

Expand $(a + b)^n$

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned} & (a + b)^n \\ &= (a + b)^n \\ &= (a + b)^n \\ &= (a + b)^n \\ &\text{etc.} \dots \end{aligned}$$

Solving $\frac{1}{n} \sin x$ by a blonde

Answer:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sin x = \text{six} = 6$$

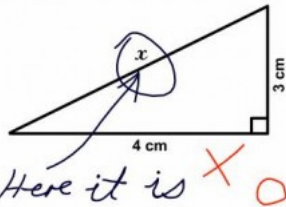
higher mathematics

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{1}{x - 8} = \infty \text{ 이므로,}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{x - 5} = \infty$$

Find x

3. Find x .



이상한 약분

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{\quad}$$

Theorem $1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + \dots = -1$

Proof.

$$x = 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + \dots \quad (1)$$

양변에 2를 곱하면

$$2x = 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + \dots \quad (2)$$

식 (1)에서 (2)를 빼면,

$$-x = 1$$

따라서

$$x = -1$$

□

Theorem $1 = 0$

Proof. Consider the infinite series: $S = 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \dots$

$$S = (1 - 1) + (1 - 1) + (1 - 1) + \dots = 0 \quad (3)$$

그리고,

$$S = 1 - (1 - 1) - (1 - 1) - (1 - 1) - \dots = 1 \quad (4)$$

식 (3)과 (4)로부터

$$1 = 0$$

□