

تکلیف شماره ۱۸

پروفسور نبی زاده، دوازدهم تجربی ب

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2n+8}{n+1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3 \quad \text{ب} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2n+8}{n+1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3 \quad \text{الف (۱)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{2n+3}{[n^2]} \quad \begin{cases} 0^+ \rightarrow \frac{3}{0^+} = +\infty \\ 0^- \rightarrow \frac{3}{0^-} = -\infty \end{cases} \quad \text{د} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{2n+8}{n+1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3 \quad \text{ج}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \varepsilon [n] - 2 = \varepsilon(2) - 2 = 0 \quad \text{الف (۲)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} [\varepsilon n - 2] = [1.0^-] = 0 \quad \text{ب}$$

$$[\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \varepsilon n - 2] = [1.0] = 1.0 \quad \text{ج}$$

$$[\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \varepsilon n - 2] = [1.0] = 1.0 \quad \text{د}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2[n] + 1}{2} = \frac{2(2) + 1}{2} = 2.5 \quad \text{الف (۳)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\frac{2n+1}{2} \right] = [0.5^-] = 0 \quad \text{ب}$$

$$\left[\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2n+1}{2} \right] = [0.5] = 0 \quad \text{ج}$$

$$\left[\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2n+1}{2} \right] = [0.5] = 0 \quad \text{د}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n-8}{(n-1)(n-8)} = \frac{1}{n-1} \quad \begin{cases} 1^+ \rightarrow \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \\ 1^- \rightarrow \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \end{cases} \quad \text{الف (۴) حد ندارد}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-8}{(n-2)^2} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \quad \text{ب (۴) حد ندارد}$$

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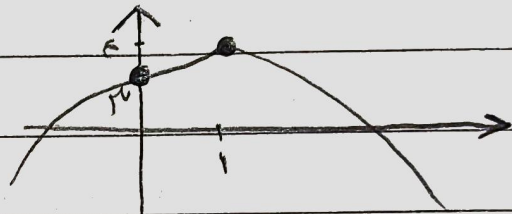
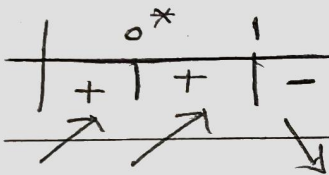
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -r} [-r^n] - [\delta n] \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow -r^+ \rightarrow 1 - (-1\delta) = r\delta \\ n \rightarrow -r^- \rightarrow 1 - (-14) = r\delta \end{array} \right. \quad \text{الف (د)}$$

$$n < -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n^{\frac{1}{r}} < \frac{1}{14} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{r}}} > 14 \quad \text{ب}$$

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

$$f = \varepsilon n^r - r n^{\frac{1}{r}} + r \quad f' = 1r n^r - 1r n^{\frac{1}{r}} \quad (4)$$

$$1r n^r (1 - n)$$



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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} [\varepsilon n^r - r n^{\frac{1}{r}} + r] \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow 0^+ \rightarrow [r^+] = r \\ n \rightarrow 0^- \rightarrow [r^-] = r \end{array} \right. \quad \text{ب حد واحد}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{|n^r - 1|}{n^r - \varepsilon} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow r^+ \rightarrow \frac{(n-r)(n^r + r n + \varepsilon)}{(n-r)(n+r)} = r \\ n \rightarrow r^- \rightarrow -\frac{(n-r)(n^r + r n + \varepsilon)}{(n-r)(n+r)} = -r \end{array} \right. \quad (V)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pi} \frac{|\sin n|}{\sin r n} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow \pi^+ \rightarrow \frac{-\sin n}{r \sin n \cos n} = \frac{-1}{-r} = \frac{1}{r} \\ n \rightarrow \pi^- \rightarrow \frac{\sin n}{r \sin n \cos n} = \frac{1}{-r} = -\frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{ب}$$

SARV

الحل

المسألة

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r}} \sqrt{\cos n} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r}^+ \rightarrow \sqrt{0} = 0 \\ n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r}^- \rightarrow \cos < 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{ب) الف (A)}$$

$$\sqrt{n - r\sqrt{n}} \quad \sqrt{n} \rightarrow n > 0 \quad n > r\sqrt{n} \quad \text{ب}$$

$$n^2 > \varepsilon n \quad n(n - \varepsilon) > 0 \quad \frac{0}{+1-1+}$$

$$D_f = \{0\} \cup [\varepsilon, +\infty)$$

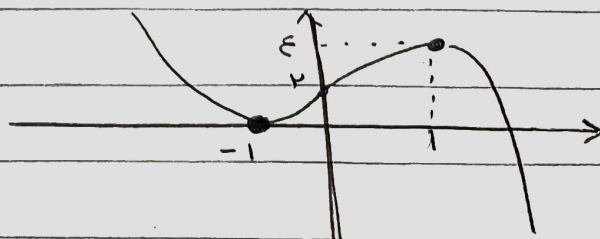
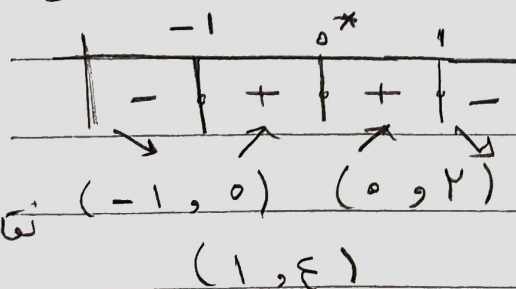
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{n - r\sqrt{n}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow 0^- \rightarrow \text{ب) الف} \\ n \rightarrow 0^+ \rightarrow \text{ب) الف} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{حد جواب نداء}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sin n \rfloor}}{n^2 - n^2} = \frac{(-1)^0}{n^2(n-1)} \quad \text{ب) الف (B)}$$

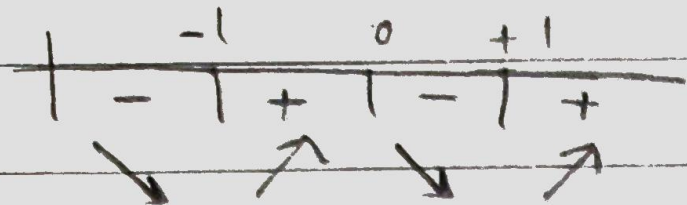
$$\frac{0^+}{-1-1+} \quad \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{n^2 - [n^2]}{n - [n]} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \rightarrow r^+ \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - \varepsilon}{n - r} = n + r \\ n \rightarrow r^- \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 - r^2}{n - 1} = \frac{n}{1} = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{ب) الف}$$

$$y' = 18n^2 - 18n^3 = 18n^2(1 - n^2) \quad \text{ب) الف (A)}$$



$$y' = \varepsilon x^p - \varepsilon x = \varepsilon x (x^p - 1)$$



$$(-1, 2) \quad (0, 2)$$

$$(1, 2)$$

