

$f_{(n)} \rightarrow f_{(i)} = f_{(i)}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_{(i)} & \rightarrow \left[\frac{2 \cdot 1 + 9}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-1 \cdot 9 + 2}{3} \right] = 2 + a = 2 \\ f_{(i)} & \rightarrow 2 \left[\frac{2 \cdot 1 + 9}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-1 \cdot 9 + 2}{3} \right] = 4 + -a \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 4 - a &= 2 \Rightarrow a = 2 \\ \Rightarrow \left[\frac{2}{3} \right] & \text{ جواب نهایی} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{4})^-} [2 \sin n - 1] \rightarrow [2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4}] - 1 = [2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 1] = [1 - 1] = [0 - 1] = [-1]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} [\lambda n^3 - n] \begin{cases} n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^+ \rightarrow [\lambda (-\frac{1}{2})^3 - (-\frac{1}{2})] = [-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}] = \frac{1}{4} \\ n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^- \rightarrow [\lambda (-\frac{1}{2})^3 - (-\frac{1}{2})] = [-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}] = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot n - 8 + \left[\frac{3}{n^2} \right]}{14n - \left[-\frac{2}{n^2} \right]} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}} \frac{1 \cdot n - 8 + 1.5}{14n + 8} = \frac{1 \cdot n + 8}{14n + 8} = \frac{\omega(2n+1)}{1(2n+1)} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{[n] + \cos \pi n} = \frac{\sin^2 \pi^*}{1 + \cos \pi^*} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2n+3} - \sqrt{2n+1}}{1 + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{HOP} \frac{\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2n+3}} - \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2n+1}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{1 - \frac{2}{1}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{2}{1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{2n - \sqrt{2n+1} + 1}{2n - \sqrt{2n+1}} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{HOP} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}}{2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}} = \frac{\frac{2}{1} - \frac{1}{1}}{\frac{2}{1} - \frac{1}{1}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$a + \sqrt{c} = 0, HOP \rightarrow \frac{b}{2\sqrt{bn+c}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \epsilon b = \sqrt{c}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} \times \frac{\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{-\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{c}} = -\frac{\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{c}} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2\pi^+ & \rightarrow \left[\frac{n}{\pi} \right] = -2 \Rightarrow \epsilon - 2k > 0 \quad 2k < \epsilon \Rightarrow k < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \\ -2\pi^- & \rightarrow \left[\frac{n}{\pi} \right] = -3 \Rightarrow \epsilon - 3k > 0 \quad 3k < \epsilon \Rightarrow k < \frac{\epsilon}{3} \end{aligned}$$

سوال ۴

$$x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^- \rightarrow x < -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x^r > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^r} < r \rightarrow \frac{r}{x^r} < 1r \rightarrow \left[\frac{r}{x^r}\right] = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{x^r} < r \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x^r} > -r \rightarrow \frac{-r}{x^r} > -1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{-r}{x^r}\right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} = \frac{1 \cdot x - \infty + 1}{14x - (-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} = \frac{\log x + 4}{14x + 1} = \frac{-\infty + 4}{(-1)^- + 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

سوال ۱۵

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^r \pi x}{[x] + \cos \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^r \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1 - \cos^r \pi x}{1 + \cos^r \pi x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(1 - \cos \pi x)(1 + \cos \pi x)}{1 + \cos \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 1 - \cos \pi x = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

سوال ۱۸

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} a + \sqrt{bx + c} \rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\sqrt{c}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + \sqrt{bx + c}}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{b}{2\sqrt{bx + c}}}{1} = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}}$$

$$\frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{(-\sqrt{c})\left(\frac{\sqrt{c}}{r}\right)}{c} = \frac{-c}{rc} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

سوال ۹

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-r)^-} = \frac{r + K\left[\frac{x}{\pi}\right]}{\sin x} = \frac{r - rK}{0^-} = +\infty \rightarrow r - rK < 0 \rightarrow K > \frac{r}{r} \quad (I)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-r)^+} = \frac{r + K\left[\frac{x}{\pi}\right]}{\sin x} = \frac{r - rK}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow r - rK > 0 \rightarrow K < r \quad (II)$$

$$(I) \wedge (II) \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} < K < r \rightarrow -r < -K < -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow [-K] = -r$$

سوال ۱۰

$$\lambda a - b = 0 \rightarrow b = \lambda a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\lambda a (\sqrt{r + \sqrt{x}} - r)}{ax - \lambda a} = \frac{\lambda a (\sqrt{r + \sqrt{x}} - r)}{ax - \lambda a} \times \frac{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{x}} + r}{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{x}} + r} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\lambda a (\sqrt{x} - r)}{a(x - 1) \times r} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{r(\sqrt{x} - r)}{(\sqrt{x} - r)(\sqrt{x} + r + r\sqrt{x})} = \frac{r}{1r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

