

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2n+3} - \sqrt{2n+1}}{1+\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \frac{2n+3-2n-1}{(1+\sqrt{n})(\sqrt{2n+3}+\sqrt{2n+1})} = \frac{(n+1)(1+\sqrt{2n+1})}{(1+\sqrt{n})(\sqrt{2n+3}+\sqrt{2n+1})} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + \sqrt{bn+c}}{n} = \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 - bn - c}{n^2 - 2an} \Rightarrow \frac{-bn + c + a^2}{-2an} = \frac{bn + c - a^2}{2an}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow a = kb \Rightarrow a = kb = b, c = kb^2 \Rightarrow \frac{-b \times kb}{kb^2} = \frac{-1}{k}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -2\pi} \frac{k + k \left[\frac{n}{\pi} \right]}{\sin n} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -2\pi^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow -2\pi^+} f(n) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{k - 2k}{\sin n} = \frac{k(1-k)}{0^-} = (-\infty, 2) \\ \frac{k - 2k}{\sin n} = \frac{k - 2k}{0^+} \Rightarrow k = \left(\frac{k}{2}, +\infty \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow k \left(\frac{k}{2}, 2 \right) \Rightarrow [-k] = -2$$

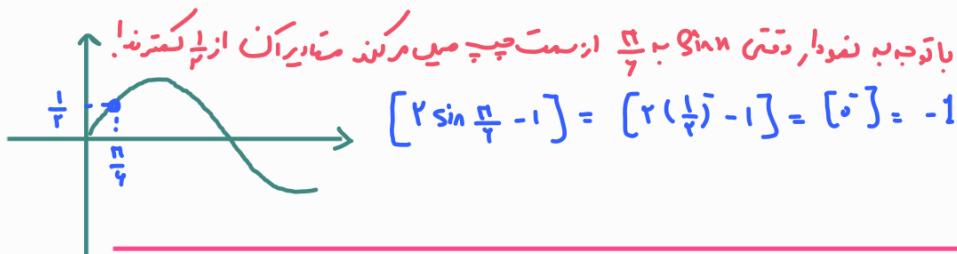
$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{2a+1} - 2b}{a^2 - b} \Rightarrow \frac{2b^2 + b^2 - 2b^2}{(a-b) \times 2b} \Rightarrow \frac{b^2 - 2b^2}{(a-b) \times 2b} \Rightarrow \frac{b^2 - 2b^2}{2b(a-b)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b^2 - 2b^2}{2b(a-b)} = \frac{b^2(a-1)}{2b^2(a-b)} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \times (a-1)}{2 \times (a-b)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -r^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow -r^-} f(n)$$

1

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow -r^+} f(n) &= r \left[1 - \left(\frac{-r^+}{r} \right) \right] + a \left[\frac{r + (-r^+)}{r} \right] = r[r^-] + a[0^+] = r \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow -r^-} f(n) &= r \left[1 - \left(\frac{-r^-}{r} \right) \right] + a \left[\frac{r + (-r^-)}{r} \right] = r[r^+] + a[0^-] = r - a \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{n \rightarrow -r^+} f(n)} \right\} a = r \rightarrow \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] = 0$$



2

3
حاصل برابر عدد صحیح نمی شود بنابراین نیز یکی به دو می خورند حدش باسد!

$$\left[1 \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^n - \frac{1}{r} \right] = \left[1 - \frac{1}{r} \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right] = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} x < -\frac{1}{r} &\rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < r \rightarrow \frac{x}{x^2} < r \rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{x^2} \right] = 1 \\ &\hookrightarrow -\frac{r}{x^2} > -r \rightarrow \left[-\frac{r}{x^2} \right] = -r \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^-} \frac{1 \cdot n - \infty + 11}{14n - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^-} \frac{1 \cdot n + 4}{0^-} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

5

$$\begin{aligned} n \rightarrow 1^+ &\rightarrow [n] = [1^+] = 1 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 n}{1 + \cos n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1 - \cos^2 n}{1 + \cos n} \quad \text{استفاده از فرمول} \\ &= 1 - \cos n = 1 - (-1) = 2 \end{aligned}$$