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Sat Sun Mon Tue Wed Fri

Subject: -----

مبتدائی

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

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

$$\rightarrow r = r - a \rightarrow a = r \quad \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^-} [r \sin n - 1] = \left[r \times \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right] = \left[\frac{0}{2} \right] = -1 \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} [r n^2 - n] = \left[r \times \frac{1}{r} + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right] = -1 \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} \frac{10n - 2 - \left[\frac{r}{n^2}\right]}{14n - \left[-\frac{r}{n^2}\right]} = \frac{10n - 2 - 11}{14n + 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \quad (4)$$

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

$\begin{matrix} \frac{-r}{n^r} > -1 \\ \frac{r}{n^r} < 1^r \end{matrix}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 n}{[n] + \cos n} = \frac{\sin^2 n}{1 + \cos n} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 n}{1 + \cos n} = \frac{(1 - \cos n)(1 + \cos n)}{1 + \cos n} \quad (5)$$

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

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2n+3} - \sqrt{2n+1}}{1+\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2n+3 - 2n-1}{1+\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{n}} = \frac{-2}{1+\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{n}} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{2n+0 - \sqrt{2n}}{2n - \sqrt{2n+1}} = \frac{(2n+0)^2 - (2n)^2}{(2n)^2 - 2n - 1} = \frac{4n^2 + 0 - 4n^2 - 4n}{4n^2 - 2n - 1} = \frac{-4n}{4n^2 - 2n - 1} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)(n - \frac{4}{n})}{(n-1)(n + \frac{1}{n})} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{bn+c}}{1} = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{bn+c}} = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{bn+c}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (6)$$

چون به ازای هر فرم صفری شود
دری قابل حدس نیست
است و آن Hop کریت

① $a + \sqrt{c} = 0$ در بعضی موارد صفر است

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2b = \sqrt{c} \quad (1), \sqrt{c} = 2b = -a$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e + k[\frac{n}{\pi}]}{\sin n} = +\infty \xrightarrow{-\infty} \frac{e + kx - \pi}{0^-} = +\infty \rightarrow e - \pi k < 0 \rightarrow k > \frac{e}{\pi} \quad (7)$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\infty} \frac{e + kx - \pi}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow e - \pi k > 0 \rightarrow k < \frac{e}{\pi} \quad (8)$$

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

بنابراین $a = 1$ درست می شود و چون مقدار تابع در صفر است باید ربع اول شود و صفری
مخرج هم صفری شود.
 $1a - b = 0 \rightarrow b = 1a$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{2\sqrt{2n}} = \frac{1a}{2\sqrt{2n}} = \frac{1a}{2\sqrt{2n}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Hop, $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1a}{1a} = \frac{1}{4}$