

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

(1)
جایگزینی کنیم

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

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(n) + \omega}{n+1} = 3$$

باقی بماند جواب ← در دایره

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

تقریباً

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

(2)

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

$$2) \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow 4^-} f(n) - 2 \right] = 10$$

* حاصل در دایره اسم می باشد

بعد از آن به دست می آید

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

جواب در تقریب اسم نمی باشد!

س

$$\text{الف)} \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(n) + 1}{2} = \frac{f(2) + 1}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

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

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

در دایره

$$\text{د)} \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(n) + 1}{2} \right] = [5] = 4$$

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

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 3} \frac{n-5}{n^2-4n+9} = \frac{-2}{0^+}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3^+ \rightarrow \frac{-2}{0^+} = -\infty \\ 3^- \rightarrow \frac{-2}{0^+} = -\infty \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{صاف}$

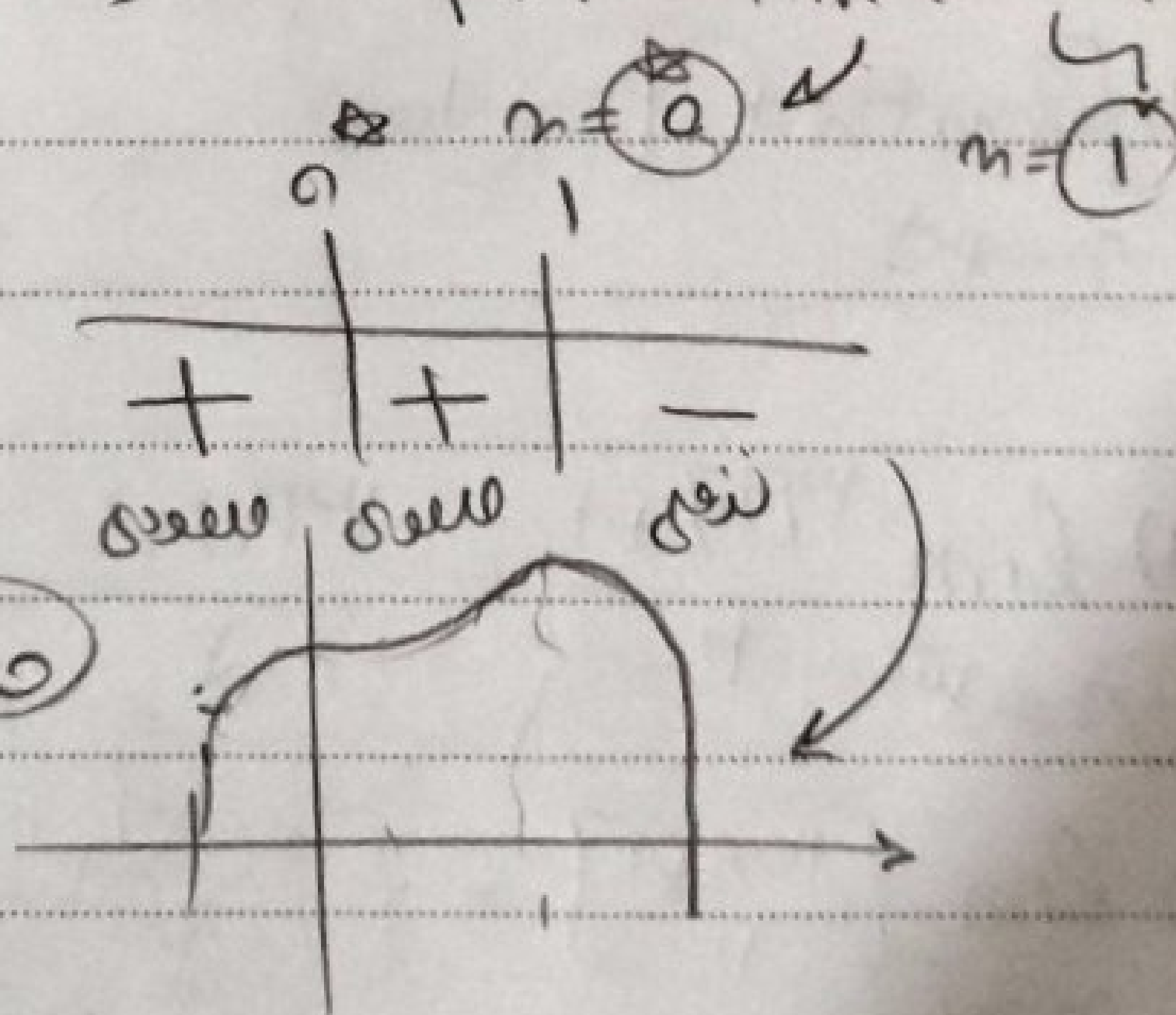
الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow -3} \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3^+ \rightarrow 1 - (-1) = 2 \\ 3^- \rightarrow 1 - (-1) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{صاف}$

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) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} [5n^3 - 3n^2 + 3] \rightarrow 5 - 3 + 3 = 5$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} [5n^3 - 3n^2 + 3]$



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

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

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ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n}$ $\rightarrow r^+ \rightarrow \frac{-\sin n}{n \cos n} = \frac{-1}{\infty} = 0$
 $\rightarrow r^- \rightarrow \frac{+\sin n}{n \cos n} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$

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

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

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



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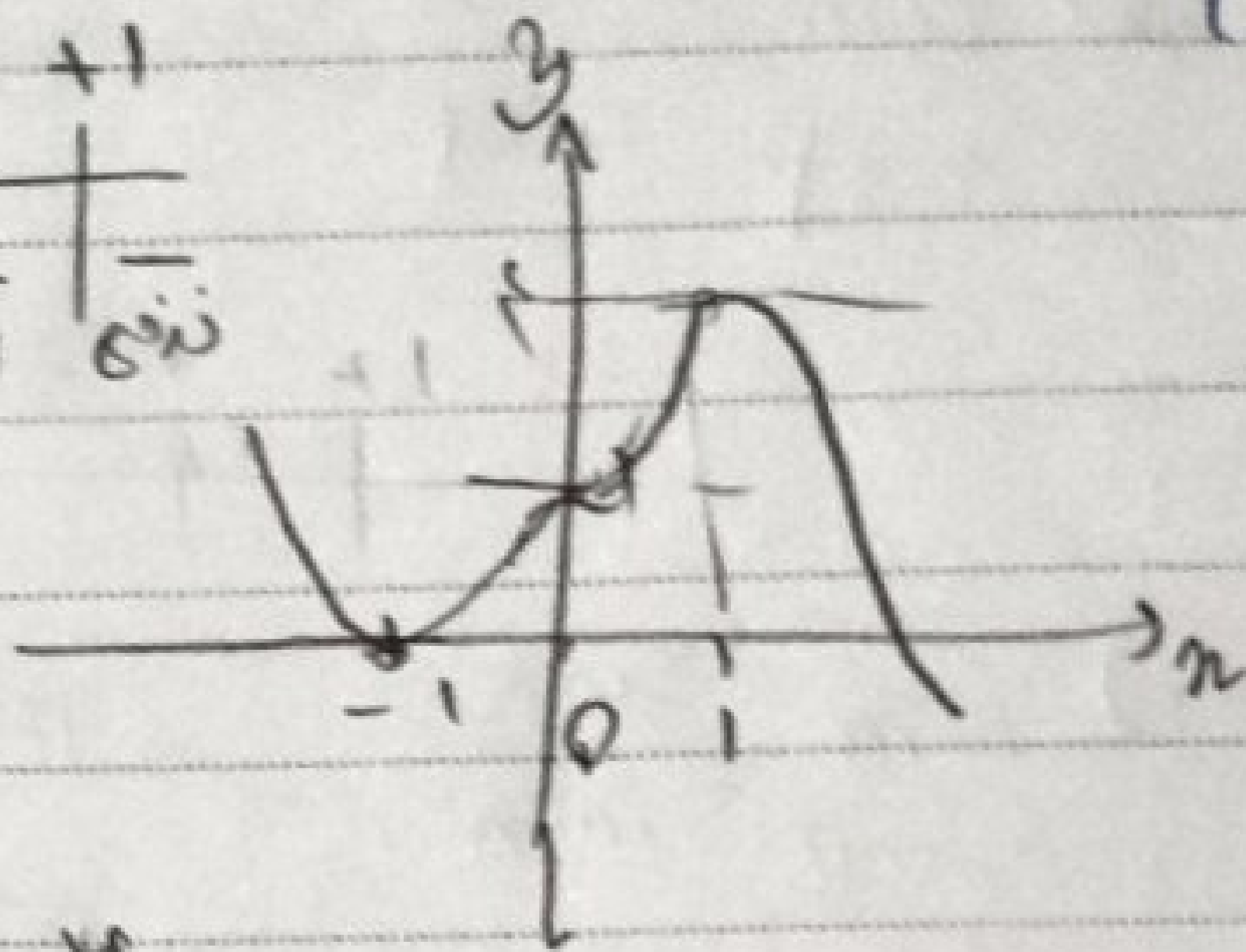
و) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{n - 1}$ $\rightarrow r^+ \rightarrow \frac{(n+1)(n-1)}{n-1} = n+1 \rightarrow \infty$
 $\rightarrow r^- \rightarrow \frac{n^2 - 1}{n - 1} = \frac{1 - n^2}{1 - n} = 1$

(10)

a) $y = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n e^{inx} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1} e^{inx}$

→ $-1a_n e^{inx} + 1a_n e^{inx} \Rightarrow 1a_n(-n^2+1) = 0$
 $n=0 \quad n=\pm 1$

b) $y = n^2 - \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n}$



c) $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} e^{inx} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} e^{inx}$
 $n=0 \quad n=\pm 1$

$\frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n^2-1} + \frac{1}{n^2+1}$

