

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} -r^+ \rightarrow P[r^+] + a[0^+] \\ -r^- \rightarrow P[r^-] + a[0^-] \end{array} \quad (2) \\ & \rightarrow r - a = r \rightarrow a = r \\ & \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1, 75) \quad \text{صورت سوال را نامد بخوان!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [r \sin n - 1] = \left[r \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - 1 \right] = [0^-] = -1 \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} [n n^r - n] = n \left[n \times \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^r - \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right] = \left[n \times \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \right] = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^-} \frac{\log n - a + \left[\frac{r}{nr} \right]}{14n - \left[\frac{r}{nr} \right]} = \frac{\log n - a + 1}{14n + 1} \quad \begin{array}{l} n < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n^r > \frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{1}{nr} < r \\ \frac{r}{nr} < 1 \\ \frac{-r}{nr} > -1 \end{array} \quad (1, 75)$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x m}{1 + \cos x m} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x m}{1 + \cos x m} = 1 - \cos x m = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad (2)$$

$$\lim \frac{\sqrt{r x + r} - \sqrt{r x + r}}{1 + \sqrt{r}} \times \frac{1 - \sqrt{r x} + \sqrt{r x}}{1 - \sqrt{r x} + \sqrt{r x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r x + r} + \sqrt{r x + r}}{\sqrt{r x + r} + \sqrt{r x + r}} = \frac{-r}{r} = -1 \quad (2)$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(2\sqrt{n}-5)}{2n - \sqrt{4n+1}} \times \frac{2n + \sqrt{4n+1}}{2n + \sqrt{4n+1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(2\sqrt{n}-5) \times 4}{4n^2 - 4n - 1} \quad \underline{7}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(2\sqrt{n}-5) \times 4}{(2n-1)(4n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2(1)-5) \times 4}{(4(1)+1) \times 4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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حد مفروضه به صفر میل میکنند چون حاصل حد عددی صفتی است حد صورت نیز باید به صفر میل کند!

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a + \sqrt{bn+c} = 0 \rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -\sqrt{c}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{bn+c}}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hop}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{b}{2\sqrt{bn+c}}}{1} = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}} \rightarrow \frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\sqrt{c} \times \frac{\sqrt{c}}{2}}{c} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\infty)^-} \frac{f + k \left[\frac{n}{\pi} \right]}{\sin n} = \frac{f - 3k}{0^-} = +\infty \rightarrow f - 3k < 0 \rightarrow k > \frac{f}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\infty)^+} \frac{f + k \left[\frac{n}{\pi} \right]}{\sin n} = \frac{f - 2k}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow f - 2k > 0 \rightarrow k < \frac{f}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{f}{3} < k < \frac{f}{2} \rightarrow [-k] = -\frac{f}{2}$$

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صورت کسر به صفر میل میکنند پس چون جواب حد عددی صفتی است مفروضه هم باید به صفر میل کند!

$$\wedge a - b = 0 \rightarrow b = \wedge a$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\wedge}{(\sqrt{n^2} + \sqrt{4n+2}) \times 4} = \frac{\wedge}{1 \times 4} = \frac{1}{4}$$