

$$الف) \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r_n + \omega}{n+1} = \frac{r(r, 1) + \omega}{r, 1 + 1} = \frac{q, r}{r, 1}$$

$$ج) \lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{r_n + \omega}{n+1} = \frac{r}{r+1}$$

$$الف) \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r_n + \omega}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r(r) + \omega}{r+1} = \frac{q}{r} = r$$

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

$$\rightarrow) \lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} \frac{r_n + \omega}{n+1} = \frac{r(1, q) + \omega}{1, q + 1} = \frac{1, 1}{r, q}$$

$$د) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_n + v}{[n^r]} = \frac{v}{0}$$

(1, 0)

$$الف) \lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} f[n] - r = f(r) - r = 4$$

$$\rightarrow) \lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} [f_n - r] = [f(r^-) - r] = [q, \omega] = q$$

$$ج) \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} \frac{r_n + 1}{r} \right] = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$د) \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r_n + 1}{r} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r_n + 1}{r} = \omega \quad [\omega] = \omega$$

$$الف) \lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} \frac{r[n] + 1}{r} = \frac{r\left[\frac{r}{r}\right] + 1}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

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

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

$$د) \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r_n + 1}{r} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r_n + 1}{r} = \omega \quad [\omega] = \omega$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n-\delta}{n^2-4n+4} = \frac{-\epsilon}{0^-} \quad \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{n-\delta}{(n-1)(n-\delta)} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \\ \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{n-\delta}{(n-1)(n-\delta)} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow p} \frac{n-\epsilon}{n^2-4n+4} = \frac{-1}{0^-} \quad \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow p^+} \lim_{n \rightarrow p^+} \frac{n-\epsilon}{n^2-4n+4} = \frac{n-\epsilon}{(n-p)^2} = \frac{-1}{(0^+)^2} = -\infty \\ \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow p^-} \lim_{n \rightarrow p^-} \frac{n-\epsilon}{n^2-4n+4} = \frac{-1}{(0^-)^2} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -p} [-r_n] - [\delta n] \quad \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow -p^+} \lim_{n \rightarrow -p^+} [-r_n] - [\delta n] = \left[\frac{-p(-p^+)}{1} \right] - \left[\frac{\delta(-p^+)}{1} \right] = 1 - 1\delta = -1\delta \\ \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow -p^-} \lim_{n \rightarrow -p^-} [-r_n] - [\delta n] = \left[\frac{-p(-p^-)}{1} \right] - \left[\frac{\delta(-p^-)}{1} \right] = -1\delta \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4})} \left[\frac{-1}{n^2} \right] = \left[-\left(\frac{1}{(-\frac{1}{4})^2} \right) \right] = \left[-\left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{16}} \right) \right] = [-16] = -16$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} [\epsilon n^p - r_n \epsilon + p] \quad \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 1^+} \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} [\epsilon n^p - r_n \epsilon + p] = p \\ \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 1^-} \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} [\epsilon n^p - r_n \epsilon + p] = p \end{array}$$

$\epsilon = -r_n \epsilon + \epsilon n^p \rightarrow 1: -1r_n^p + 1r_n^p = 1r_n^p(1-n)$

ϵ	1
$+$	$+$
1	$-$
n^p	ϵ

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} [\epsilon n^p - r_n \epsilon + p] \quad \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 0^+} \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} [\epsilon n^p - r_n \epsilon + p] = p \\ \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 0^-} \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} [\epsilon n^p - r_n \epsilon + p] = p \end{array}$$

$\epsilon = 1r_n^p - 1r_n^p = 1r_n^p(1-n)$

ϵ	1
$+$	$+$
1	$-$
n^p	ϵ

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -p} [-r_n] - [\delta n] = \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow (-p)^+} [-r_n] - [\delta n] = 1 - (-1\delta) = 1\delta \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow (-p)^-} [-r_n] - [\delta n] = 1 - (-1\delta) = 1\delta \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4})} \left[\frac{-1}{n^2} \right] = -16$$

$n < -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow n^2 > \frac{1}{16} \rightarrow -n^2 < -\frac{1}{16} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{n^2} > -16$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{|a^n - 1|}{n^r - \varepsilon} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{|n^r - 1|}{n^r - \varepsilon} = \frac{|n-r| |n^r + \varepsilon n + \varepsilon|}{(n-r)(n+r)} = p$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pi} \frac{|\sin n|}{\sin n} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{\sin n}{r \sin n} = \frac{1}{r \sin n} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{-\sin n}{r \sin n} = \frac{-1}{r \sin n} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{r\pi}{r}} \sqrt{\cos n} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{r\pi}{r}^+} \sqrt{\cos n} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{0^+} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{r\pi}{r}^-} \sqrt{\cos n} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{0^-} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{n - r\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{0^- - r\sqrt{0^-}} = \sqrt{0^-} = 0$$

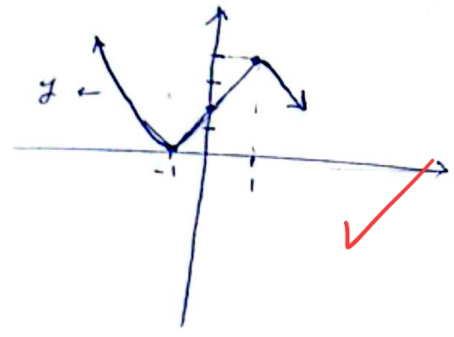
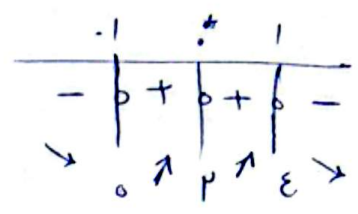
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sin n \rfloor}}{n^r - n^r} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sin n \rfloor}}{n^r(n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$


$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{n^r - \lfloor n^r \rfloor}{n - \lfloor n \rfloor} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^r - \lfloor n^r \rfloor}{n - \lfloor n \rfloor} = \frac{n^r - \varepsilon}{n - r} = \frac{(n-r)(n+r)}{(n-r)} = \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} \frac{n^r - \lfloor n^r \rfloor}{n - \lfloor n \rfloor} = \frac{n^r - r^0}{n - 1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

الف) $y = 2n^3 - 3n^2 + 2$

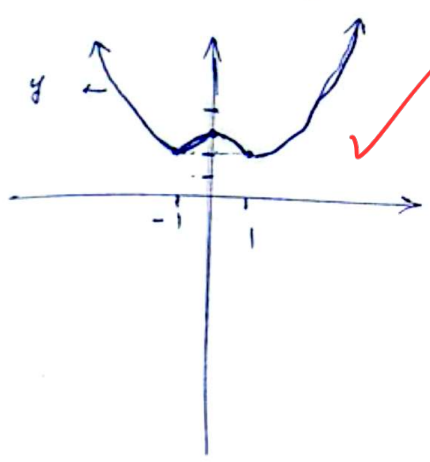
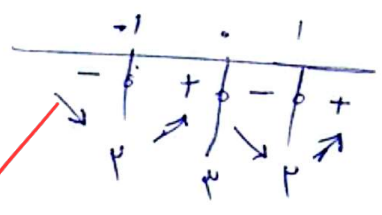
$y' = 6n^2 - 6n = 6n^2(1-n)$



۲

ب) $y = n^3 - 3n^2 + 2$

$y' = 3n^2 - 6n = 3n(n-2)$



ج) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x-2\sqrt{x}} =$ تعریف نشده

$x \geq 0$ (I)

سوال ۱

$x - 2\sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - 2) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{+1-1+} \rightarrow x \geq 4 \leq x \leq 0$ (II)

پاسخ: $x \geq 4 \leq x \leq 0$ (I) $\cap$ (II) $\rightarrow$ هیچ آبع در نقاط اطراف صفر تعریف نشده.