

نام و نام خانوادگی ..... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۹ ... کلاس ۱۳۰۲/۱۳۰۳

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \gamma^+} f(n) = 2[2^-] + a[0^+] = 2 \quad \text{با } a=2 \rightarrow f=4$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\gamma^-} f(n) = 2[2^+] + a[0^-] = 4 - a \rightarrow a=2$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{\gamma}\right] = \left[\frac{2}{3}\right] = 0 \quad \text{✓}$$

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

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p}} [n^n - n] = [n \times -\frac{1}{n} - (-\frac{1}{p})] = [-1 + \frac{1}{p}] = [-\frac{1}{p}] = -1$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{p}\right)^-} \frac{10n - 5 + \left[\frac{3}{n^2}\right]}{14n - \left[-\frac{2}{n^2}\right]} = \frac{10n - 5 + 1}{14n + 2} = \frac{10n + 6}{14n + 2} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \frac{10}{14} = \frac{5}{7}$$

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وقتی مرتبه hop نباشد حد بی نهایت است ...  
 $n < -\frac{1}{p} \rightarrow n^2 > \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} < p \rightarrow \frac{3}{n^2} < 1$

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

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$$= 1 - \cos n = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$1 - (-1) = 2$$



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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2n+3} - \sqrt{2n+1}}{1+\sqrt{n}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2n+3} + \sqrt{2n+1}}{\sqrt{2n+3} + \sqrt{2n+1}} \times \frac{1+\sqrt{n}}{1+\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2n+3-2n-1}{1+\sqrt{n}} \times \frac{1}{2} = -1 \times \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n - \sqrt{2n+1}}{2n - \sqrt{2n+1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}+1)}{2n - \sqrt{2n+1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}+1)}{2n - \sqrt{2n+1}} \times \frac{2n + \sqrt{2n+1}}{2n + \sqrt{2n+1}} = \frac{2n^2 - (\sqrt{2n+1})^2}{(2n+1)(2n+1)} = \frac{2n^2 - 2n - 1}{(2n+1)(2n+1)} = \frac{-1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + \sqrt{bn+c}}{n} = \frac{1}{5} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \frac{b}{2\sqrt{bn+c}} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{5} \checkmark$$

$\frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow a + \sqrt{b(0)+c} = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\sqrt{c}$   
 $\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\sqrt{c} \times \sqrt{c}}{c} = \frac{-c}{c} = -1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{5} \checkmark$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f+k[\frac{n}{2}]}{\sin n} = +\infty \Rightarrow \frac{f-2k}{0^-} = +\infty \Rightarrow f-2k < 0 \Rightarrow 2k > f \Rightarrow k > \frac{f}{2} \text{ (I)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f+k[\frac{n}{2}]}{\sin n} = +\infty \Rightarrow \frac{f-2k}{0^+} = +\infty \Rightarrow f-2k > 0 \Rightarrow 2k < f \Rightarrow k < \frac{f}{2} \text{ (II)}$$

$I \cap II \Rightarrow \frac{f}{2} < k < \frac{f}{2} \Rightarrow [-k] = -\frac{1}{6} \checkmark$

صورت کمر به صفری ممکن نیست چون جواب عددی حقیقی است مخرج هم باید به صفری برسد!

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a-bn}{c} \rightarrow b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a-bn}{c}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a(\sqrt{2n+1} - 2)}{a(n-1)} \times \frac{\sqrt{2n+1} + 2}{\sqrt{2n+1} + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a(\sqrt{2n+1} - 2)}{a(n-1) \times 4}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2n+1} - 2) \times 4} = \frac{1}{14 \times 4} = \frac{1}{56}$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < x \rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{x^2}\right] = 11$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{x})^-} \frac{1 \cdot x - 9 + 11}{14x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{x})^-} \frac{1 \cdot x + 2}{0^-} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

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

$$x \rightarrow 1^+ \rightarrow [x] = [1^+] = 1$$

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

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