

دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی

شماره پرسشنامه

۱۹، ۵ آزمون به سبب

سوال ۱

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r_n + 0}{n+1} = \frac{9}{r} = 3$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{r_n + v}{(n^+)} \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{v}{(0^+)} = \frac{v}{0} \text{ دن} \\ \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{v}{(0^-)} = \frac{v}{0} \text{ دن} \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} F[n] - r \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} F[r - r] = 9$$

سوال ۲

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} [r_n - r] = [r \times r^-] = [1^-] = 9$$

$$\left[\lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} (r_n - r) \right] = 10$$

$$\left[\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} (r_n - r) \right] = 10$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} \frac{r[n] - 1}{r} = \lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} \frac{r+1}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

سوال ۳

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} \left[\frac{r_n + 1}{r} \right] = 0 [0^-] = 0$$

$$\left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow c^-} \frac{f(n+1)}{r} \right\} = \Delta \quad \checkmark \quad \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow c^+} \frac{f(n+1)}{r} \right] = \Delta$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{2 - \delta}{(n-1)(n-0)} \rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon}{n} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1^+}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = +\infty \\ \frac{1^-}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = -\infty \end{array} \right. \quad \text{سوال ۵}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - \varepsilon}{n^2 + n + 4} = \frac{-\varepsilon}{n^2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{n^+}{n^2} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{n^2} = -\infty \\ \frac{n^-}{n^2} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{n^2} = -\infty \end{array} \right. \quad \text{پ}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} [-f(n)] - [af(n)] \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{-n^+}{-1} \rightarrow 1 - (-1) = 2 \\ \frac{-n^-}{-1} \rightarrow 1 - (-1) = 2 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{سوال ۶}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^-} \left[\frac{-1}{n\varepsilon} \right] \rightarrow n < -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n\varepsilon > \frac{1}{14} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n\varepsilon} < 14$$

$$n > -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{n\varepsilon} < -14 \rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{n\varepsilon} \right] = -14$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} [f(n^2) - f(n^2) + f(n)] \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} -1f(n^2) + 1f(n^2) = 0 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} f(n) = 1 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} f(n) = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{سوال ۷}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} [r_n^u - r_n^l] = -1r_n^u + 1r_n^l = 1r_n^0(1-n) = 0$$

$$n \rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow 1 \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ + \quad + \quad + \\ \nearrow \quad \nearrow \quad \searrow \\ r \quad r \quad 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} = r \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} = r \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{|r_n^u - 1|}{n - \varepsilon} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow r^+ \quad \frac{(n-r)(n^u + r_n + \varepsilon)}{(n-r)(n+r)} = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} = r \\ n \rightarrow r^- \quad \frac{-(n-r)(n^l + r_n + \varepsilon)}{(n-r)(n+r)} = \frac{-1r}{\varepsilon} = -\infty \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pi} \frac{|\sin n|}{\sin n} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow \pi^+ \quad \frac{-\sin n}{\sin n} = -1 \\ n \rightarrow \pi^- \quad \frac{\sin n}{\sin n} = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Graph of } \sin x \\ \text{Graph of } \sin x \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{C - \sin n} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+ \quad \sqrt{0^+} = 0 \\ n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^- \quad \sqrt{0^-} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{n - r\sqrt{n}} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow 0^+ \quad \sqrt{0} = 0 \\ n \rightarrow 0^- \quad \sqrt{0^-} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sin n \rfloor}}{n^u - n^l} = \frac{(-1)^0}{1 - 1} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^r - \lfloor n^r \rfloor}{n - \lfloor n \rfloor} = \frac{n^r - r}{n - r} = n^{r-1} = \varepsilon$$

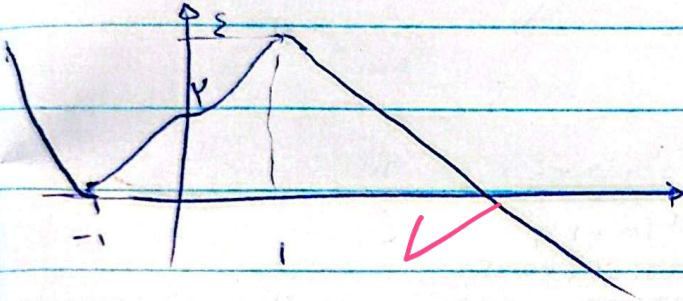
$$y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x + 1$$

1. 1. 1.

$$y' = -1 \sin^2 x + 1 \cos^2 x \rightarrow 1 \cos^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x)$$

$$-1 \quad + \quad 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} - & + & - \\ \hline & & \end{array}$$



1. 1. 1.

$$y = \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x + 1$$

$$y' = 2 \sin x \cos x - 2 \sin x \cos x = 0$$

$$f(x) = \sin^2 x - 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} -1 & + & - & + & - \\ \hline & & & & \end{array}$$

