

$$x \begin{cases} \rightarrow (-x)^+ \Rightarrow y\left[\frac{x+y}{x}\right] = y\left[\frac{x}{x}\right] \Rightarrow y(1) = y \Rightarrow y + a\left[\frac{x}{x}\right] = y \\ \rightarrow (-x)^- \Rightarrow y\left[\frac{x+y}{x}\right] = y(2) = 2 \Rightarrow 2 + a\left[\frac{x}{x}\right] = 2 - a \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -x} = 2 - a = y \Rightarrow a = y \quad \left[\frac{a}{x}\right] = \left[\frac{y}{x}\right] = 0$$

(۱, ۷۵)

$$\left[2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 1\right] \Rightarrow \left[2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1\right] = [0] = -1$$

(۲)

$$x \begin{cases} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^+ = \left[\lambda\left(-\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^+ + \frac{1}{x}^+\right] = \left[-\frac{1}{x}\right]^+ = 1 \\ \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^- = \left[\lambda\left(-\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^- + \frac{1}{x}^-\right] = \left[-\frac{1}{x}\right]^- = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x}} = -1$$

(۳)

$$\frac{-x^- - \delta + \left[\frac{x}{\frac{1}{x}^+}\right]}{(-\lambda)^- - \left[-\frac{x}{\frac{1}{x}^+}\right]} = \frac{-1.^- + [1x^+]}{-\lambda^- + \lambda^+} = \frac{-1.^- + 11}{0^+} = \frac{1^-}{0^+} = \infty$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 14x < -1 \rightarrow 14x + 1 < 0$$

(۱, ۷۵)

$$\frac{\sin n^+}{1 + \cos n^+} = \frac{(0^-)^+}{1 + (-1)^+} = \frac{0^+}{0^+} = +\infty$$

رفع ابهام !!

(۱, ۷۵)

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

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

از هیچ دلیل دیگری نمی توانیم استفاده کنیم! در استخراج و حذف فاکتور از صورت

$$\frac{((2n+2) - (2n+1)) (2)}{(2)(1+n)} = \frac{-2n-2}{2n+2} = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$$

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$$\frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(2\sqrt{n}-5)(2)}{2n^2-5n-1} = \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(2\sqrt{n}-5)(2)(\sqrt{n}+1)}{(n-1)(2n+1)(2)} = \frac{2 \times (-3)}{2} = -\frac{3}{1} = -3$$

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$$a + \sqrt{b(a)} + c = 0 \Rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{c} = -a \Rightarrow C = a^2$$

$$\frac{a^2 = bn = C}{ran} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{-bn}{ran} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}b$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -\frac{2}{a} \\ C = a^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{a(-\frac{2}{a})}{a^2} = -\frac{2}{a^2}$$

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$$\frac{2 + k \left[\frac{-2n}{n} \right] \sin(-2n)}{\sin(-2n)} = \frac{2-2k}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\frac{2 + k \left[\frac{-2n}{n} \right] \sin(-2n)}{\sin(-2n)} = \frac{2-2k}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$\begin{cases} 2-2k > 0 \Rightarrow 2k < 2 \\ 2-2k < 0 \Rightarrow 2k > 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k < 1 \\ k > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$-2k < -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow k > \frac{1}{3}$$

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صورت کسر به صفر میل میکند پس چون جواب حد اولی صفر است معجزه هم باید به صفر میل کند!

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda}{(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{n}} + 2) \times 4} = \frac{\lambda}{4 \times 4} = \frac{\lambda}{16}$$

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