

$$۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 + 5}{x + 1} = \frac{2(2) + 5}{2 + 1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$ب) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 + 5}{x + 1} = \frac{2(2) + 5}{2 + 1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$ج) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 5}{x + 1} = \frac{2^2 + 5}{2 + 1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$د) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 5}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$$

تعریف نشده است
زیرا خروجی دقیق است

$$۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} [x] - 2 = \varepsilon(2) - 2 = 0$$

$$2 < x < 3 \Rightarrow [x] = 2$$

$$ب) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} [x - 2] = [1 - 2] = [-1] = -1$$

$$x < 2 \Rightarrow \varepsilon x < 1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon x - 2 < -1 \Rightarrow [\varepsilon x - 2] = -1$$

$$ج) \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} [x - 2] \right\} = \{ [\varepsilon(2) - 2], [1 - 2], [0 - 2] \} = \{-1, -1, -2\}$$

جواب جدید صورت
دقیق اعلام می شود

$$د) \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} [x - 2] \right\} = \{ [\varepsilon(2) - 2], [1 - 2], [0 - 2] \} = \{-1, -1, -2\}$$

$$۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} = \frac{2^2 + 1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$x < 2 \Rightarrow [x] = 1$

$$ب) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left[\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right] = \left[\frac{1 + 1}{2} \right] = [1] = 1$$

$x < 2 \Rightarrow x^2 < 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 < 5 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} < \frac{5}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \left[\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right] = 1$

$$ج) \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left[\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right] \right\} = \left\{ \left[\frac{\varepsilon(2) + 1}{2} \right], [1 + 1], [0 + 1] \right\} = \{1, 1, 1\}$$

$$د) \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left[\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right] \right\} = \left\{ \left[\frac{\varepsilon(2) + 1}{2} \right], [1 + 1], [0 + 1] \right\} = \{1, 1, 1\}$$

الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n - \delta}{n^2 - \epsilon n + \delta} = \frac{-\epsilon}{0}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-\epsilon}{0^-} = +\infty$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-\epsilon}{0^+} = -\infty$ صدا

$n^2 - \epsilon n + \delta$:

	1	δ
+	-	+

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - \epsilon}{n^2 - \epsilon n + \delta} = \frac{n - \epsilon}{(n - \epsilon)^2} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty$ صدا

التي يمكنها الخروج رافعين طاقت كبر وادناها بفرق كبر

3
+
+

الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow -2} [-n] - [\delta n] = [9] - [-15] = ??$ د

$n \rightarrow -2$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow -2^-} [-n] - [\delta n] = 9 + 15 = 24$

$n \rightarrow -2^- \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -n > 9 \rightarrow [-n] \leq 9 \\ \delta n < -15 \rightarrow [\delta n] \geq -15 \end{cases}$ صدا

$\lim_{n \rightarrow -2^+} [-n] - [\delta n] = 1 + 15 = 16$

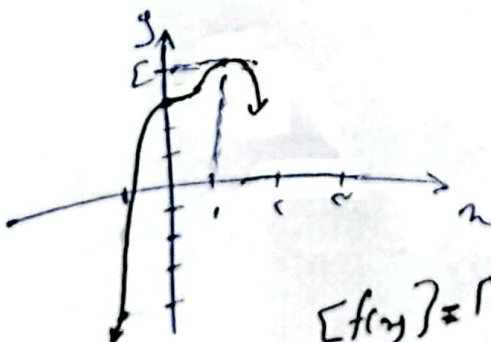
$n \rightarrow -2^+ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -n < 9 \rightarrow [-n] \leq 1 \\ \delta n > -15 \rightarrow [\delta n] \leq -15 \end{cases}$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{\epsilon})^-} \left\{ \frac{-1}{2\epsilon} \right\} = -15$

$n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{\epsilon})^-$

$n < -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow n^2 > \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} < \epsilon^2 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{2\epsilon} > -15$
 $\rightarrow \left\{ \frac{-1}{2\epsilon} \right\} = -15$
 $n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{\epsilon})^-$

الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \{ \epsilon n^2 - n^2 + n \} = 3$ ✓



$f(n) = \epsilon n^2 - n^2 + n$
 $\rightarrow f'(n) = 2\epsilon n - 2n + 1 = n(2\epsilon - 2) + 1$

	0.5	1
+	+	-
$f(n, 3)$	$f(n, \epsilon)$	

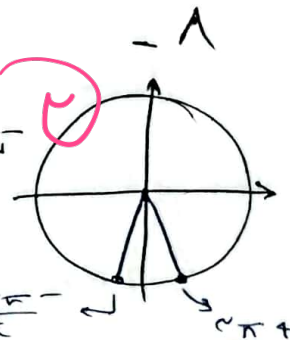
تدريجياً ... ان شاء الله ، انكزيم نفس اديم بس $\{f(n)\} = 3$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \{ \epsilon n^c - n^{\epsilon+c} \} = \{ \epsilon \}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \{ \epsilon n^c - n^{\epsilon+c} \} = \{ \epsilon^+ \}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \{ \epsilon n^c - n^{\epsilon+c} \} = \{ \epsilon^- \}$

الذ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{|n^c - 1|}{n^c - \epsilon}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^c - 1}{n^c - \epsilon} = \frac{(n-r)/(n+\epsilon+r)}{(n-r)/(n+r)} = \frac{n^c + n + \epsilon}{n + r} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} \frac{-(n^c - 1)}{n^c - \epsilon} = \frac{-(n-r)/(n^c + \epsilon + n)}{(n-r)/(n+r)} = \frac{-n^c - n - \epsilon}{n + r} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon}$

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

الذ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos n}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^+} \sqrt{\cos n} = \sqrt{0^+} = 0$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^-} \sqrt{\cos n} = \sqrt{0^-} \rightarrow \text{تعريف نشده}$



التيكل بصورت غير واضح ومشتبه

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{n-2\sqrt{n}}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{n-2\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n}-2)}$

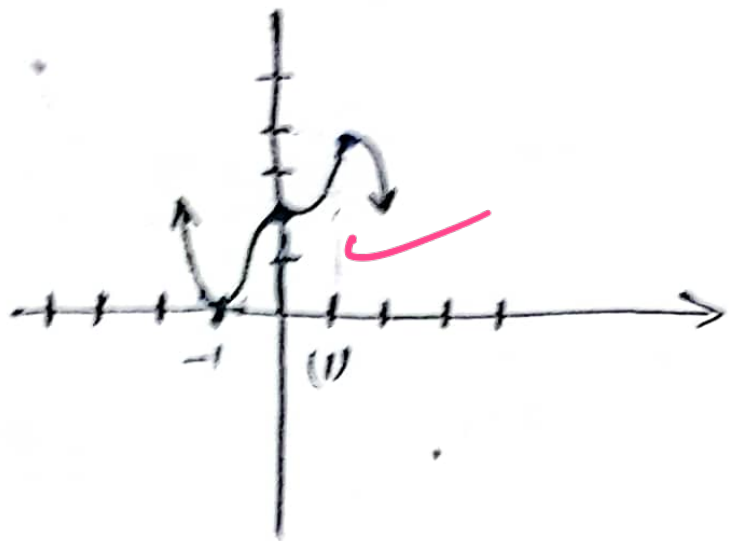
الذ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1)}{n^c - n^r} = \frac{(1)^0}{n^r(n-1)} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$

$n^c - n^r$: $\frac{0}{-|-|+}$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{n^c - \epsilon n^r}{n - \epsilon n^r}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^c - \epsilon n^r}{n - \epsilon n^r} = \frac{n^c - \epsilon}{n - r} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} \frac{n^c - \epsilon n^r}{n - \epsilon n^r} = \frac{n^c - \epsilon}{n - 1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

الذ) $y = n^r - n^{\delta+r}$
 $\Rightarrow y' = -1 n^{\epsilon} + 1 n^c = 1 n^r (-n^{\epsilon} + 1)$

y : $0, y, r, y, \epsilon$



$$y = x^2 - \ln(x)$$

$$y' = 2x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x}$$

