

$$f(x) = r \left[\frac{r-x}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+r}{r} \right]$$

1915 -1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -r} r \left[\frac{r-x}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+r}{r} \right] \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^+} r \left[\frac{r-x}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+r}{r} \right] = r + 0 = r$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -r^-} r \left[\frac{r-x}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+r}{r} \right] = r - a$$

$$r - a = r \Rightarrow \boxed{a = r}$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

(r)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} [r \sin n - 1] = \left[\frac{r \sin \frac{\pi}{2}^-}{\frac{1}{r}} - 1 \right] = [0] = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

(r)

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

$-n < \frac{1}{r}$
 $n^r > -\frac{1}{n}$

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

$-n > \frac{1}{r}$
 $n^r < -\frac{1}{n}$

(r)

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} \frac{1 \cdot x - \omega + \left[\frac{r}{x^r} \right]}{14x - \omega} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} \frac{1 \cdot x - \omega + 1r}{14x - (-9)} = \frac{1 \cdot x + V}{14x + 9} = \frac{-\omega + V}{-14 + 9} = \frac{r}{-5} = -\frac{r}{5}$$

(0)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} \frac{1 \cdot x - \omega + 1}{14x - (-9)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} \frac{1 \cdot x + 1}{14x + 9} = \frac{1 \cdot x + 1}{14x + 9} = \frac{-\omega + 1}{-14 + 9} = \frac{1}{-5} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x^r < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^r} > r \rightarrow \frac{r}{x^r} > 1r$$

$$\frac{1}{x^r} > r \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x^r} < -r \rightarrow \frac{-r}{x^r} < -1$$

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

~~$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$~~

~~$$\frac{\sin \pi n}{\sin \pi n} = \sin \pi n \rightarrow \sin \pi n = 0$$~~

$$\frac{1 - \cos^2 \pi n}{1 + \cos \pi n} = \frac{(1 + \cos \pi n)(1 - \cos \pi n)}{1 + \cos \pi n} = 1 - \cos \pi = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

(4)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{n+3} - \sqrt{n+5}}{1 + \sqrt{n}} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n+3} - \sqrt{n+5}}{1 + \sqrt{n}} \times \frac{\sqrt{n+3} + \sqrt{n+5}}{\sqrt{n+3} + \sqrt{n+5}}$$

(4)

$$\frac{-n+3 - n-5}{(1+\sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+3} + \sqrt{n+5})} \times \frac{1 + \sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} + 1}{1 - \sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{-(n+1)(1 + \sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} + 1)}{(1+n)(\sqrt{n+3} + \sqrt{n+5})} = \frac{-(1+1)+1}{2} = -\frac{2}{2}$$

$-\frac{2}{2}$

-V

110

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{r_n - \sqrt{r_{n+1}} + \epsilon}{r_n - \sqrt{r_{n+1}}} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \frac{\left(\sqrt{n} - \frac{1}{r}\right) \left(\sqrt{n} - 1\right)}{r_n - \sqrt{r_{n+1}}} \times \frac{r_n + \sqrt{r_{n+1}}}{r_n + \sqrt{r_{n+1}}} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{n} - \frac{1}{r}\right) \left(\sqrt{n} - 1\right) \left(r_n + \sqrt{r_{n+1}}\right)}{\epsilon n^r - r_n - 1}$$

$$\frac{\left(\sqrt{n} - \frac{1}{r}\right) \left(\sqrt{n} - 1\right) \left(r_n + \sqrt{r_{n+1}}\right)}{\left(n - 1\right) \left(n + \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) \left(\sqrt{n+1}\right)} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{r}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{r}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)} = \frac{-4}{\frac{1}{r}} = -4r, \epsilon$$

-1/r

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{n} - 1)(r\sqrt{n} - \omega)}{r_n - \sqrt{r_{n+1}}} = \frac{(\sqrt{n} - 1)(r\sqrt{n} - \omega)}{r_n - \sqrt{r_{n+1}}} \times \frac{r_n + \sqrt{r_{n+1}}}{r_n + \sqrt{r_{n+1}}} \rightarrow$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{(r\sqrt{n} - \omega)(r)}{(r_{n+1})(\sqrt{n} + 1)} = \frac{(-r)(r)}{\omega \times r} = -1/r$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{bn+c}}{n} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \frac{b}{\frac{r\sqrt{bn+c}}{1}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$b > 1$
 $c = r$
 $a = -\sqrt{bn+c} = \boxed{a = -r}$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-r \times 1}{\varepsilon} = \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \checkmark$$

(y)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -r\pi} \frac{\varepsilon + k \left[\frac{n}{\pi} \right]}{\sin n} \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon + k \left[\frac{n}{\pi} \right]}{0} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\varepsilon + k \left[\frac{n}{\pi} \right] > 0$$

$$\sin r\pi = 0$$

$$\varepsilon + k \left[\frac{-r\pi}{\pi} \right] = \varepsilon - rk$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -r\pi} \frac{\varepsilon + k \left[\frac{n}{\pi} \right]}{\sin n} = \frac{\varepsilon - rk}{0} = +\infty \quad \varepsilon - rk > 0 \quad k < r \quad -k > -r \quad [-k] = (-r)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -r\pi} \frac{f + k \left[\frac{n}{\pi} \right]}{\sin n} = \frac{f - rk}{0} = +\infty \quad \varepsilon - rk > 0 \quad k < \frac{r}{\pi} \quad -k > -\frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \quad [-k] = (-r)$$

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

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{n} - r}{\frac{n}{r} - \varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\text{h.o.p.}} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} = \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

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