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۲. آفرین به سب

$$\text{c)} \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2n+5}{n+1} = \frac{2(2)+5}{2+1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

(۱)
جایگزینی کسر

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

$$\text{۲.} \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{2n+5}{n+1} = 3$$

باقی به الف و ب ← در دایره

$$\text{د)} \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2n+7}{[n^2]} = \frac{7}{0} = \infty$$

تقریب نشود

$$\text{الف)} \lim_{n \rightarrow 4^-} f(n-2) = f(2) - 2 = 4$$

$$\text{ب)} \lim_{n \rightarrow 4^-} [f(n-2)] = [12-2] = [10] = 9$$

$$\text{۲.} \lim_{n \rightarrow 4^-} [f(n-2)] = 10$$

* حاصل در عدد اسم می شود

بعد از آن به بزرگترین عدد

$$\text{د)} \lim_{n \rightarrow 4^+} [f(n-2)] = 10$$

جواب در تقریبی اسم نمی شود!

$$\text{الف)} \lim_{n \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{3[n]+1}{2} = \frac{3(3)+1}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$\text{ب)} \lim_{n \rightarrow 3^-} \left[\frac{3n+1}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{3(3)+1}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{10}{2} \right] = [5] = 4$$

$$\text{۲.} \lim_{n \rightarrow 3^-} \left[\frac{3n+1}{2} \right] = [5] = 5$$

$$\text{د)} \lim_{n \rightarrow 3^+} \left[\frac{3n+1}{2} \right] = [5] = 5$$

در دایره

Arman

الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n-2}{n^2-4n+4} = \frac{-1}{0^-}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1^+ \rightarrow \frac{-1}{0^-} = +\infty \\ 1^- \rightarrow \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{صاف}$ (۴)

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 3} \frac{n-4}{n^2-4n+9} = \frac{-1}{0^+}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3^+ \rightarrow \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \\ 3^- \rightarrow \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{صاف}$

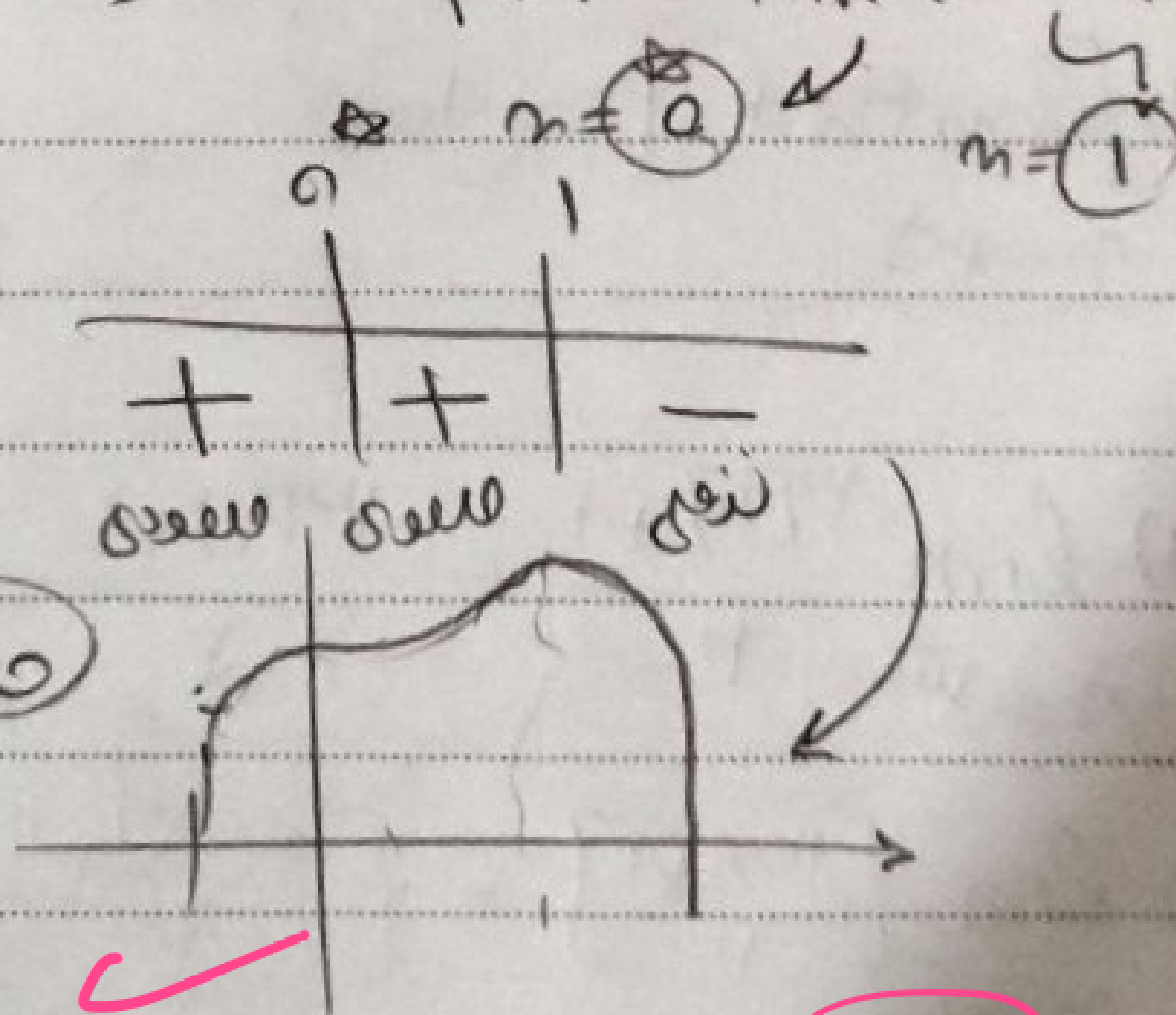
الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow -3} \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3^+ \rightarrow 1 - (-1) = 2 \\ 3^- \rightarrow 1 - (-1) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{صاف}$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4})} \left[\frac{-1}{n} \right] = -1$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n < -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} > -4 \\ n > -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} < -4 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{صاف}$

الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} [4n^3 - 3n^2 + 3] \rightarrow \text{صاف}$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} [4n^3 - 3n^2 + 3]$



ب) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^+ \rightarrow [3^+] = 3 \\ 0^- \rightarrow [3^-] = 3 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{صاف}$

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الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1}$ $\rightarrow \infty^+ \rightarrow \frac{(n+1)(n-1)}{(n+1)(n+1)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$ $\rightarrow 1$
 $\rightarrow \infty^- \rightarrow \frac{-(n+1)(n-1)}{(n+1)(n+1)} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$ $\rightarrow -1$

5
6
7
8

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n}$ $\rightarrow \infty^+ \rightarrow \frac{-\sin n}{n \sin n} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$ $\rightarrow -1$
 $\rightarrow \infty^- \rightarrow \frac{+\sin n}{n \sin n} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$ $\rightarrow 1$

Diagram: A circle with a vertical line through its center. A point on the circle is labeled n^+ and another point is labeled n^- .

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الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n}$ $\rightarrow \infty^+ \rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ $\rightarrow 1$
 $\rightarrow \infty^- \rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ $\rightarrow 1$

Diagram: A circle with a vertical line through its center. A point on the circle is labeled n^+ and another point is labeled n^- .

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ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n - 2\sqrt{n}}$ $\rightarrow 0^+ \rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n - 2\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ $\rightarrow 1$
 $\rightarrow 0^- \rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n - 2\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ $\rightarrow 1$

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الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sin n}{n^2 - n^2}$ $\rightarrow \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$ $\rightarrow -\infty$

Diagram: A circle with a vertical line through its center. A point on the circle is labeled n^+ and another point is labeled n^- .

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

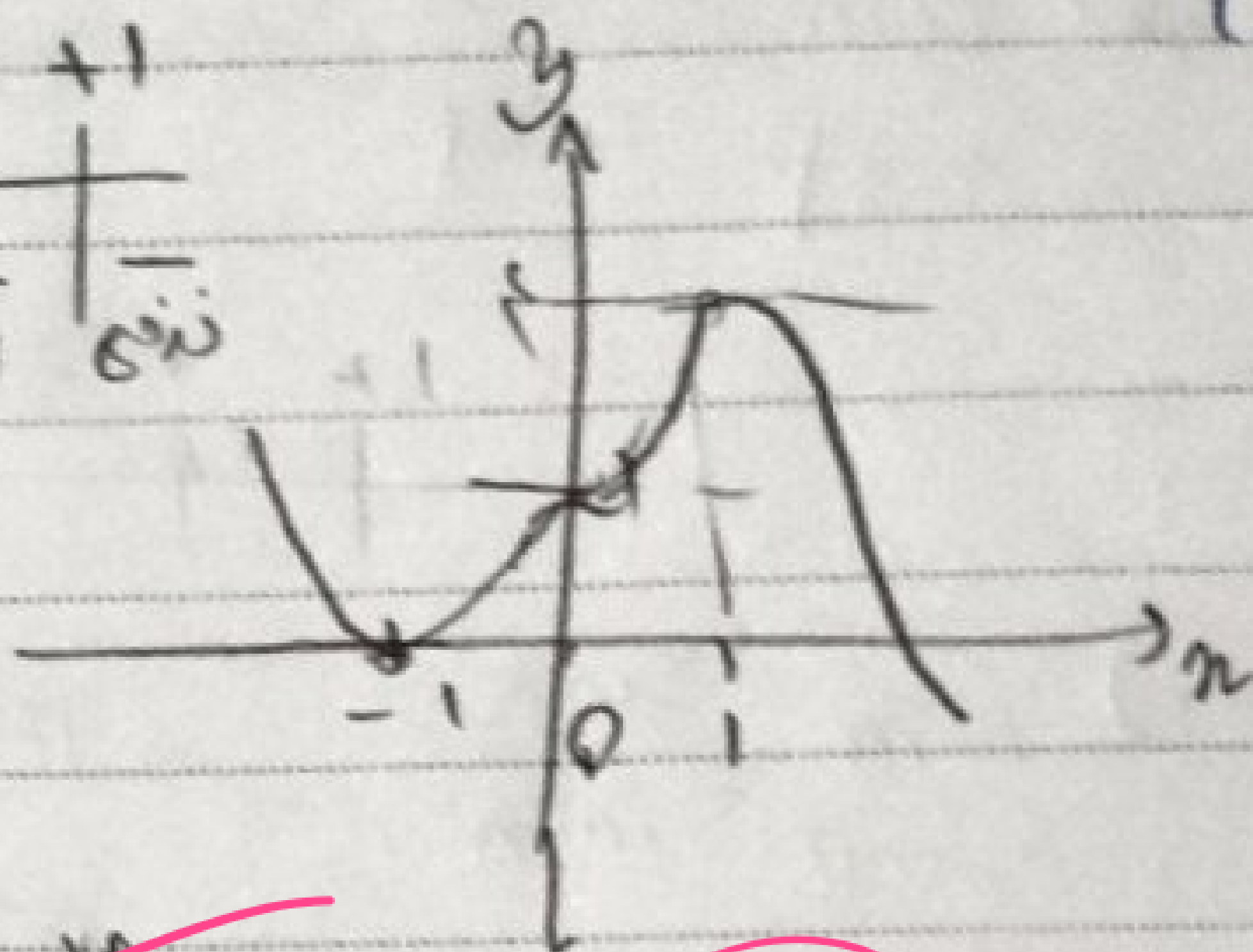
(10)

a) $y = \omega x^2 - \mu x + \nu$

-1	0	+1
-	+	+
sin	cos	sin

→ $-1\omega x^2 + 1\omega x^2 \rightarrow 1\omega x^2(-x^2+1) = 0$
 $x=0 \quad x=\pm 1$

b) $y = x^2 - \mu x + \nu$



→ $x^2 - \mu x \Rightarrow x(x - \mu) = 0$
 $x=0 \quad x=\mu$

-1	0	+1
-	+	-

