

$$f(x) = 2 \left[\frac{x-2}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+2}{2} \right]$$

نکات باب ۱۹، ۱۷۵ آنه نسیج

معنوم ضربه در معانی نوشتن!

$$-2^+ \rightarrow x > -2 \rightarrow -x < 2 \rightarrow x-2 < 4 \rightarrow \frac{x-2}{2} < 2$$

$$\hookrightarrow x+2 > 0 \quad \left[\frac{x+2}{2} \right] = 0 \quad \left[\frac{x-2}{2} \right] = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = 2(1) + a(0) = 2$$

۱، ۷۵

$$-2^- \rightarrow x < -2 \rightarrow -x > 2 \rightarrow x-2 > 4 \rightarrow \frac{x-2}{2} > 2$$

$$\hookrightarrow x+2 < 0 \quad \left[\frac{x+2}{2} \right] = -1 \quad \left[\frac{x-2}{2} \right] = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = 2(2) + a(-1) = 4 - a$$

صورت سوال را با دقت بخوان!

$$4 - a = 2 \rightarrow a = 2 \quad \text{جواب} \quad \left[\frac{a}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{2}{2} \right] = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [2 \sin x - 1] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [2 \sin x] - 1$$

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$$x < \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \sin x < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2 \sin x < 1 \rightarrow [2 \sin x] = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [2 \sin x] - 1 = 0 - 1 = -1 \quad \text{جواب}$$

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

۳ - چون داخل براکت عدد صحیح نیست

پس نیازی به درجانه کردن

حد نیست ✓

$$= \left[-1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \right] = -1 \quad \text{جواب} \quad \checkmark$$

سوال ۲

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^-} \frac{10n - 2 + \left[\frac{r}{nr}\right]}{14n - \left[\frac{-r}{nr}\right]}$$

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$$n < -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{nr} < \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{r}{nr} < 1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{r}{nr}\right] = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{-r}{nr} > -1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{-r}{nr}\right] = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^-} \frac{10n - 2 + 1}{14n - (-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^-} \frac{10n + 4}{14n + 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

جواب

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{[n] + \cos \pi n} = \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{1 + \cos \pi n} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \pi n}{1 + \cos \pi n} \quad -5$$

$$n > 1 \rightarrow [n] = 1$$

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

$$1 - (-1) = 2 \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2n+3} - \sqrt{3n+4}}{1 + \sqrt{n}} \quad \text{فرم } \frac{0}{0} \quad -9$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2n+3} - \sqrt{3n+4}}{1 + \sqrt{n}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2n+3} + \sqrt{3n+4}}{\sqrt{2n+3} + \sqrt{3n+4}} \times \frac{1 + \sqrt{n^2} - \sqrt{n}}{1 + \sqrt{n^2} - \sqrt{n}} =$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{(-n-1)(1+\sqrt{n^2}-\sqrt{n})}{(n+1)(\sqrt{n+2}+\sqrt{n+1})} = \frac{(-1)(1+1+1)}{1+1} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

نکته: با $\frac{-3}{2}$
جواب

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{2n - \sqrt{n} + 2}{2n - \sqrt{n+1}} \times \frac{2n + \sqrt{n+1}}{2n + \sqrt{n+1}} = -7$$

$$2n - \sqrt{n} + 2 = (2\sqrt{n} - 2)(\sqrt{n} - 1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2\sqrt{n} - 2)(\sqrt{n} - 1)(2n + \sqrt{n+1})}{(n^2 - 3n - 1)(n+1)}$$

$(\sqrt{n} - 1)(\sqrt{n} + 1)$

$$= \frac{(2-2)(2+2)}{(1+1)(2)} = \frac{-12}{10} = \frac{-6}{5}$$

جواب

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + \sqrt{bn+c}}{n} = \frac{1}{5}$$

۸- چونخرج صفر شد انا
در جواب دارد پس صورت هم
در ازاران $n=0$ باید صفر شود.
در $\frac{0}{0}$ قسم ✓

$$a + \sqrt{b(0)+c} = 0 \rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} = 0$$

$$a = -\sqrt{c}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{bn+c} - \sqrt{c}}{n} \times \frac{\sqrt{bn+c} + \sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{bn+c} + \sqrt{c}} = \frac{bn+c-c}{n(\sqrt{bn+c} + \sqrt{c})} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{b}{\sqrt{bn+c} + \sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$2b = \sqrt{c}$
 $b = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{c}$

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{-\sqrt{c} \times \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{c}}{c} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r} c}{c} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

جواب

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\epsilon + k \left[\frac{n}{r} \right]}{\sin n} = +\infty$$

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$$-\infty^+ \rightarrow n > -\infty \rightarrow \frac{n}{r} > -r \rightarrow \left[\frac{n}{r} \right] = -r$$

$$\epsilon + \epsilon \hookrightarrow \sin n > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty^+} \frac{\epsilon - rK}{\sin n} = +\infty \rightarrow \epsilon - rK > 0 \rightarrow K < r \quad \text{I}$$

$$-\infty^- \rightarrow n < -\infty \rightarrow \frac{n}{r} < -r \rightarrow \left[\frac{n}{r} \right] = -r$$

$$\epsilon - \epsilon \hookrightarrow \sin n < 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty^-} \frac{\epsilon - rK}{\sin n} = +\infty \rightarrow \epsilon - rK < 0 \rightarrow K > \frac{\epsilon}{r} \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{r} < K < r \rightarrow [-K] = -r \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b \sqrt{r + \sqrt{n}} - rb}{an - b}$$

۱۰- به ازای $n = \infty$ صورت صفر
مخرج هم صفر باشد
تا بتوانیم رفع ابهام کنیم.

$$a(\infty) - b = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = b}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b \sqrt{r + \sqrt{n}} - rb}{an - b} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{b}{r \sqrt{n}}}{\frac{r \sqrt{r + \sqrt{n}}}{a}}$$

$$= \frac{b}{r a} = \frac{a}{r a} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{جواب}$$