

مسئله (19)

المسألة

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2. انذار

محلولة

$$f(x) = 2 \left[ \frac{x-a}{2} \right] + a \left[ \frac{x-a}{2} \right] \quad \begin{matrix} x \rightarrow 2^+ \rightarrow 2 \\ x \rightarrow 2^- \rightarrow 2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow 2 + 0 = 2$$

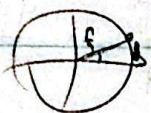
والحل

$$x \rightarrow 2$$

$$2-a=2 \rightarrow a=2 \rightarrow \left[ \frac{2}{2} \right] = \left[ \frac{2}{2} \right] = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^-} [28n - 1] \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^-} [2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 1] = [2 - 1] = [1]$$

$$n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^-$$



$$n \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} [1n^2 - n] \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} [1 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)] = \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \left[-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$n \rightarrow -1$$

$$n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \left[-\frac{1}{4}\right]$$

بما ان الحد هو صفر فيكون الناتج صفر

$$= 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \frac{3}{2n} \right]$$

$$n < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$n < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$n^2 > \frac{1}{4}$$

$$n^2 > \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2n} < 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2n} < 2$$

$$\frac{3}{2n} < 12$$

$$\frac{3}{2n} < 12$$

$$\left[ \frac{3}{2n} \right] = 11$$

$$\frac{-2}{2n} > -1$$

$$\left[ \frac{-2}{2n} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{14n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{14n+1}$$

$$n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{14n+1} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^n n}{[n] + 0.9\pi n} = \frac{\sin^n \pi n}{1 + 0.9\pi n} \cdot \frac{1 - 0.9\pi n}{1 - 0.9\pi n} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^n \pi n \cdot (1 - 0.9\pi n)}{1 - 0.9\pi n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} 1 - 0.9\pi n = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{r_n + r} - \sqrt{r_n + 2}}{1 + \sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{\omega r}{\omega r} \times \frac{r}{r} =$$

$$\frac{r_n + r - r_n - 2}{1 + n} \times \frac{r}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{r_n - \sqrt{r_n + 2}}{r_n - \sqrt{r_n + 1}} \times \frac{r}{r} = \frac{(r_n - 1)(r_n - 2)}{(r_n - 1)(r_n + 1)} \times \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{bn + c}}{n} \Rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} = \dots \rightarrow a' = -c$$

$$\frac{a + \sqrt{bn + c}}{n} \times \frac{a - \sqrt{bn + c}}{a - \sqrt{bn + c}} = \frac{a^2 - bn - c}{n} \times \frac{1}{ra} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$-\frac{bn}{n} \times \frac{1}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = -\frac{ra}{r} \rightarrow rb = a$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-rb^r}{rb^r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{K + K \left[ \frac{n}{c} \right]}{\sin n} = +\infty$$

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$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow -\infty^+ \quad \frac{K + K[-r^+]}{\sin -r^+} = \frac{K - rK}{-} = +\infty \rightarrow K - rK > 0 \quad (r < K)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow -\infty^- \quad \frac{K + K[-r^-]}{\sin -r^-} = \frac{K - rK}{-} = -\infty \rightarrow K - rK < 0 \quad (r > K)$$

$$\frac{K}{r} < K < r \rightarrow -\frac{K}{r} < -K < -r \rightarrow [K] = -r$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b(\sqrt{r + \sqrt{n}} - r)}{a_n - b} \quad \text{L'Hôpital's Rule} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} =$$

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$$\frac{b(\sqrt{r + \sqrt{n}} - r)}{a_n - b} \times \frac{1}{\frac{0}{0}} = \frac{b(n - r)}{a_n - b} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{n}} + r} \times \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 2}$$

$$\frac{a_n - b = n - r}{a = 1, b = r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{K \times 12} = \frac{1}{9}$$

عین



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