



□ r - r 2



D	2016-5				
E	2020-8-14	1			
F	2021-4-26	ALL			



r r

$$\frac{r}{r+1} \leq \frac{r}{r+1} + \frac{1}{r+1} = 1.$$

•

1

1

$$: \quad . \quad 1 \square . \quad 0 \quad \square . \quad : \quad . \quad . / \quad 1 . \quad : \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad . \quad 1$$

<p>□ 1 □</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>□ 1 □</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>



□ r - r 2

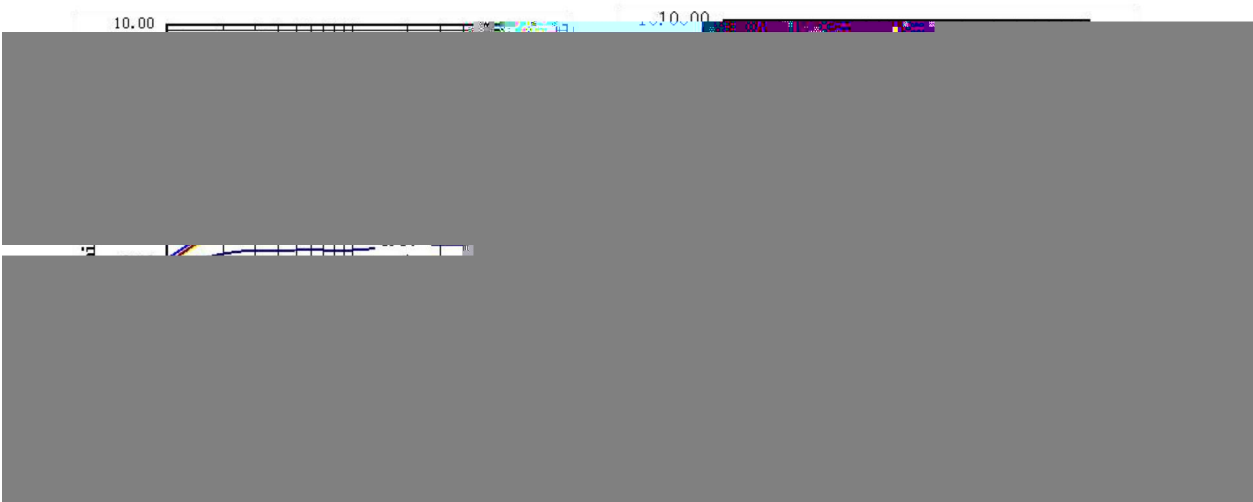
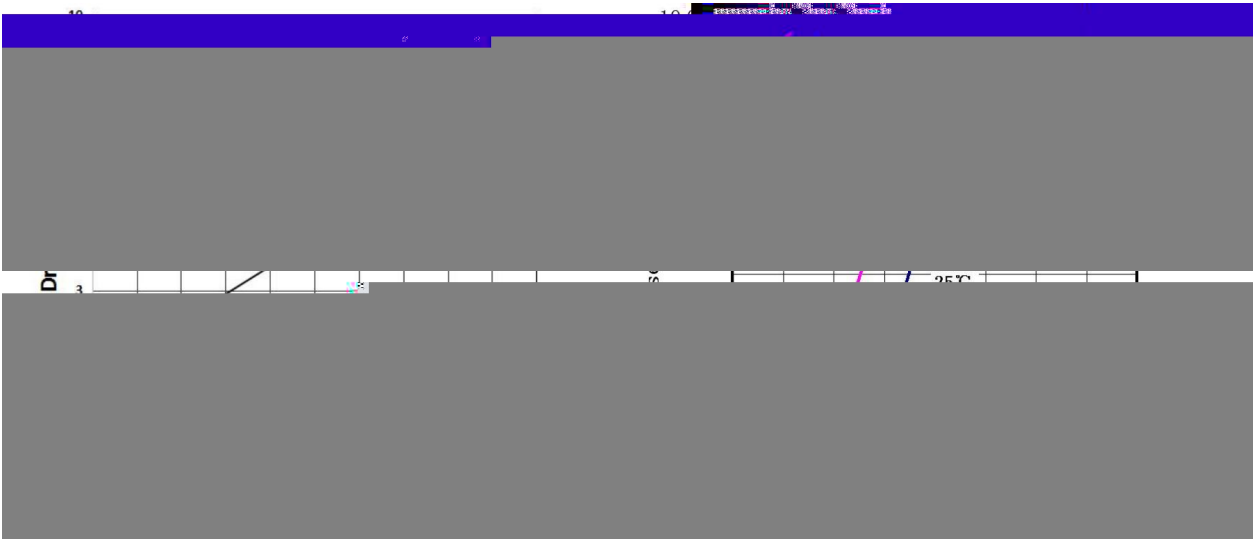
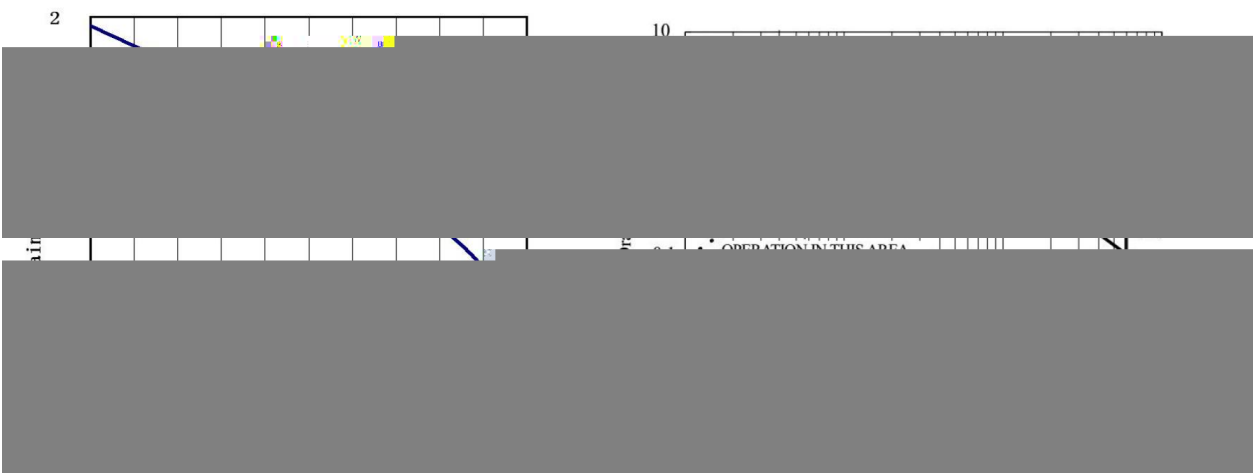
□ 1 □ .		□ 1. 1 .				1.
1. 1 □ .		r / 2		r . . .		
1 1. 1 □ .				r . . .		
□ □ □ . / □ . 1 □ .						

. □ . □ . 1 .

□ □ □ . r . . .
r . . .

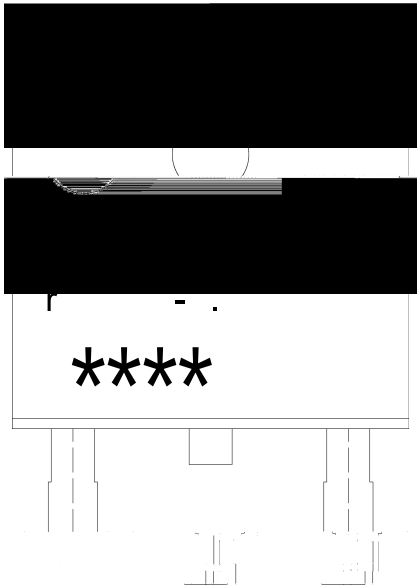


□ r - r 2





□ r - r 2



2N60

1 □ h.

h.

r - h.

1. □ .

h. .

1. . □ . □ . 0 □ .: 10 . 1. .

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the temperature profile of the specimen during the test. The vertical axis (Y-axis) is labeled "Temperature (°C)" and ranges from 0 to 350 in increments of 50. The horizontal axis (X-axis) is labeled "Time (sec)" and ranges from 260 to 240 in increments of 20. The profile starts at approximately 20°C at 260 sec, rises linearly to 150°C at 140 sec, remains at 150°C until 100 sec, then rises to a peak of 245 ± 5°C at 100 sec. A horizontal bracket labeled "60 ~ 90 sec" spans from 140 sec to 100 sec. After the peak, the temperature drops linearly to 100°C at 240 sec. A horizontal bracket labeled "5 ± 0.5 sec" spans from 100 sec to 240 sec.

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \quad r \quad 2 - \quad - \quad - \quad \square \quad , \quad , \quad , \quad 2 \quad \square 0 \quad 1 \quad \text{hr} \quad 2 - \quad , \quad \square \text{ h} - \quad - \quad \square \quad , \\ r \quad r \quad \pm \quad \quad \quad \pm - \quad \square \quad , \quad , \quad r \quad \square \quad , \quad \square \quad \text{hr} \quad \pm \quad , \quad 1 \quad \text{h} \quad \pm - \quad \square \quad , \\ & \quad \quad \quad r \quad 2 - \quad t \quad \square \quad , \quad , \quad , \quad , \quad \square \quad \text{h.r} \quad 2 - \quad t \quad \square \quad , \end{aligned}$$