

تکلیف ۱۹

دانشگاه پسران

به نام خدا
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$$f(x) = r \left\{ \frac{x-r}{r} \right\} + a \left\{ \frac{x+r}{r} \right\}$$

-۱

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -r^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^-} f(x) \neq \pm \infty$$

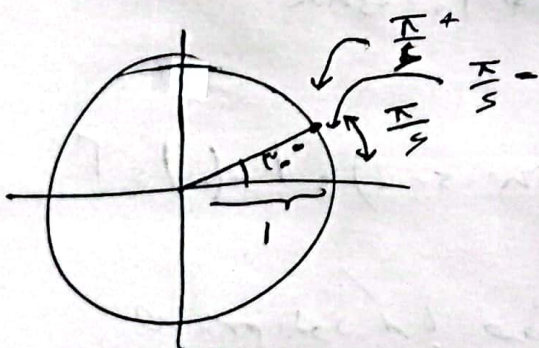
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^-} f(x) &= r \left\{ \frac{-r - (-r^-)}{r} \right\} + a \left\{ \frac{(-r^-) + r}{r} \right\} \\ &= r \times 1 + a(-1) = r - a \quad \text{II} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^+} f(x) &= r \left\{ \frac{-r - (-r^+)}{r} \right\} + a \left\{ \frac{(-r^+) + r}{r} \right\} \\ &= r \times 1 + a \times 0 = r \quad \text{I} \end{aligned}$$

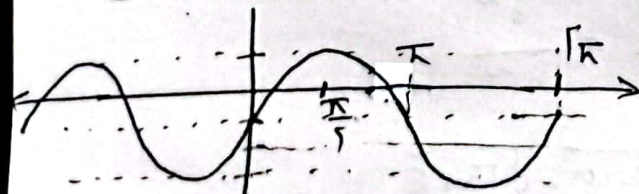
$$\text{I, II} \Rightarrow r - a, r \Rightarrow \boxed{a = r} \Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{a}{r} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{r}{r} \right\} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \{ r \sin x - 1 \} = -1 \quad \text{-۲}$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-$$

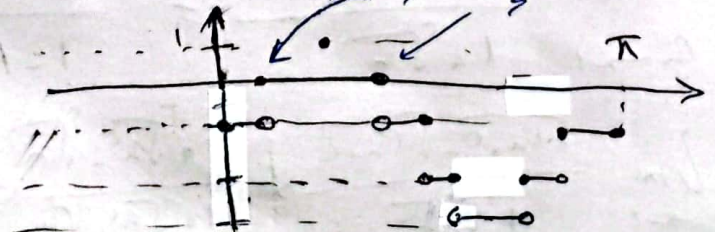


$$y = r \sin x - 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+ &\Rightarrow \sin x < \frac{1}{r} \\ \Rightarrow r \sin x < 1 &\Rightarrow r \sin x - 1 < 0 \\ \Rightarrow \{ r \sin x - 1 \} &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

از روی نمودار می توانیم نتیجه بگیریم
 $y = \{ r \sin x - 1 \}$ $\frac{\pi}{2}$ $\frac{\pi}{2}$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{e}} \left[\ln^2 n \right] = \left[\ln\left(-\frac{1}{e}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{e}\right) \right] \quad - 3$$

$$= \left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) + \frac{1}{e} \right] = \left[-1 + \frac{1}{e} \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{e} \right] = -1$$

چون راتل برکت عدد مجموع کسریها به ازای حد میسر است نبود

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{e})^-} \frac{1.2.3 + \left[\frac{n}{2^e} \right]}{1.2.3 - \left[-\frac{n}{2^e} \right]} \quad - 5$$

ابتدا حاصل برکت را به ازای حد میسر

$$n < -\frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow n^2 > \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} < e \Rightarrow \frac{n}{n^e} < 11 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{n}{n^e} \right] = 11$$

$$n < -\frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow n^2 > \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} < e \Rightarrow \frac{n}{n^e} < -1 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{n}{n^e} \right] = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{e})^-} \frac{1.2.3 + 11}{1.2.3 - 11} = \frac{-8 + 11}{-11 + 11} = \frac{3}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{[n] + \cos \pi n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{1 + \cos \pi n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \pi n}{1 + \cos \pi n} \quad - 8$$

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

به بهیم بود که با حذف عامل مشترک از صورت و مخرج رفع ابهام شد

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2n+5} - \sqrt{2n+3}}{1 + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{1} - \sqrt{1}}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2n+5} - \sqrt{2n+3}}{1 + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{-1} - \sqrt{-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{2n+5} + \sqrt{2n+3}}{\sqrt{2n+5} + \sqrt{2n+3}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{-n-1}{n+1} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} = -1 \times \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{1}{1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{r_n - \sqrt{r_{n+1}}}{r_n - \sqrt{r_{n+1}}} = \frac{r - \sqrt{r}}{r - r} = \frac{0}{0} \quad - \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{r_n - \sqrt{r_{n+1}}}{r_n - \sqrt{r_{n+1}}} \times \frac{r_n + \sqrt{r_{n+1}}}{r_n + \sqrt{r_{n+1}}} = \frac{r_n - \sqrt{r_{n+1}}}{r_n^2 - r_{n+1}} \times \epsilon$$

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

$$= \frac{\epsilon n (r)}{\epsilon n d} = \frac{-1r}{1.} = -\frac{1}{1}r$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{bn+c}}{n} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad \text{1- بزرگتر باشد، نمره برابر می شود از مخرج}$$

حد عدد حقیقی است پس حد $\frac{0}{0}$ بوده پس صورت هم باید $\frac{0}{0}$ باشد

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a + \sqrt{bn+c}) = a + \sqrt{c} \Rightarrow \sqrt{c} - a \quad I$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{c} \times \frac{1}{r} = a \Rightarrow ab = \sqrt{c} \times \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{c}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-c/r}{c} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad -9$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2\pi} \frac{\epsilon + k[\frac{n}{\pi}]}{\sin n} \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow 2\pi^+} \frac{\epsilon + k[\frac{n}{\pi}]}{\sin n} = \frac{\epsilon + (-rk)}{0^+} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow 2\pi^-} \frac{\epsilon + k[\frac{n}{\pi}]}{\sin n} = \frac{\epsilon + (-rk)}{0^-} \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{بزرگتر باشد} : \epsilon - rk > 0 \Rightarrow k < \frac{\epsilon}{r} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} -\epsilon - k(-\frac{\epsilon}{r}) \Rightarrow [-k] \\ \epsilon - rk < 0 \Rightarrow k > \frac{\epsilon}{r} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} - rb}{an-b} = \frac{rb-rb}{1a-b} = \frac{0}{1a-b} \neq 0$$

-1.

$\Lambda a, b \dots \rightarrow \Lambda a, b$ I : $\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} - rb}{an-b} = \frac{0}{1a-b} \neq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{\Lambda a \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} - 1\Lambda a}{an - \Lambda a} = \frac{\Lambda \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} - 1\Lambda}{n - \Lambda} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{\Lambda \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} - 1\Lambda}{n - \Lambda} \xRightarrow{L.H.P} \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{\Lambda \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}} = 1$$