

سوال ۱

۱۷/۵

ناتمامی - درجه ۳

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 9n + 6} = -\infty$$

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

این را می توانیم

$$(n - 1)^2 = n^2 - 2n + 1$$

$$a = -2 \quad b = 1$$

$$a + b = -2 + 1 = -1$$

سوال ۲

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + 9n + 6} = 0$$

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty} = 0$$

این را می توانیم

$$(n - 3\sqrt{6})^2 = n^2 - 6\sqrt{6}n + 54$$

$$a = -6\sqrt{6}$$

$$b = 54$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{54}{-6\sqrt{6}} \right] = \left[\frac{9}{-\sqrt{6}} \right] = -1$$

سوال ۳

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{n}} \frac{(-n) + 9}{\sqrt{n} + 1} = -\infty$$

$$\frac{a - 1}{1} = a - 1$$

$$a - 1 \rightarrow |a| < 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^+} 14x - \left(-\frac{5}{x^2}\right)$$

سوال 9

$$x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^+ \rightarrow x < -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > 4 \rightarrow -\frac{5}{x^2} < -1$$

2

-1

$$x > -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} < -2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > 4 \rightarrow -\frac{5}{x^2} < -1$$

$$\left(-\frac{5}{x^2}\right) = -9$$

$$\frac{14x+9}{x^2+15} = \frac{1}{0^+} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \frac{x}{x^2} > 15 \rightarrow \left(\frac{x}{x^2}\right) = 15$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - \lfloor x^2 \rfloor}$$

سوال 10

$$\lfloor x^2 \rfloor = \lfloor 1^+ \rfloor = 1$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 10x + 14}{15 + 9x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(x+2)(x+7)}{9(2+x\sqrt{x})}$$

سوال 11

$x \rightarrow -1$

$$\frac{(x+2)(\cancel{2+x\sqrt{x}})(\cancel{2+x\sqrt{x}} - 2\sqrt{x})}{9(\cancel{2+x\sqrt{x}})}$$

$$= \frac{9(2+2+2)}{9} = -15$$

2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{r+x} - \sqrt{r-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \propto \frac{\sqrt{r+x} + \sqrt{r-x}}{\sqrt{r+x} + \sqrt{r-x}} \quad \text{✓✓✓}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} = \frac{r+x - r+x}{(1-\cos x)(\sqrt{r+x} + \sqrt{r-x})} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{0}{0} \propto r \sqrt{r}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{kx^2} = r$$

$$\cos \sqrt{a}x = 1 - \frac{(\sqrt{a}x)^2}{2} = 1 - \frac{ax^2}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + 1 - \frac{ax^2}{2}}{kx^2} = r \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{ax^2}{2}}{kx^2} = r$$

$$-\frac{a}{2k} = r \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{a}{k} = -4}$$

90b

$$r \sqrt{r-qa} + r \sqrt{r} - r \sqrt{qa}$$

$r(rq) + \sqrt{r^2 - qa^2}$
جواب

$$\frac{r \sqrt{r-qa}}{\sqrt{r-qa} \times \sqrt{r+qa}} + \frac{r \sqrt{r} - r \sqrt{qa}}{\sqrt{r-qa} \times \sqrt{r+qa}}$$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{r+qa}} + \frac{r(\sqrt{r} - \sqrt{qa})}{\sqrt{r-qa}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r+qa}}{\sqrt{r+qa}}$$

$$r \left(\frac{r-qa}{\sqrt{r-qa}(\sqrt{r+qa})} \right)$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\sqrt{r-qa}} \times \sqrt{r+qa}}{\cancel{\sqrt{r-qa}} \times \sqrt{r+qa} \times \sqrt{r+qa}} = \frac{\sqrt{r+qa}}{\sqrt{r+qa}(\sqrt{r+qa})}$$

0 → ⊙

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{r+qa}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{qa}}$$

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

(1.11a)

($k < \pi$ and $k > \pi$)

$-1^+ \rightarrow 0,0$

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

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

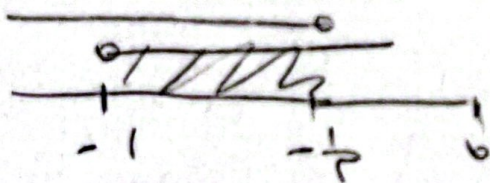
$$1+k > 0 \Rightarrow k > -1$$

$-1^- \rightarrow -1,1$

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

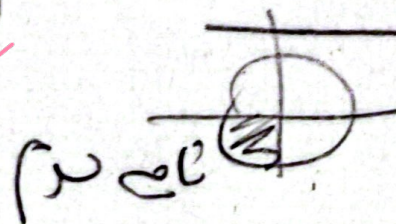
$$1+\pi k < 0$$

$$\pi k < -1 \Rightarrow k < -\frac{1}{\pi}$$



$$-1 < k < -\frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$-\pi < k < -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



حصہ ہنسار بہ ہی نہایت میں رکند کہ مفرج بہ صفر میں کند!

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^+} \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} n + a \right| + a = 0 \rightsquigarrow \left| \frac{1}{2} + a \right| + a = 0$$

$$a \geq -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2a + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$a \leq -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad \text{غلط} \rightsquigarrow [a] = -1$$

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



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{2} n \times \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1-\cos n}} \times \frac{1}{\cancel{2} \sqrt{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{2} \sqrt{2} n}{\cancel{2} \sqrt{2} \sin n} = 2 \times \frac{n}{-\sin n} = \boxed{-2}$$