > 5 B + ,





}

1->



$$(1-x)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {\binom{-1}{k}} {\binom{-x}{k}}$$

$$(1-x)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {\binom{-1}{k}} {\binom{-x}{k}}^k$$

$$\therefore \overline{k} = x^6 \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {\binom{-1}{k}} {\binom{-x}{k}}^k \right)$$

$$\vdots = x^6 \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {\binom{-1}{k}} {\binom{-x}{k}}^k \right)$$

$$\frac{z}{\lambda} = \frac{b}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{b}{k} \cdot \left(-1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{k}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{b}{1=0} \cdot \left(-\frac{z}{i}\right) \cdot \left(-1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{k}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\frac{b}{k} \cdot \left(\frac{b}{k} \cdot \left(-\frac{z}{i}\right) \cdot \left(-1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{k}{\lambda} \right)$$

4:
$$\beta p$$
: $\alpha(x) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \alpha_2 x^2$

$$+ (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2) x^2$$

$$+ (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2) x^2$$

$$+ (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2) x^3 + \dots$$

$$\alpha'(x) - \alpha(x) = \alpha_0 x + \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 x^2$$

$$+ (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2) x^3$$

$$- x (\alpha_0 + (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1) x + \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2) x^3 + \dots$$

$$-\frac{\lambda}{4}(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$