

Date: / /

Sat Sun Mon Tue Wed Fri

Subject: -----

17P

بجای

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -r^+} f(n) = r \left[\frac{r - (-r)}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{-r + r}{r} \right] = r \times \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] + a \times \left[\frac{0}{r} \right] = r \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -r^-} f(n) = r \left[\frac{r - (-r)}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{-r + r}{r} \right] = r \times \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] + a \times \left[\frac{0}{r} \right] = r - a \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow r = r - a \rightarrow a = r$$

$$\left[\frac{r}{r} \right] = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} [r \sin n - 1] = \left[r \times \frac{1}{r} - 1 \right] = [0] = -1 \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} [r n^2 - n] = \left[r \times \frac{1}{r} + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right] = -1 \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} \frac{10n - 2 - \left[\frac{r}{n^2}\right]}{14n - \left[-\frac{r}{n^2}\right]} = \frac{10n - 2 - 11}{14n + 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \quad (5)$$

$$n < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n^r > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^r} < r$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{[n] + \cos \pi n} = \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{1 + \cos \pi n} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \pi n}{1 + \cos \pi n} = \frac{(1 - \cos \pi n)(1 + \cos \pi n)}{1 + \cos \pi n} \quad (6)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} 1 - \cos \pi n = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(x\sqrt{x} - 2)}{x^2 - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(x\sqrt{x} - 2)}{x^2 - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \times \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(x\sqrt{x} - 2) \times (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})}{x^2 - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(x\sqrt{x} - 2)(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(x)}{(x+1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} = \frac{(-1)(1)}{2 \times 2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{0}}{1+1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{r_n + 0 - \sqrt{r_n}}{r_n - \sqrt{r_n+1}} = \frac{(r_n+0)^2 - (r_n)^2}{(r_n)^2 - (r_n+1)^2} = \frac{r_n^2 + 0 + 0 - r_n^2}{r_n^2 - r_n^2 - 2r_n - 1} = \frac{0}{-2r_n - 1} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{bn+c}}{1} = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{bn+c}} = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{bn}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

① $a + \sqrt{c} = 0$ در اینجا چون a و c مثبت است

$$\frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2b = \sqrt{c} \quad ①, \quad \sqrt{c} = 2b = -a$$

$$\frac{a \times b}{c} = \frac{-2b \times b}{4b^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x + k[\frac{x}{\pi}]}{\sin x} = \frac{-\infty}{0^-} = +\infty \rightarrow \frac{x + kx - \pi}{0^-} = +\infty \rightarrow x - \pi k < 0 \rightarrow k > \frac{x}{\pi} \quad ①$$

$$\frac{-\infty}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow x - \pi k > 0 \rightarrow k < \frac{x}{\pi} \quad ②$$

$$①, ② \rightarrow \frac{x}{\pi} < k < \frac{x}{\pi} \rightarrow [-k] = -\frac{x}{\pi}$$

بنابراین $a = 1$ درست می شود. چون مقدار تابع $\sin$ است باید ربع اول باشد و همچنین $a \times b = 0 \rightarrow b = 1a$ مخرج هم منفی شود.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{b}{2\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{1a}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$$