

۱۲ پسر تبریز

تکلیف ۲۰

۱۳۳۳ قمری

۱۴ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-5}{n^2+n^2+an+b} = -\infty \Rightarrow \frac{2}{n^2+an+b} = -\infty$

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رسع الناس

مخرج $= 0^+ \in \mathbb{R}$ و $(n-2)^2 \in \mathbb{R}$ مضاعف ۲

$n^2 + 14 - 14n \Rightarrow a = -14 \quad b = 14 \Rightarrow a+b = 14-14 = 0$ ✓

۱۵ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2+an+b} = +\infty \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[3]{n}}{\sqrt[3]{n^2+an+b}} = +\infty \Rightarrow$ مخرج $= 0^+$
دارای مضاعف $\sqrt[3]{n}$ و $(n-\sqrt[3]{n})^2 \in \mathbb{R}$ مضاعف $\sqrt[3]{n}$
 $a = -\sqrt[3]{n} \quad b = \sqrt[3]{n} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{n}}{-\sqrt[3]{n}} \right] = -1$ ✓

۱۶ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[-2n]+a}{\sqrt[3]{n^2+an+b}} = -\infty \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \right] + a = -1 + a$
 $a > \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\sqrt[3]{n}}{n} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} + a \right| + a = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} + 2a = 0$

مخرج $= 0^+ \Rightarrow a < \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\sqrt[3]{n}}{n} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} + a \right| + a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \right] = -1$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1+a}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}+2a} = -\infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} = 2a \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{n}} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{n}} \right] = 0$
زیرا بسط در 0^+ است.

۱۷ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{14n \left[-\frac{1}{n} \right]}{2n^2 + \left[\frac{n}{n^2} \right]} \Rightarrow$
از مضاعف قبل نزدیک $\frac{1}{n^2} \sim n^2$ و $\frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow$ مضاعف $\frac{1}{n^2}$ و $\frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow$ مضاعف $\frac{1}{n^2}$ و $\frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow$ مضاعف $\frac{1}{n^2}$

$\frac{14x - \frac{1}{x} - \left[\frac{-1}{x} \right]}{2x^2 - \frac{1}{x} + \left[\frac{n}{x} \right]} = \frac{-1 - \left[-1^+ \right]}{-12 + \left[12^- \right]} = \frac{-1 - (-1)}{-12 + 11} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$

۱۸ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2-14}{n^3-[n^2]} = \frac{\infty-\infty}{\infty-\infty} = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{3n^2} = \frac{2 \times 2}{3 \times 4} = \frac{1}{3}$ ✓

روز دهمبرشکی

$2x > \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 2x^2 < \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2x^2} > x \rightarrow \frac{x}{2x^2} > 12 \rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{2x^2} \right] = 12$
 $\frac{1}{2x} > x \rightarrow \frac{-1}{2x} < -1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{2x} \right] = -9$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{14n+9}{24n+12} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1+9}{0^+} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{r_1} \sqrt{r_2} \dots \sqrt{r_n}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{n}}} = \frac{\sqrt{r_1} \sqrt{r_2} \dots \sqrt{r_n}}{\sqrt{r_1 + r_2} + \sqrt{r_1 - r_2}}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{0}{0}$ form $\rightarrow$ L'Hôpital's Rule $\rightarrow$ $\frac{-\sin x}{2x} = \frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{0}{0}$ form $\rightarrow$ L'Hôpital's Rule $\rightarrow$ $\frac{-\cos x}{2} = \frac{-1}{2}$ $\frac{-1}{2}$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{ra}} + \frac{r(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}})}{\sqrt{a} - \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{ra}} = \lim_{a \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{r}{\sqrt{ra}} = \lim_{a \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{r}{\sqrt{r} \sqrt{a}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = \sqrt{2r}$$

$$\cos K\pi > 0 \leftarrow K\pi \approx \pi \leftarrow 1 + K\pi$$

$\text{N} \circledast \text{II} \xrightarrow{\text{I} \wedge \text{II}} -1 < k < -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\pi < k\pi < -\frac{\pi}{r} \\ -1 < \cos k\pi < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\int \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1 - K[x]}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1 - K(-1)}{-} = \frac{1 + K}{-} = -\infty \rightarrow 1 + K > 0 \rightarrow K > -1 \quad (I)$$

