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۱) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) - 3 = f(2) - 3 = \boxed{\Delta}$

۲) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) - 3 = f(2) - 3 = \boxed{\Delta}$

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۱) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} F[x] - 3 = F(2) - 3 = \boxed{\Delta}$
 $x > 2 \rightarrow [x] = 2$

۲) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} F[x] - 3 = F(1) - 3 = \boxed{1}$
 $x < 2 \rightarrow [x] = 1$

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۱) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} [f(x) - 3] = \boxed{\Delta}$
 $x > 2 \rightarrow f(x) > 1 \rightarrow f(x) - 3 > \Delta \rightarrow [f(x) - 3] = \Delta$

۲) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} [f(x) - 3] = \boxed{F}$
 $x < 2 \rightarrow f(x) < 1 \rightarrow f(x) - 3 < \Delta \rightarrow [f(x) - 3] = F$

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۱) $\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) - 3 \right] = [\Delta] = \boxed{\Delta}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) - 3 = f(2) - 3 = \Delta$

۲) $\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) - 3 \right] = [\Delta] = \boxed{\Delta}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) - 3 = f(2) - 3 = \Delta$

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۱) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - 3}{x - 2} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow 2^+ \\ \searrow 2^- \end{matrix} \frac{f(x) - 3}{x - 2} = \frac{9}{0^+} = \boxed{+\infty}$
 $\frac{f(2) - 3}{2 - 2} = \frac{9}{0^-} = \boxed{-\infty} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{صدمتی ندارد}}$

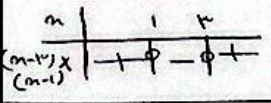
۲) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - 3}{(x - 2)^2} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow 2^+ \\ \searrow 2^- \end{matrix} \frac{f(x) - 3}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{9}{0^+} = \boxed{+\infty}$
 $\frac{f(2) - 3}{(2 - 2)^2} = \frac{9}{0^+} = \boxed{+\infty} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{صدمتی ندارد}}$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(n) - 2}{\sqrt{n} - 2} = \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{2^+} \lim \frac{f_x 2 - 2}{\sqrt{2^+} - 2} = \frac{9}{0^+} = +\infty \\ \xrightarrow{2^-} \lim \frac{f_x 2 - 2}{\sqrt{2^-} - 2} = \frac{9}{0^-} = -\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Divergenz}}$$

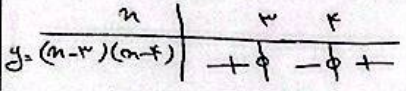
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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(n) - 2}{\sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 4}} = \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{2^+} \lim \frac{9}{\sqrt{0^+}} = +\infty \\ \xrightarrow{2^-} \lim \frac{9}{\sqrt{0^-}} = -\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Divergenz}}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(n) - 2}{n^2 - 4n + 4} = \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{2^+} \frac{f_x 2 - 2}{0^+} = \frac{9}{0^+} = -\infty \\ \xrightarrow{2^-} \frac{f_x 2 - 2}{0^-} = \frac{9}{0^-} = +\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Divergenz}}$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(n) - 2}{[n - 2]} = \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{2^+} \frac{f_x 2 - 2}{0} = \frac{9}{0} \text{ (Divergenz)} \\ \textcircled{2} \xrightarrow{2^-} \frac{f_x 2 - 2}{0} = \frac{9}{0} = -9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Divergenz}}$$

- Ⓐ $n > 2 \rightarrow n - 2 > 0 \rightarrow [n - 2] = 0$
- Ⓑ $n < 2 \rightarrow n - 2 < 0 \rightarrow [n - 2] = -1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} [f(n)] + [-f(n)] = \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \xrightarrow{2^+} 9 + (-9) = 0 \\ \textcircled{2} \xrightarrow{2^-} 1 + (-9) = -8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} [f(n)] + [-f(n)] = 2}$$

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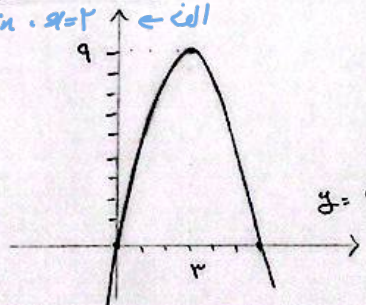
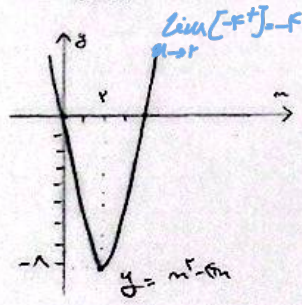
- Ⓐ $n > 2 \rightarrow f(n) > 9 \rightarrow [f(n)] = 9$
 $\rightarrow -f(n) < -9 \rightarrow [-f(n)] = -9$
- Ⓑ $n < 2 \rightarrow f(n) < 9 \rightarrow [f(n)] = 1$
 $\rightarrow -f(n) > -9 \rightarrow [-f(n)] = 9$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -4} [-f(n)] + [f(n)] = \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{-4^+} \lim 24 + (-12) = 12 \\ \xrightarrow{-4^-} \lim 24 + (-12) = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{n \rightarrow -4} [-f(n)] + [f(n)] = 11}$$

- Ⓐ $n > -4 \rightarrow f(n) < -12 \rightarrow [f(n)] = -12$
 $\rightarrow -f(n) > 12 \rightarrow [-f(n)] = 24$
- Ⓑ $n < -4 \rightarrow f(n) > -12 \rightarrow [f(n)] = -12$
 $\rightarrow -f(n) < 12 \rightarrow [-f(n)] = 24$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} [n^2 - f(n)] \Rightarrow n^2 - f(n) > -1 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 2} [n^2 - f(n)] = 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{c.d.}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} [4n - n^2] = 1$$



$$y = 4n - n^2 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 2} 8 - 4 = 4$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2} \frac{|n-2|}{n^2 - 4n + 4} = \frac{|n-2|}{(n-2)(n+2)} = \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{2^+} \frac{n-2}{(n-2)(n+2)} = \frac{1}{n+2} = \frac{1}{4} \\ \xrightarrow{2^-} \frac{-(n-2)}{(n-2)(n+2)} = \frac{-1}{n+2} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Divergenz}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n - [n]}{n^2 - 1} = \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{1^+} \frac{(n-1)}{(n-1)(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \xrightarrow{1^-} \frac{n}{(n-1)(n+1)} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Divergenz}}$$

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