

$x \rightarrow +\infty$ x

② Solution

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-a} + \sqrt{a}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-a} + \sqrt{a}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n-a} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{n-a} - \sqrt{a}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n-a} - \sqrt{a}}{(n-a) - a} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n-a} - \sqrt{a}}{n-2a}$$

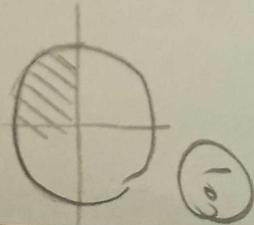
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-a} + \sqrt{a}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-a} + \sqrt{a}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n-a} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{n-a} - \sqrt{a}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n-a} - \sqrt{a}}{(n-a) - a} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n-a} - \sqrt{a}}{n-2a}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1+k}{(n-1)(n+1)} = -\infty \Rightarrow 1+k < 0 \quad k < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-1 < \cos k\pi < 0$$



$$-1 < k < -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

(value)