

مسائل حل شده

پایان آنگاه (با) در قدرت آنوقت

نوار هم لبر ۲۰-

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4x + 4} = \frac{-1}{4} \rightarrow x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (x+2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{a}} \frac{x^3 - a}{x^2 + 4x + 4} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow x^3 - a = 0 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{a}$$

$$(x - \sqrt[3]{a})^2 = x^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{a}x + \sqrt[3]{a^2} \rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2}}{-2\sqrt[3]{a}} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2}}{-2\sqrt[3]{a}} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}} \frac{(-x) + a}{\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} + a \right| + a} = -\infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}} \frac{-x - 1}{\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} + a \right| + a} = -\infty$$

$$x > -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} \rightarrow x^2 < \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > \sqrt[3]{a^2} \rightarrow \frac{-x}{x^2} < -\sqrt[3]{a}$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < \sqrt[3]{a^2} \rightarrow \frac{x}{x^2} < \sqrt[3]{a}$$

$$\frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{a}} \frac{x^2 - a}{x^3 - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{a}} \frac{(x - \sqrt[3]{a})(x + \sqrt[3]{a})}{(x - \sqrt[3]{a})(x^2 + \sqrt[3]{a}x + \sqrt[3]{a^2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}$$

$$\frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt[3]{a}} \frac{x^2 + 1 \cdot x + 1}{1 + x\sqrt[3]{a}} \xrightarrow{\text{Hôpital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\sqrt[3]{a}} \frac{(2x + 1) \cdot \sqrt[3]{a}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{a}} = \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt[3]{a}}$$

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$$u > -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow u^r < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{u^r} > r \rightarrow \frac{u}{u^r} > 1r \rightsquigarrow \left[\frac{u}{u^r} \right] = 1r$$

$$\hookrightarrow -\frac{r}{u^r} < -1 \rightsquigarrow \left[-\frac{r}{u^r} \right] = -9$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{14n + 9}{r^n + 1r} = \frac{-1 + 9}{-1r^+ + 1r} = \frac{1}{0^+} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{(n+r)(n+1)}{4(r + \sqrt[n]{n})} \times \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^r} - r\sqrt[n]{n} + \varepsilon}{\sqrt[n]{n^r} - r\sqrt[n]{n} + \varepsilon} = \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{(-1+r)(\cancel{n+1}) \times 1r}{4(\cancel{n+1})} = \boxed{-1r} \quad \frac{4}{-1r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{r + \sqrt[n]{n}} - \sqrt{r - n}}{\sqrt{1 - C \cdot \sin n}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r + \sqrt[n]{n}} + \sqrt{r - n}}{\sqrt{r + \sqrt[n]{n}} + \sqrt{r - n}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1 + C \cdot \sin n}}{\sqrt{1 + C \cdot \sin n}} =$$


$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{r n \times \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{1 - C \cdot \sin n}} \times \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{r\sqrt{r} n}{\underbrace{|\sin n|}_{\sin n} r\sqrt{r}} = r \times \frac{n}{-\sin n} = \boxed{-r}$$

چون که مقوم برابر صفر است و حاصل حد عدای حقیقی و غیر صفر است پس حد صورت نیز برابر صفر است!

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} k + C \cdot \sin(\sqrt{a} n) = 0 \rightarrow k + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{k = -1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + C \cdot \sin \sqrt{a} n}{-n^r} \rightsquigarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + 1 - (\sqrt{a} n)^r}{-n^r} = \frac{-a n^r}{r(-n^r)} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{r} = r \rightarrow \boxed{a = 4} \rightsquigarrow \frac{a}{k} = \boxed{-4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{n-4a}}{\sqrt{n-4a}\sqrt{n+4a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{4a})}{\sqrt{n-4a}\sqrt{n+4a}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{4a})}{\sqrt{n-4a}\sqrt{n+4a}} \times \frac{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{4a}}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{4a}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{4a})}{\sqrt{n-4a}\sqrt{n+4a}(\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{4a})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{3\sqrt{n-4a}}{\sqrt{n+4a}(\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{4a})} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} + 0 \rightsquigarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1-k(-1)}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+k < 0 \rightarrow k < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow -1 < k < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} -\pi < k\pi < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ -1 < 0.5k\pi < 0 \end{cases}$$



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