大理 荒遁 (5~~)

(1).(2)(3) 各10点

1

(1) 
$$\beta = [.3 + 2 - 4 + ... + 20 - 22]$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{20} k (k+2) + ... + 20 - 22$$

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$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 20 \cdot (20+1) (40+1)$$

$$= 20 \cdot 21 \cdot (41+6)$$

$$= (0 \cdot 7 \cdot 47)$$

$$= 32 \cdot 90$$

$$= (-1 + 3 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 3^{2} + ... + (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1})$$

$$= (-3 + 3 \cdot 3^{2} + ... + (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1})$$

$$= (-1 + 2(3^{1} + 3^{2} + ... + 3^{n-1}) - (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n})$$

$$= (-1 + 2(3^{1} + 3^{2} + ... + 3^{n-1}) - (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n}$$

$$= (-1 + 2 \cdot 3^{n} - 2n \cdot 3^{n} + 1 \cdot ...$$

$$= (n-1) \cdot 3^{n} + 1$$

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(BIRPLY).

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

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(i) 
$$n = \text{Rast} \text{ ord}^n \text{ intering.}$$

i.e.

 $\frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1$ 

$$(\frac{f_{2}}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{f_{k}}{2^{k}} + \frac{f_{k+1}}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{f_{k+2}}{2^{k}} + \frac{f_{k+1}}{2^{k+1}} \quad (\frac{f_{k+1}}{2^{k}})$$

$$= 2 - \frac{2(\frac{1}{2})^2}{2^{\frac{1}{2}+1}} + \frac{5+1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{(kn)^{+2}}{2^{kn}} \quad \text{ for } | n = k+1 = 0.$$

(2) 
$$\left| + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{N^2} \right| < 2 - \frac{1}{n} - 0$$

$$\hat{\Pi}_{u} = 2\alpha \dot{\xi} \dot{\xi}$$

$$\hat{\Pi}_{z} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^{2}} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\hat{\Pi}_{z} = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

は三水をいね いる時間 P2,VEのすべて (たいり)

②、专加加、(理图《类通)。

(1) N-1群校9 卫教门,  $2+4+\cdots+2(N-1).$   $=\frac{1}{2}\cdot(N-1)\cdot 2N = N(N-1) 2.$   $\frac{1}{2}\cdot(N-1)\cdot 2N = N(N-1) 2.$   $\frac{1}{2}\cdot(N-1)\cdot 2N = N(N-1) 2.$   $\frac{1}{2}\cdot(N-1)\cdot 2N = N(N-1) 2.$ 

to. Qu の一再写記」 Qu=ルマリ、

N2-W+1.

 (1),(3) (0总 (2) JÉ

4

条件刊

Q+4d = 15

1 a=3. d=3

法下,

$$\begin{cases} lr = 2 \\ lr^3 = 8 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} r = 2 \\ lr = 1 \end{cases}$$

( lu= 2"-1

数921 Quiz 30/信贷人

加は2のかましてかり.

勢りんれてる人情教にはなりにか

1、美通到1270

理由+ Aus 5-(主里由なしーろ)

(3) n 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 lu 1 2 4 & 16 3 2 64 (21 256

IZ.

a, ~ ao ~ 3 ~ (20 78). lest) des.

まって けていりましてアルマンはまかコのなりは、

and and the line logice みんとでもの.

1 P= (Q,+...+ Qq2)+ (l,+...+ l)  $= \frac{1}{2}.42.(\pm 126) + (256-1)$ 

$$=\frac{1}{2}.42.(\pm 1/20)$$

$$Q_1 = 1$$

$$Q_{\alpha + 1} = Q_{\alpha} - u^2 \cdot Q_{\alpha} + (\alpha + 1)^2$$

(1)  

$$Q_{2} = \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{2} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Q_{3} = 4^{2} - 2^{2} \cdot 4 + \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^{2} = \frac{9}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Q_{4} = \frac{9}{3} - \frac{3}{5} \cdot 9 + \left(\frac{3}{1}\right)^{2} = \frac{16}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Q_{5} = \frac{16}{3} - \frac{4^{2} \cdot 16}{3} + \left(\frac{4}{1}\right)^{2} = \frac{25}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Q_{1} = Q_{1}^{2} - (^{2}Q_{1} + (1+1)^{2})$$

$$= 4 - 2 + 4 = 6 \cdot 12^{-3}$$

$$Q_{2} = 6^{2} - 2^{2} \cdot 6 + (2+1)^{2}$$

$$= 36 - \frac{12}{24} + 9 = 2 \cdot 13^{-7}$$

$$Q_{4} = 2(^{2} - 3^{2} \cdot 2) + (3+1)^{2}$$

$$= 3 \cdot 1 \times \frac{12}{4} + 4^{2}$$

$$= 3 \cdot 1 \times \frac{12}{4} + 4^{2}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 4^{2}$$

$$= 4 \cdot 67 = \frac{268}{4 \cdot 67} + \frac{1}{5^{2}}$$

$$= 4^{2} \cdot 67^{2} - 4^{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 67 + 5^{2}$$

$$= 4^{2} \cdot 67^{2} - 4^{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 67 + 5^{2}$$

$$= 4^{2} \cdot 67^{2} - 4^{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 67 + 5^{2}$$

$$= 68 \times 25^{2} + 5^{2}$$

$$= 66 \times 25^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2}$$

$$= 66 \times 25^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2}$$

$$= 66 \times 25^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2} + 5^{2}$$

作問これのスミスをどの

P2 (2002,

2月0部代21日春教

2回の計析で 旧有数.  
! 
$$P_3 = 2C_1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$$

Pa (: 01.2.

$$P_3 = \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

(2)

12 <del>3</del> 春教团

$$P_{n} = \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - P_{n-1} \right) + \frac{1}{3} P_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} P_{n-1}$$

(3) 通行作刊

$$P_{\nu} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \left( P_{\nu-1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) J^{*}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \left( \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$1 \text{ Lift } \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\alpha - 1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\alpha}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\alpha}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\alpha}$$

$$(4)$$

$$\int_{v \to \infty} P_v = \int_{v \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^u \right)$$

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