

۱۹،۷۵ آفرین

نام و نام خانوادگی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲،۲۰۰۰ کلاس ۱۳۰۰

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{rn - a}{n^r + an + b} = -\infty \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n \rightarrow r^+ \lim \frac{-1}{n^r + an + b} = -\infty \\ n \rightarrow r^- \lim \frac{-1}{n^r + an + b} = -\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow n^r + an + b = 0^+$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{-1}{n^r + an + b} = -\infty$$

$$r + ra + b > 0 \rightarrow r + b > -r$$

$$\Rightarrow n^r + an + b = (n - r)^r = n^r - rn + \epsilon$$

$$a + b = -\epsilon + \epsilon = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{\epsilon}} \frac{n}{n^r + an + b} = +\infty \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P(\sqrt[r]{\epsilon})^+ \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[r]{\epsilon}}{n^r + an + b} = +\infty \\ (\sqrt[r]{\epsilon})^- \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[r]{\epsilon}}{n^r + an + b} = +\infty \end{cases} \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{-r} \right] - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n^r + an + b = (n - \sqrt[r]{\epsilon})^r \Rightarrow n^r - r\sqrt[r]{\epsilon}n + r\sqrt[r]{\epsilon} \rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[r]{\epsilon}}{-r\sqrt[r]{\epsilon}} \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt[r]{\epsilon}}{r}\right)^+} \frac{[-n] + a}{\left|\frac{\sqrt[r]{\epsilon}}{r}n + a\right| + a} = -\infty \Rightarrow \frac{-1 + a}{\left|\frac{1}{r} + a\right| + a} = -\infty$$

$$\left[a \right] = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} \left| \frac{1}{r} + a \right| + a = 0 \\ ra + \frac{1}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{r} \right) \times \rightarrow a < -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^+} \frac{14n - \left[\frac{r}{nr}\right]}{r\sqrt[r]{n} + 1r} \Rightarrow \frac{14n + 9}{r\sqrt[r]{n} + 1r} = \frac{1}{\infty^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^r - r}{n^r - [a^r]} \Rightarrow \frac{n^r - r}{n^r - 1} = \frac{(n - r)(n + r)}{(n - r)(n^r + rn + r)} = \frac{n + r}{n^r + rn + r} = \frac{r}{1r}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^r + \log x + 1}{1 + 4\sqrt[3]{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{(x+1)(x+r)}{4(r+\sqrt[3]{x})} \Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x}+r)(r-\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{x})}{4(r+\sqrt[3]{x})} (x+r)$$

$$= \frac{-4(r+\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{x}^r)}{4(r+\sqrt[3]{x})} = -(r+r+r) = -1r$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{r+rn} - \sqrt{r-n}}{\sqrt{1-an}} = \frac{r+rn-r+n}{2\sqrt{r}\sqrt{1-an}} = \frac{rn}{2\sqrt{r}\sqrt{1-an}} = \frac{r}{2\sqrt{r}\sqrt{1-(1-\frac{a}{r})}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{\frac{nr}{r}}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{nr}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{nr}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}n)}{kn^2} = r \Rightarrow k + 1 - \frac{an^2}{r} = \frac{-\frac{an^2}{r} + (k+1)}{kn^2} = r$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{an^2}{r}}{-n^2} \Rightarrow r \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = r \Rightarrow a = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{k} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} \frac{r\sqrt{n-r} + r\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{r}a}{\sqrt{n^2 - 9a^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{r\sqrt{n-r}}{\sqrt{(n-r)(n+r)}} + \frac{r(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{r})}{\sqrt{n^2 - 9a^2}}$$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{(n+r)}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{4a}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - k[n]}{n^r - 1} = \infty$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = -1^+ \Rightarrow \frac{1+k}{\frac{n^r-1}{0^-}} = \infty \quad 1+k > 0 \\ n = -1^- \Rightarrow \frac{1+k}{\frac{n^r-1}{0^+}} = \infty \quad 1+k < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

(K) , $\Rightarrow k > -1$
 $k < -\frac{1}{r}$

نصفه منهای ؟

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - k[x]}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty$$

$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1 - k(-1)}{0^-} = -\infty \rightarrow 1 + k > 0 \rightarrow k > -1$
 $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1 - k(-1)}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow 1 + k < 0 \rightarrow k < -1$

$\rightarrow -1 < k < -\frac{1}{r} \quad \begin{cases} -\pi < k\pi < -\frac{\pi}{r} \\ -1 < \cos k\pi < 0 \end{cases}$



مولفه های اول و دوم هر دو منفی هستند پس در ناحیه ی سوم است!