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اسمهای خاص خود درازهم برآ

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

$$\rightarrow n^r + an + b = (n-r)^r = n^r - r n^{r-1} + \dots \quad \begin{cases} a = -r \\ b = r \end{cases} \quad \boxed{a+b=0}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} f(n) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow (n - \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon})^3 = n^3 - 3\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} n^2 + \dots$$

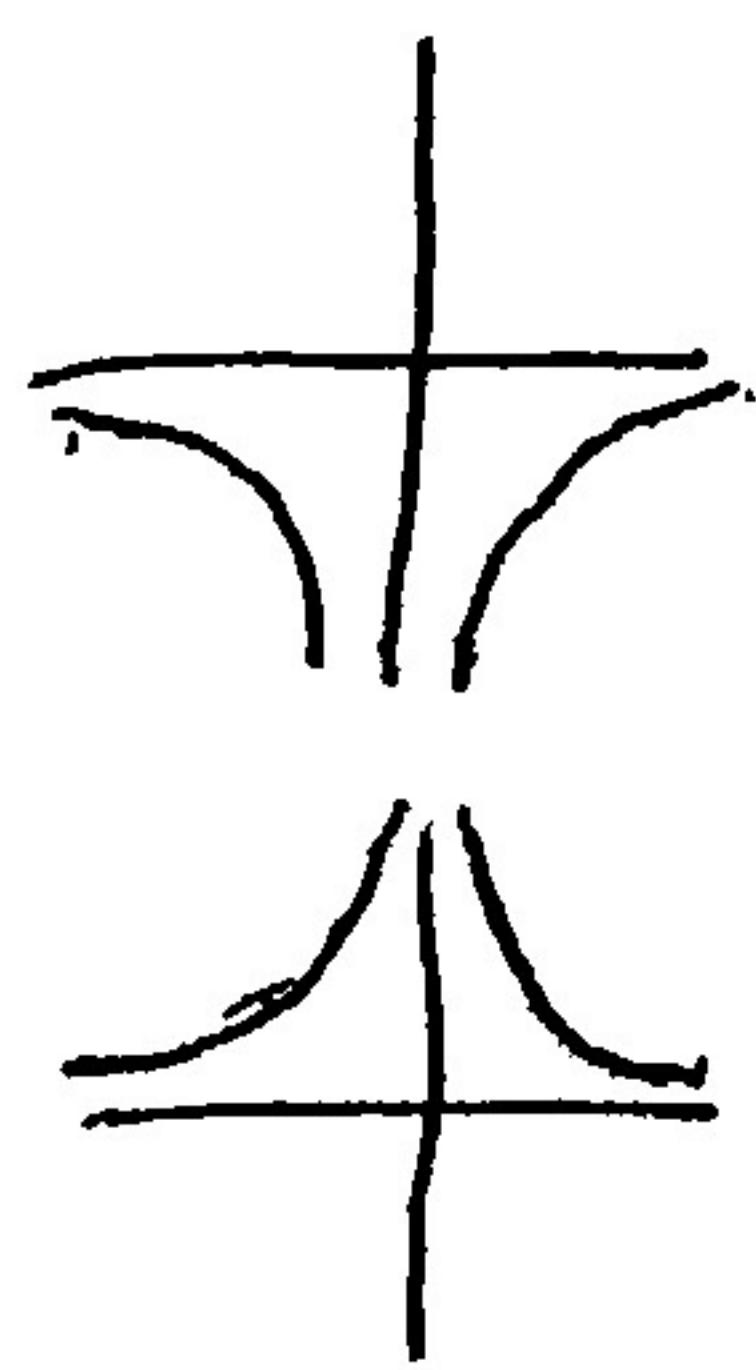
$$\begin{cases} b = \sqrt[3]{12} \\ a = -3\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} \end{cases} \quad \left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{12}}{-3\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \right] = \boxed{-1}$$

$$1 < \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} < 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -K \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}})^+} \frac{a-1}{|\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} n + a| + a} = \frac{a-1}{0^+} = -\infty, \quad a < 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{تقریب}} \left| \frac{1}{r} + a \right| + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

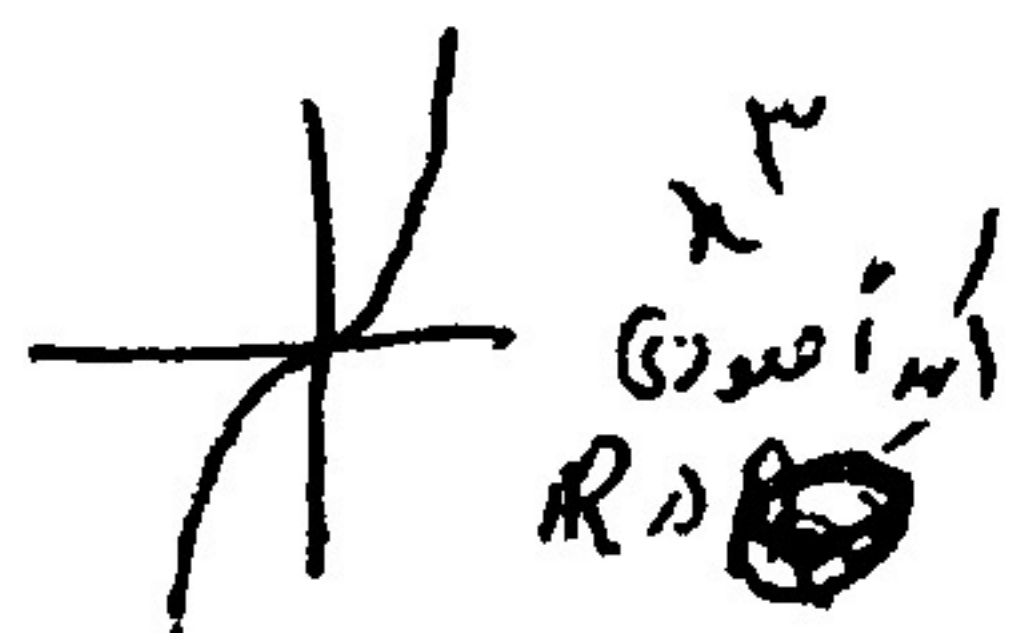
$$[a] = \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right] = \boxed{-1}$$



$$\frac{-r}{n^2} \rightarrow \text{در محاسباتی } -\frac{1}{r} \text{ نیست}$$

$$y = \frac{r}{n^2} \rightarrow \text{در محاسباتی } -\frac{1}{r} \text{ نیست}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{14n - [-1r]}{r^2 n + [1r+]} = \lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{14n + r}{r^2 n + 1r} = \frac{+1}{0^+} = +\infty$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^r - r}{n^r - 1} \stackrel{\text{HOP}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r n}{r n^r} = \left[\frac{1}{r} \right]$$

در محاسباتی در بزرگترین

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{r(r+\sqrt[n]{n})} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{n+1}{r+\sqrt[n]{n}} = -\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{(r+\sqrt[n]{n})(r+\sqrt[n]{n} - r+\sqrt[n]{n})}{r+\sqrt[n]{n}}$$

$$= -(r+r+r) = \boxed{-12}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} f(n) \stackrel{HOP}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r+n}} - \frac{-1}{r\sqrt{r-n}} = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r+n}} + \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r-n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin n}{r\sqrt{1-\cos n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{n}{r\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{r}}} = \frac{1}{r}$$

همانند

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{K + \cos(\sqrt{a}n)}{Kn^r} \stackrel{HOP}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{K + 1 - \frac{a n^2}{2}}{Kn^r} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{K+1 - \frac{a n^2}{2}}{Kn^r} = \infty$$

$$\frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{HOP} (K-1) \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-a n}{2n^r} = \frac{a}{2} > 0 \rightarrow (a > 0) \Rightarrow \frac{a}{K} > \frac{a}{1} = (a)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} \frac{r\sqrt{n-\frac{r}{a}} + r\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{r} \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{n^r - a a^r}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} \frac{r}{\sqrt{n^r - a a^r}} \cdot \frac{r\sqrt{n} - r\sqrt{\frac{r}{a}}}{\sqrt{n^r - a a^r}}$$

$$= \frac{r}{\sqrt{r a}} + \lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} A = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r a}}$$

مشتق

در صورتی که
لذا از دو تابع داریم

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} A = 9 - 9 = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} A = 0$$

$$A \geq 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} A = \lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} \frac{9n + r\sqrt{a} - 1\sqrt{a}n}{n^r - a a^r} \stackrel{HOP}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} \frac{9 + -1n \times \frac{r a}{r\sqrt{a}n}}{r n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-K[n]}{n^r-1} \begin{cases} (-1)^+ \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1+K}{n^r-1} = \frac{K+1}{0^-} = -\infty \\ (-1)^- \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1+K}{n^r-1} = \frac{1+K}{0^+} = -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K+1 > 0 \rightarrow K > -1 \\ 1+K < 0 \rightarrow K < -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 < K < -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -\pi < K\pi < -\frac{\pi}{r}$$

$$-1 < \cos K\pi < 0$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{n^r} = \infty$$