

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 5}{n^2 + an + b}$$

روش مقایسه
با قدر مطلق
برای استخراج صفر مثبت عددی

$$(n-2)^2 = n^2 - 4n + 4$$

$$n^2 + an + b$$

$$a = -4$$

$$b = 4$$

$$a+b = 4-4 = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + an + b} = +\infty$$

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$$(n - \sqrt[3]{4})^2 = n^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{4}n + \sqrt[3]{16}$$

$$a = -2\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$b = \sqrt[3]{16} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{b}{a} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{-2\sqrt[3]{2}}{2\sqrt[3]{4}} \right\} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^+} \frac{\{-x\} + a}{\sqrt[3]{x} + a} = -\infty$$

$$\left\{ -\frac{1}{4} \right\} = -1$$

فرض کنیم
صفر شود

$$\frac{1}{16} + a + a = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{16} + 2a = 0 \quad a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^+} \frac{14x - \left\{ -\frac{1}{16} \right\}}{12x + \left\{ \frac{1}{x^2} \right\}} = \frac{14x - (-9)}{12x + 12} = \frac{14x + 9}{12x + 12} = \frac{-14}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{n^2 - 2}{n^3 - 8} = \frac{n^2 - 2}{n^3 - 8} = \frac{(n-2)(n+2)}{(n-2)(n^2 + 2n + 4)} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 10x + 14}{12 + 4\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(x+2)(x+1)}{4(\sqrt{x}+2)} = \frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)(\sqrt{x}+2 - \sqrt{x})(x+1)}{4(\sqrt{x}+2)} = \frac{(12)(-2)}{4} = \boxed{-6}$$

$x \rightarrow -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{r+x} - \sqrt{r-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{r+x - (r-x)}{\sqrt{r \sin^2 \frac{x}{r}} \times (\sqrt{r+x} + \sqrt{r-x})}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{r}x - \sin \frac{x}{r} \times r} = \frac{r \times \frac{x}{r}}{-\sin \frac{x}{r}} = \boxed{1-r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k + \cos(ran)}{kn^r} = r \quad \frac{k + \frac{(ran)^r}{r}}{kn^r} = \frac{k + \frac{an^r}{r}}{kn^r} = r$$

$$\lim \frac{r\sqrt{x-ra}}{\sqrt{n-ra}\sqrt{n+ra}} + \frac{r\sqrt{n} - r\sqrt{ra}}{\sqrt{n^2-4a^2}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{r(r\sqrt{n} - r\sqrt{ra})(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{ra})}{\sqrt{n-ra} \times \sqrt{n+ra} (\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{ra})}$$

$$= \frac{r(\sqrt{n-ra})}{\sqrt{n-ra}\sqrt{n+ra}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}} + 0 = \boxed{\frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1+k}{x^r-1} = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1+k}{x^r-1} = -\infty \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{B.N.O.I} \\ -1 < \cos k\pi < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{1+k}{0^-} = -\infty \quad 1+k > 0 \rightarrow k > -1 \quad -1 < k < -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow k\pi - \frac{\pi}{r}$$