

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{r_n - d}{n^r + an + b} = -\infty \rightarrow n^r + an + b_2 (n-r)^r \rightarrow n^r - r^n + r^r \rightarrow a = -r, b = r^r \quad (1)$$

$$a + b = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})} \frac{n}{n^r + an + b} = +\infty \rightarrow n^r + an + b_2 (n - \sqrt[r]{r})^r \rightarrow n^r - r \sqrt[r]{r} n + \sqrt[r]{r} \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[r]{r}}{-r \sqrt[r]{r}} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[r]{r}}{-r} \right] = \left[-r^{-\frac{1}{r}} \right] = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{[-r]^+ + a}{|\frac{1}{r} n + a| + a} = -\infty \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{a-1}{|a + \frac{1}{r}| + a} = -\infty \rightarrow \frac{a-1}{r a + \frac{1}{r}} = -\infty \quad (3)$$

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

$$n > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n^r < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^r} > r \rightarrow \frac{-r}{n^r} < -1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{-r}{n^r} \right] = -1 \quad (4)$$

$$n > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n^r < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^r} > r \rightarrow \frac{r}{n^r} > 1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{r}{n^r} \right] = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{14n - \left[\frac{-r}{n^r} \right]}{r n + \left[\frac{r}{n^r} \right]} = \frac{14n + 1}{r n + 15} = \frac{1}{0^+} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{n^r - r}{n^r - 1} = \frac{(n-r)(n+r)}{(n-r)(n^r + n^r + r^r)} = \frac{n+r}{n^r + n^r + r^r} = \frac{r}{15} = \frac{1}{5} \quad (6)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{n^r + 6n + 4}{15 + 4\sqrt{n}} = \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{15 + 4\sqrt{n}} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ HOP } \frac{r_n + 10}{\frac{4}{2\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}(r_n + 10)}{2} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{(8)(-4)}{2} = \boxed{-16}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} = \frac{-1}{2} \quad (V)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos(\sqrt{n})}{n^2} \rightarrow \frac{2}{0} \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \text{HOP} \rightarrow (1)$$

$$1 + 1 = 2 \rightarrow 1 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sqrt{n}) - 1}{-n^2} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{HOP} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-\sin(\sqrt{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}}{-2n} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}}{-2n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4n^{3/2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \boxed{-4}$$

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

$$n \rightarrow (-1)^+ \rightarrow \frac{1+k}{2^k-1} \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow 0 < k+1 \rightarrow -1 < k \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -1 < k < \frac{1}{2} \quad (10)$$

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

$$\rightarrow -\pi < k\pi < \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow -1 < \cos k\pi < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{periodic}}$$