

۱۹.۵ آفرین

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_n - d}{n^2 a n + b} \quad s = \infty$$

چون حاصل حد استعداده پس فرج وقت $n \rightarrow \infty$ به ∞ میل می کند و به دلیل اینکه در این معادله ایند برای که حد استعداده را بر یابد و کنیم حد استعداده اند:

$$(n^2 a n + b)^k (n - r)^r \rightarrow k, 1 \quad b, \varepsilon \quad \text{و}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_n - d}{n^2 a n + b} = \frac{r_n - d}{(n - r)^c} = \frac{-1}{0^+} \quad s = \infty \quad a + b = 0, \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2 a n + b} \quad s = \infty \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{n \rightarrow (\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon})^+} n^2 a n + b > 0 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow (\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon})^-} n^2 a n + b < 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{و} \quad (1, 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 a n + b, (n - \sqrt[n]{\varepsilon})^r \sim \sqrt[n]{1 \varepsilon} - \sqrt[n]{\varepsilon} n \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a, -\sqrt[n]{1 \varepsilon} \\ b, \sqrt[n]{1 \varepsilon} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a} \right], \left[\frac{\sqrt[n]{1 \varepsilon}}{-\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon}} \right], \left[-\sqrt[n]{\frac{\varepsilon}{n}} \right] \quad I = -1 \quad x^2 - 2\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon} + \sqrt[n]{1 \varepsilon}$$

$$1 < \frac{\varepsilon}{n} < 1 \Rightarrow 1 < \sqrt[n]{\frac{\varepsilon}{n}} < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < \sqrt[n]{\frac{\varepsilon}{n}} < -1 \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} b = 2\sqrt[n]{\frac{\varepsilon}{n}} \\ a = -(2 \times \sqrt[n]{\frac{\varepsilon}{n}}) = -(\sqrt[n]{\frac{\varepsilon}{n}}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon}}\right)^+} \frac{\{-n\} + a}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{\varepsilon}{n}} n + a} \quad s = \infty \quad \frac{b}{a} = -(\sqrt[n]{\frac{\varepsilon}{n}} - \frac{0}{n}) = -(\sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} \quad \text{و} \quad [n] = -1$$

$$n > \frac{\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow -n \left(-\sqrt[n]{\frac{\varepsilon}{n}} \right) \rightarrow \{-n\} s = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon}}\right)^+} \frac{a - 1}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{\varepsilon}{n}} n + a} \quad s = \infty \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{a - 1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon}}} \quad s = \infty \quad a < -\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon}} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon}}\right)^+} \frac{a - 1}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{\varepsilon}{n}} n + a} \quad s = \infty \quad a > -\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\varepsilon}} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{و}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + \frac{1}{n}) s \rightarrow a + \frac{1}{s} \rightarrow a s - \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\rightarrow [a] \cdot [-\frac{1}{s}] s = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\epsilon})^+} \frac{1/n - (-\frac{1}{2\epsilon})}{1/n + 1} = \frac{1/2 - (-1/2)}{1/2 + 1} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$n > -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow -2 < \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\epsilon} > \epsilon \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2\epsilon} > 1 \rightarrow \{\frac{1}{2\epsilon}\} s 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2\epsilon} < -1 \rightarrow \{-\frac{1}{2\epsilon}\} s -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\epsilon})^+} \frac{1/n + 1}{1/n + 1} = \frac{-1/2 + 1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$n > -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow 1/n > -1 \rightarrow 1/n + 1 > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - \epsilon}{n^2 - 1} = \frac{n^2 - \epsilon}{n^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{(n-1)/(n+1)}{(n-1)(n+1)} = \frac{n^2 - \epsilon}{n^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{1/n}$$

$$n > 1 \rightarrow n^2 > 1 \rightarrow \{n^2\} s 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \ln n + 1}{1 + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \ln n + 1}{1 + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{(n, 1)(n, 1)}{1(\sqrt{n}, 1)} = \frac{(\sqrt{n} + 1)(\sqrt{n} + \epsilon + \sqrt{n})}{1(\sqrt{n}, 1)}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{n} + \epsilon + \sqrt{n})(n, 1)}{1(\sqrt{n}, 1)} = \frac{(\epsilon + \epsilon)(-1)}{1} = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+n} - \sqrt{1-n}}{\sqrt{1-\cos n}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+n} - \sqrt{1-n}}{\sqrt{1-\cos n}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+n} + \sqrt{1-n}}{\sqrt{1+\cos n}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos n}}{\sqrt{1+\cos n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{1 - \cos n}} \approx \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos n}}{\sqrt{1 + \cos n} + \sqrt{1 - \cos n}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin n}{1 - \cos n} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r\sqrt{r}}$$

$$n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \sin n \approx n \Rightarrow |\sin n| \approx \sin n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin n}{-\sin n} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

-1

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{n})}{kn^2} = \frac{k + (1 - \frac{a}{n^2})}{kn^2} = \frac{k + 1 - \frac{a}{n^2}}{kn^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-an}{kn^2} = \frac{-a}{kn} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{k}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r\sqrt{2n+cn} + r\sqrt{n} - r\sqrt{cn}}{\sqrt{2n+cn}} = \frac{r\sqrt{2n+cn}}{\sqrt{2n+cn}} + \frac{r(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{cn})}{\sqrt{2n+cn}}$$

$$= \frac{r}{\sqrt{2n+cn}} + \frac{r(\sqrt{2n+cn})}{\sqrt{2n+cn}} \approx \frac{r}{\sqrt{2n+cn}} + \frac{r(\sqrt{2n+cn})}{\sqrt{2n+cn}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2n+cn}} + \frac{r(\sqrt{2n+cn})}{\sqrt{2n+cn}}$$

$$= \frac{r}{\sqrt{2n+cn}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - k^n}{n-1} = \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1+k}{n+1} & s \rightarrow \infty \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1+rk}{n-1} & s \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1+k}{n} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow 1+k > 0 \Rightarrow k > -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1+rk}{n} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow 1+rk < 0 \Rightarrow k < -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\pi < k\pi < -\frac{\pi}{r} \Rightarrow \cos(k\pi) < \cos(-\frac{\pi}{r})$$

۲
 هنگامی که u به $\sqrt[3]{4}$ میل می‌کند صورت مثبت است بنابراین مخرج باید به صفر مثبت میل کند!
 بنابراین $u = \sqrt[3]{4}$ ریشه‌ی صفای مخرج است!

$$(u - \sqrt[3]{4})^2 = u^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{16} \quad \rightarrow a = -2\sqrt[3]{4} \leq -\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow b = \sqrt[3]{16}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{2^{\frac{4}{3}}}{-2 \times 2^{\frac{2}{3}}} = (-2)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \xrightarrow{\sqrt[3]{2} \approx 1} \boxed{\left[\frac{b}{a}\right] = -1}$$