

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

$$n < \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} > \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{r}{2r} > 1$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{r}{2r} < -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{14 \times -\frac{1}{r} - (-1)}{\left(\epsilon \times \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) + 1\right)} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^r - \epsilon}{n^r - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n+r}{n^r + r n + \epsilon}$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon + \epsilon + \epsilon} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{n^r + 1 \text{ or } 14}{4(r + \sqrt{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{(n+r)(n/n)}{4(r + \sqrt{n})} \times \frac{r \times \epsilon}{4r}$$

$$= -4$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r + \sqrt{n} - r + n}{\sqrt{1 - \cos n}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r \sqrt{r}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r}{-\sin n} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{a} n}{r k n} = \frac{-a}{r k} = c$$

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

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} a^r + a n + b = 0^+$$

$$\Rightarrow (n-r)^r = n^r + a n + b$$

$$n^r - \epsilon n + \epsilon = n^r + a n + b$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\epsilon$$

$$b = \epsilon$$

$$a + b = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \sqrt{\epsilon}} n^r - a n + b = 0^+$$

$$= (n - \sqrt{\epsilon})^r = n^r - a n + b$$

$$n^r - r \epsilon n + r \sqrt{\epsilon} = n^r - a n + b$$

$$\Rightarrow a = r \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$b = r \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a}\right] = 1$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} + r a = 0$$

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