

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{r_n - 6}{n^r + an + b} = \frac{-1}{a^r + a + b} = -\infty \rightarrow (n-2)^r = n^r - 2n + 2 \rightarrow a+b = 2-2=0 \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}})} \frac{n}{n^r + an + b} = \frac{n}{(n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}})^r} \rightarrow n^r - \underbrace{2\sqrt{e}}_a n + \underbrace{\frac{1}{e}}_b \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{b}{a} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{-1}{2} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}})} \frac{a-1}{\frac{1}{r} + a + a^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}})} \frac{a-1}{\frac{1}{r} + a + a^2} = \infty \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + a + a^2 \rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow [a] = [-1] \quad (3)$$

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

با نامعادله مساوی نکن نه بایستی ننویسی!

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{x^r - 1}{n^r - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{x^r - 1}{n^r - 1} = \frac{(n-r)(n+r)}{(n-r)(n^r + r_n + r)} = \frac{n+r}{n^r + r_n + r} = \left[\frac{1}{r} \right] \quad (5)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^r + 1. n + 14}{1r + 4\sqrt{n}} = \frac{(n+1)(n+14)}{r(1r + \sqrt{n})} = \frac{(n+1)(14 + r\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n^r})}{r(1r + \sqrt{n})} = \frac{(n+1)(14 + r\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n^r})}{r(1r + \sqrt{n})} = -r(14 - 1 + \sqrt{4r}) = -12 \quad (6)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -} \frac{\sqrt{1+2n} - \sqrt{1-n}}{\sqrt{1-6n}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+2n} + \sqrt{1-n}}{\sqrt{1+2n} + \sqrt{1-n}} = \frac{1+2n - 1 + n}{\sqrt{1-6n} \times \sqrt{1+2n} + \sqrt{1-n}} = \frac{3n}{\sqrt{1-6n} \times \sqrt{1+2n} + \sqrt{1-n}} = \frac{3 \times \frac{n}{r}}{2\sqrt{r} \times \sqrt{r} \sin \frac{\pi}{r} - r \sin \frac{\pi}{r}} = \left[\frac{-r}{r} \right] \quad (7)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}n)}{kn^r} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + (1 - \frac{a^r}{r})}{kn^r} = \frac{rk + r - a^r}{rk n^r} = r \rightarrow rk + r = 0 \rightarrow k = -1 \quad (8)$$

$\frac{-a}{rk} = r \rightarrow a = 4$

$\frac{a}{k} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$

$$a: \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r\sqrt{n-r} + r\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{n^r - a}} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \frac{r}{r\sqrt{n-r}} + \frac{r}{r\sqrt{n}} = \frac{r\sqrt{n} + r\sqrt{n-r}}{r\sqrt{n-r}\sqrt{n}} \times \frac{1}{r\sqrt{n^r - a}} \quad (9)$$

راه حل تری!

$$= \frac{r\sqrt{n} + r\sqrt{n-r}}{r\sqrt{n-r}\sqrt{n}} \times \frac{1}{r\sqrt{n-r}\sqrt{n}} = \frac{r\sqrt{r}}{r\sqrt{r}} \times \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r}} = \left[\frac{1}{r} \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - k(n)}{n^r - 1} \xrightarrow{+} \frac{1+k}{r} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+k > 0 \rightarrow k > -1 \quad (10)$$

$\xrightarrow{-} \frac{1+rk}{r} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+rk < 0 \rightarrow k < -\frac{1}{r}$

$$(km, \cos km) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow -1} (-n, \cos(-n)) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow -1} (-\frac{n}{r}, \cos(-\frac{n}{r})) \rightarrow \text{نصف دوم هر ۲ منتهی اند}$$

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$$x > -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x^2 < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > 2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{x^2} > 12 \rightsquigarrow \left[\frac{3}{x^2} \right] = 12$$

$$\hookrightarrow -\frac{2}{x^2} < -1 \rightsquigarrow \left[-\frac{2}{x^2} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^+} \frac{14n+9}{2n+12} = \frac{-1+9}{-12+12} = \frac{1}{0^+} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

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راه حل سفا (عددگذاری) برای امتحان کتب خوب است اما برای امتحان نهایی بهترین راه حل نیست چون جواب نهایی بر حسب a است...

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{2\sqrt{n-a}}{\sqrt{n-a}\sqrt{n+a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{3a})}{\sqrt{n-3a}\sqrt{n+3a}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{3a})}{\sqrt{n-3a}\sqrt{n+3a}} \times \frac{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{3a}}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{3a}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{3a})}{\sqrt{n-a}\sqrt{n+a}(\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{3a})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{3\sqrt{n-3a}}{\sqrt{n-a}\sqrt{n+a}(\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{3a})} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} + 0 \rightsquigarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-k[x]}{x^2-1} = -\infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1-k(-1)}{0^-} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+k > 0 \rightarrow k > -1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1-k(-1)}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+k < 0 \rightarrow k < -1$$

$$\rightarrow -1 < k < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \begin{cases} -1 < k < -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 < k < 0 \end{cases}$$



مولفه های اول و دوم هر دو منفی هستند پس در ناحیه ی سوم است!