

تکلیف ساده ۲۰

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{\overbrace{r_n - a}^{-1}}{\underbrace{n^r + an + b}_{\substack{\text{عبر } n=r \\ \text{خرج}}}} = -\infty$$

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

$$n^r - rn + r = n^r + an + b$$

$$a = -r \quad b = r$$

جواب: ۰

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

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

-۲

$$(n - \sqrt[r]{r})^r = n^r + an + b \rightarrow n^r - r\sqrt[r]{r}n + \sqrt[r]{14} = n^r + an + b$$

$$a = -r\sqrt[r]{r} \quad b = \sqrt[r]{14}$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[r]{14}}{-r\sqrt[r]{r}} \right] = -1 \quad \text{جواب: } -1$$

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

$$[a] = ?$$

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

-۳

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

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

$$\left| \frac{1}{r} + a \right| + a = 0 \quad a < 0$$

چون صورت منفی است پس خارج باید + باشد و مطلق باید - باشد

$$\frac{1}{r} + a + a = 0 \rightarrow ra = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$[a] = \left[-\frac{1}{r^2} \right] = -1 \quad \text{جواب}$$

1. a

- 1

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

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

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

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

$$n > \frac{-1}{r} \rightarrow r(n) > -1r$$

$$r(n + 1r) > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^r - 1}{n^r - [n^r]} \quad n > r \rightarrow n^r > 1 \rightarrow [n^r] = 1 \quad - 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^r - 1}{n^r - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{(n-r)(n+r)}{(n-r)(n^r + rn + 1)} =$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{n^r + 10n + 14}{1r + 4\sqrt[r]{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{(n+r)(n+1)}{4(r + \sqrt[r]{n})} \quad - 3$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{(n+r)(\sqrt[r]{n} + r)(\sqrt[r]{n^r} - r\sqrt[r]{n} + 1)}{4(\sqrt[r]{n} + r)}$$

$$= \frac{-4(1+1+1)}{4} = (-12) \quad \text{جواب}$$

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

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

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

چون $n < 0$ میں قدر مطلق باءِ منہ برداشتہ ہے۔

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

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

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

$a > 0$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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