

حلنا محمودی، دوازدهم هجری، تلفظ ۱۸

① : $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2n+5}{n+1} = \frac{2(2)+5}{2+1} = 3 \checkmark$ (الف)

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2n+5}{n+1} = \frac{2(2)+5}{3} = 3 \checkmark$

ج) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{2n+5}{n+1} = \frac{2(2)+5}{3} = 3 \checkmark$

د) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2n+5}{[n^2]} \rightarrow$ تعریف نشده $\Rightarrow$ خارج مخرج مطلق می شود

② : (الف) $[3^-] \Rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow f(2) = 2 \Rightarrow 2 \checkmark$ (۹)

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 3^-} [f_n - 2] \Rightarrow$ صعودی است پس علامت منفی نمی شود $\Rightarrow [f_n - 2] \Rightarrow [f_n - 2] = 1 \checkmark$ (۹)

ج) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 3^-} [f_n - 2] = f(3) - 2 = 1 \checkmark$ (۱۰)

د) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 3^+} [f_n - 2] = n > 3 \Rightarrow f_n - 2 > 1 \Rightarrow [f_n - 2] = 1 \checkmark$ (۱۰)

الف) $[3^-] \Rightarrow \frac{3(2)+1}{2} = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5$ ✓

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 3^-} \left[\frac{3n+1}{2} \right]$ معروفه است به علامت $\Rightarrow \left[\frac{3 \cdot 3 + 1}{2} \right] = [5] = 5$ ✓

ج) $\frac{3(3)+1}{2} = 5$ ✓

د) $n > 3 \Rightarrow 3n > 9 \Rightarrow 3n+1 > 10 \Rightarrow \frac{3n+1}{2} > 5 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{3n+1}{2} \right] = 5$ ✓

الف) $n \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1-\delta}{1-4+\delta} = \frac{-\delta}{-3+\delta} \Rightarrow 1^+ \Rightarrow \frac{n-\delta}{(n-\delta)(n-1)} = \frac{1}{n-1} = +\infty$ ✓

$$\frac{1}{+|-|+}$$

$1^- \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n-1} = -\infty$ ✓

ب) $n \rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow \frac{3-\delta}{9-11\delta+\delta^2} = \frac{-\delta}{0} \Rightarrow 3^+ \Rightarrow \frac{n-\delta}{(n-3)^2} = -\infty$ ✓

$3^- \Rightarrow \frac{n-\delta}{(n-3)^2} = -\infty$ ✓

$$\frac{1}{+|-|+} \quad \frac{3}{+|-|+}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} [-x_n] - [a_n] \quad \text{الف)}$$

$$[-x(-x^+)] = 9 - [a(-x^+)] = -14 \Rightarrow \frac{9 - (-14)}{1 - (-15)} = \frac{23}{16}$$

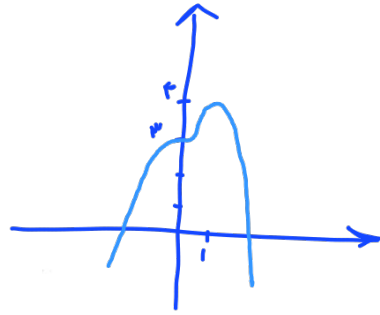
$$-x^+ \Rightarrow [-x(-x^+)] = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1 + 15}{9 - (-14)} = \frac{16}{23}$$

$$[a_n] = [a(-x^+)] = [-15] = (-15)$$

$$\text{ب)} \quad n < -\frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow n^F < \frac{1}{14} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^F} > 14 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{n^F} < -14$$

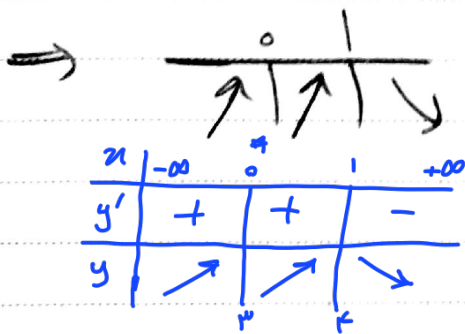
$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{n^F} \right] = (-14) \checkmark$$

۱۳



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} [f(n^3 - 3n^2 + 3)]$$

$$\hookrightarrow [f - 3 + 3], \quad \xrightarrow{\text{نق}} \quad 12n^2 - 12n^2 \Rightarrow 12n^2(1-n)$$



$$\Rightarrow 1^+, f^- \Rightarrow [f^-] = 3$$

۱,۷۵

$$\text{ب) } \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} [f(n^3 - 3n^2 + 3)] \Rightarrow [0 - 0 + 3] =$$

$$12n^2 - 12n^2 \rightarrow 0^+, 3^+ \Rightarrow [3^+] = 3$$

$$\hookrightarrow 0^-, 3^- \Rightarrow [3^-] = 2$$

الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{|n^3 - 8|}{n^2 - 4} \Rightarrow$ ^{نشت می شود} $\Rightarrow$ ^{حساب قدر مطلق} $\Rightarrow \frac{(n-2)(n^2+4+2n)}{(n-2)(n+2)} \quad (V)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{4+4+4}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \quad (V)$

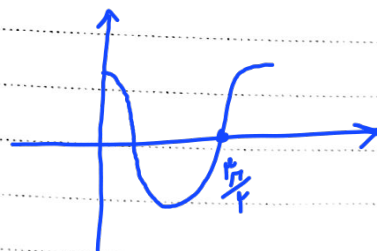
$\Rightarrow 2^- \Rightarrow$ ^{نشت می شود} $\Rightarrow$ ^{حساب قدر مطلق منفی} $\Rightarrow \frac{-(n-2)(n^2+4+2n)}{(n-2)(n+2)} = \frac{-(4)}{4} = -1 \quad (V)$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \pi} \left| \frac{\sin n}{\sin 2n} \right| \Rightarrow \pi^+ \Rightarrow \sin n < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-\sin n}{2 \sin n \cos n} \quad (V)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{2 \cos n} = \frac{-1}{2(-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad (V)$

$\pi^- \Rightarrow \sin n > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin n}{2 \sin n \cos n} = \frac{1}{2 \cos n} = \frac{-1}{2} \quad (V)$

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos x} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^+} \sqrt{\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^+} \sqrt{0^+} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} \sqrt{\cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} \sqrt{0^-} = \text{تعریف نشده} \end{cases}$



سوال ۱۸

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x - 2\sqrt{x}} = \text{تعریف نشده} \quad (I) \quad x \geq 0$

$x - 2\sqrt{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - 2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{+|-|+} \rightarrow x \geq 4 \leq x \leq 0 \quad (II)$

دامنه: $x = 0 \leq x < 4 \rightarrow (I) \cap (II) \rightarrow$ هیچ آبع در نقاط اطراف صفر تعریف نمی شود.

یکشنبه

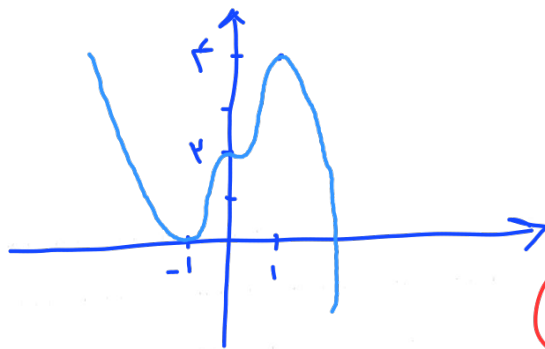
8 July 2018

تیر ۱۳۹۷

۲۴ شوال ۱۴۳۹

۱۷

(الف)

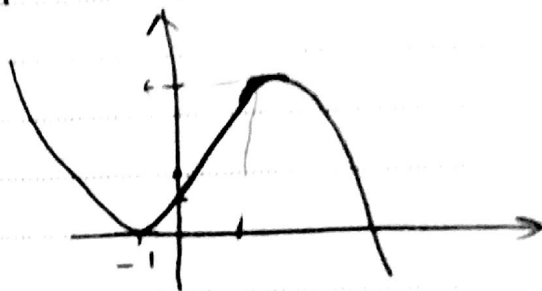


شکل: $12x^3 - 12x^2 + 12x(1-x^2)$

$-1 \rightarrow -2 + 3 + 2 = 0$ ± 1

$0 \rightarrow 2 - 3 + 2 = 1$

x	$-\infty$	-1	0	1	$+\infty$
y'	-	+	+	-	
y	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	

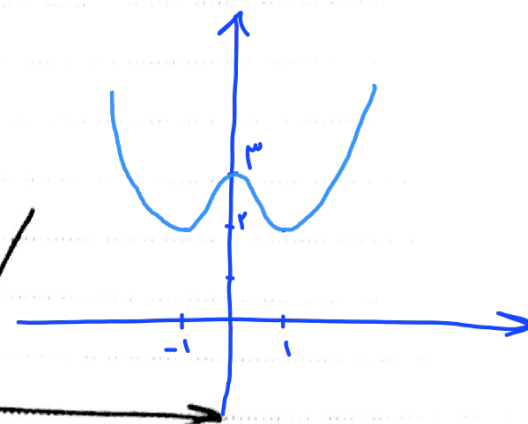
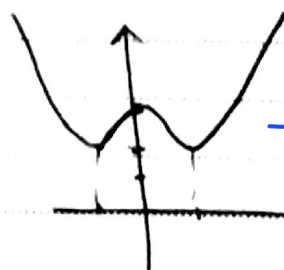


شکل ب: $12x^3 - 12x^2 + 12x(1-x^2)$

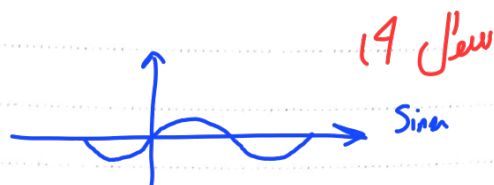
$1 \rightarrow 1 - 2 + 3 = 2$

$-1 \rightarrow 1 - 2 + 3 = 2$

x	$-\infty$	-1	0	1	$+\infty$
y'	-	+	-	+	
y	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$	



الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(-1)^{[5 \sin x]}}{2^x - 2^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(-1)^{[0^+]}}{2^x(2-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$



ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow r} \frac{2^x [x^r]}{x - [x]} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{2^x - [f^+]}{x - [r^+]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{2^x - f}{x - r} = \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} 2^{x+r} = f \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} \frac{2^x - [f^-]}{x - [r^-]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} \frac{2^x - f}{x - 1} = \frac{f - r}{r - 1} = 1 \end{cases}$