

تکلیف شماره ۲۰

نکته: $\frac{0}{0}$ یا $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ معنوی نیست و باید نوشت بودید!

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{n-2}{n^2+an+b} = -\infty$$

مخرج باید $n=2$ غرض باشد

$$(n-2)^2 = n^2+an+b$$

$$n^2-4n+4 = n^2+an+b$$

$$a = -4$$

$$b = 4$$

جواب: $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4}} \frac{n}{n^2+an+b} = +\infty$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a}\right] = ?$$

-۲

$$(n-\sqrt[3]{4})^2 = n^2+an+b \rightarrow n^2-2\sqrt[3]{4}n+\sqrt[3]{16} = n^2+an+b$$

$$a = -2\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$b = \sqrt[3]{16}$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a}\right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{16}}{-2\sqrt[3]{4}}\right] = -1$$

جواب: -۱

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}\right)^+} \frac{[-n]+a}{\left|\frac{\sqrt[3]{a}}{n}+a\right|+a} = -\infty$$

$$[a] = ?$$

-۳

$$a < 0 \rightarrow a-1 < -1$$

$$n > \frac{\sqrt[3]{a}}{\sqrt[3]{a}} \rightarrow -n < -\frac{\sqrt[3]{a}}{\sqrt[3]{a}} \rightarrow [-n] = -1$$

$$n = \frac{\sqrt[3]{a}}{\sqrt[3]{a}} \rightarrow \left|\frac{\sqrt[3]{a}}{\sqrt[3]{a}}+a\right|+a = 0$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}+a\right|+a = 0$$

چون صورت منفی است پس مخرج باید $+$ باشد و قدر مطلق باید مثبت

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}+a+a=0 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{a} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} \rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}$$

$$[a] = \left[\frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}\right] = -1$$

جواب

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{-1}{r})^+} \frac{14n - [\frac{-r}{nr}]}{r\epsilon n + [\frac{r}{nr}]}$$

$$n > \frac{-1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} < -r \rightarrow \frac{1}{nr} > \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{-r}{nr} < -\epsilon \rightarrow [\frac{-r}{nr}] = -\epsilon$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{r}{nr} > 1\epsilon \rightarrow [\frac{r}{nr}] = 1\epsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{-1}{r})^+} \frac{14n + 9}{r\epsilon n + 1\epsilon} = (+\infty) \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$n > \frac{-1}{r} \rightarrow r\epsilon n > -1\epsilon$$

$$r\epsilon n + 1\epsilon > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^r - \epsilon}{n^r - [n^r]} \quad n > r \rightarrow n^r > \epsilon \rightarrow [n^r] = \epsilon \quad -5$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^r - \epsilon}{n^r - \epsilon} = \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{(n-r)(n+r)}{(n-r)(n^r + rn + \epsilon)} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n+r}{n^r + rn + \epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon + \epsilon + \epsilon} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{n^r + 10n + 14}{1\epsilon + 4\sqrt[n]{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(n+r)(n+\epsilon)}{4(r + \sqrt[n]{n})} \quad -9$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(n+r)(\sqrt[n]{n} + r)(\sqrt[n]{n^r} - r\sqrt[n]{n} + \epsilon)}{4(\sqrt[n]{n} + r)}$$

$$= \frac{-4(\epsilon + \epsilon + \epsilon)}{4} = (-1\epsilon) \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{r+r_n} - \sqrt{r-n}}{\sqrt{1-\cos n}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r+r_n} + \sqrt{r-n}}{\sqrt{r+r_n} + \sqrt{r-n}} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{r+r_n - r+n}{\sqrt{1-\cos n} (\sqrt{r+r_n} + \sqrt{r-n})} = \frac{2n}{2\sqrt{r}(\sqrt{1-\cos n})}$$

$$1-\cos n = 2 \sin^2 \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{1-\cos n} = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{n}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{n}{2}$$

چون $n < 0$ میں قدر مطلق باءِ منہ برداشتہ نہ ہو

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2n}{2\sqrt{r} \times (-\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{n}{2})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2n}{-2\sqrt{r} \underbrace{\sin \frac{n}{2}}_{\frac{n}{2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2n}{-2\sqrt{r}n} = \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{r}}$$

جواب

$$\sin \frac{n}{2} \sim \frac{n}{2}$$

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

$$\cos(\sqrt{a}n) = 1 - \frac{(\sqrt{a}n)^2}{2} = 1 - \frac{an^2}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + 1 - \frac{an^2}{2}}{kn^r} = r \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} (2an)}{rkn} = r$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-an}{rkn} = r \rightarrow \frac{-a}{rk} = r \rightarrow a = -4K$$

$$\frac{a}{k} = \frac{-4K}{K} = -4$$

جواب

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (ra)^+} \frac{r\sqrt{n-ra} + r\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{r}a}{\sqrt{n^2 - 9a^2}}$$

$a > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow ra^+} \frac{r\sqrt{n-ra}}{\sqrt{n^2 - 9a^2}} + \frac{r\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{r}a}{\sqrt{n^2 - 9a^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow ra^+} r\sqrt{\frac{n-ra}{(n-ra)(n+ra)}} + \frac{r\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{r}a}{\sqrt{n^2 - 9a^2}}$$

$$= \left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow ra^+} r\sqrt{\frac{1}{n+ra}} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{r\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{r}a}{\sqrt{n^2 - 9a^2}} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow ra^+} \frac{r(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{a})}{\sqrt{n^2 - 9a^2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{r(n - ra)}{\sqrt{n^2 - 9a^2} \times (\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{ra})}$$

$$= \frac{r(\sqrt{n-ra})(\sqrt{n-ra})}{\cancel{\sqrt{n-ra}} \times \sqrt{n+ra} (\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{ra})} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow ra^+} r\sqrt{\frac{1}{ra+n}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}}$$

جواب

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - K[n]}{n^2 - 1} = -\infty$$

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

در این صورت
مخرج داریم

$$n \rightarrow -1^+ \rightarrow n > -1 \rightarrow [n] = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{1+K}{n^2-1} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+K \geq 0 \rightarrow K \geq -1 \quad I$$

$$n \rightarrow -1^- \rightarrow n < -1 \rightarrow [n] = -2$$

$$I \cap II \rightarrow -1 < K \leq \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1+rK}{n^2-1} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+rK \leq 0 \rightarrow K \leq \frac{-1}{r} \quad II$$

$-1 < K \leq \frac{-1}{r}$