

Guinea

①

چون با وجود θ شد پس بر روی θ از θ^+ و θ^-
 عدد θ شود

→ $u+b=0$

④

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$$\rightarrow a = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{13}{4}}, b = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}}}{-\sqrt[3]{\frac{13}{4}}} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{-13} \right] \Rightarrow -1$$

کبارت میں منفرد -1

③

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 29.02V$$

$$Z_{is} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\mu} = \frac{1}{\mu + a} + a$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a-1}{1 + \frac{1}{x} + a} + a$$

⑤

ابتداءً بكتابتك لوالدك حواء

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{p})^+} \frac{14n+1}{p+n+1} = \frac{1/14+1}{1/14+1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{p}{p}$$

۱

بررسی می‌کنیم

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

$$[(n+1)^p] = [n^p] \rightarrow n^p - n$$

۹

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 10n + 14}{1 + 4\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \text{HOP} \rightarrow \frac{n+10}{4\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} \frac{-4}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = -4\sqrt{n} = (-14)$$

۷

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+n} - \sqrt{1-n}}{\sqrt{1-\cos n}} = \frac{0}{0} = \text{HOP} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+n}} - \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-n}}}{\frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{1-\cos n}}}$$

$$\frac{1-\cos n = 2\sin^2 \frac{n}{2}}{\frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+n}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-n}}}{\frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{1-\cos n}}}} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} \frac{\frac{-1}{4\sqrt{1+n}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{1-n}}}{\frac{\cos \frac{n}{2}}{\sqrt{1-\cos n}}} = \frac{\frac{-1}{4\sqrt{1+n}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{1-n}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-\cos n}} \cot \frac{n}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{n}{2} = 0$$

۱

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{n})}{kn^2} = \frac{0}{0} = \text{HOP} \rightarrow \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{n})}{kn^2} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \frac{-\sin(\sqrt{n})}{2kn} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \frac{-\cos(\sqrt{n})}{2k} = \frac{1}{2k}$$

چون که $\cos(0) = 1$ و $\sin(0) = 0$ است
 پس $k + \cos(0) = k + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k = -1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos(\sqrt{n})}{-1n^2} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \frac{-\sin(\sqrt{n})}{-2n} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \frac{-\cos(\sqrt{n})}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{0}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{n})}{kn^2} = ? \quad \frac{0}{0} \text{ ?}$$

چون که در صورت و مخرج هر دو صفر است
پس باید از قاعده هسپیتال استفاده کنیم

$$\rightarrow k = ? \rightarrow k + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{k = -1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sqrt{n}) - 1}{-n^2} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hop}} \frac{1 + \frac{0n^2}{2} - 1}{-2n} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} = ? \rightarrow \boxed{0 = 4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{n-4a} + \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{4a}}{\sqrt{n^2-9a^2}} \quad a > 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{L'Hop}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-4a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{L'Hop}} \frac{0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4a}}}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = ?$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-4a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 0}{\frac{2n}{\sqrt{n-9a^2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-4a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{2n}{\sqrt{n-9a^2}}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+4a}}{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n-4a})}}{\frac{2n}{\sqrt{n-9a^2}}} = \frac{(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+4a})(\sqrt{n-4a})}{2\sqrt{n} \times n} = \frac{(\sqrt{n+4a})(\sqrt{4a})}{2\sqrt{n} \times \sqrt{4a}} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{4a}}{2\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-1)} \frac{1 - k[n]}{n^2 - 1} = -\infty \quad (k \in \mathbb{R}, \cos k \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{از } n \rightarrow (-1)^+ \rightarrow 0^- \rightarrow \frac{1 - k[n]}{n^2 - 1} = \frac{1 - k}{0} = \frac{1 - k}{0^+} \rightarrow 1 - k > 0 \rightarrow k < 1$$

$$\text{از } n \rightarrow (-1)^- \rightarrow 0^+ \rightarrow \frac{1 - k[n]}{n^2 - 1} = \frac{1 - k}{0} = \frac{1 - k}{0^-} \rightarrow 1 - k < 0 \rightarrow k > 1$$

$$-1 < k < 1$$

$$k \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \frac{1 - k}{2} = ? \rightarrow \text{پس } \frac{1 - k}{2} > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{n < 1}$$

$$\cos \frac{1 - k}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{1 - k}{2} < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{y < 0}$$

پس جواب
محدوده است