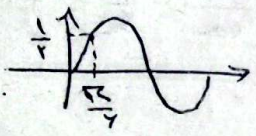


☆ ۱۹۱۵ نمبر

$$f(x) = 2 \left[\frac{x-2}{1} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+1}{3} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) &= 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) &= \varepsilon - a \end{aligned} \right\} 2 = \varepsilon - a \sim a = 2 \quad \left[\frac{a}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{2}{3} \right] = 0$$

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



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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}} [1x^3 - x] = -1$$

$$1 \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right)^3 - \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) = -1 + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{3}{4} \sim \left[-\frac{3}{4} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right)^-} \frac{\log x - a + \left[\frac{x}{n^2} \right]}{\log x - \left[\frac{x}{n^2} \right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right)^-} \frac{\log \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) - a + [12]}{\log \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) + [1^+]} = \frac{-a - a + 11}{-1 + 1} = \frac{1}{0} = -\infty$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{x_n - \sqrt{3n} + a}{x_n - \sqrt{3n} + 1} \times \frac{(x_n - 1)(\sqrt{3n} - a) \times (x_n + \sqrt{3n} + 1)}{(x_n - 1)(\sqrt{3n} + 1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{-3(a)}{10} = -\frac{3a}{10}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{bn+c}}{n} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

چون مخرج 0 است، اگر صورت 0 نباشد، حد نامتناهی می شود پس صورت 0 است.

$$a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{c} = -a \rightarrow a^2 = c$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a + \sqrt{bn+c}}{n} \right) \stackrel{\text{مخرج صورت}}{\sim} \frac{a^2 - bn - c}{n(a - \sqrt{bn+c})} = \frac{-bn}{n(a - \sqrt{bn+c})}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-b}{a - \sqrt{bn+c}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-b}{a - \sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a - \sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \xrightarrow{\sqrt{c} = -a} \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow -\epsilon b = 2a \rightarrow a = -\frac{\epsilon b}{2} \sim -a = \frac{1}{2}b \sim \frac{1}{2}b = \sqrt{c} \rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -2\pi^+} \frac{\epsilon + k(-2)}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$\epsilon - 2k > 0 \sim 2k < \epsilon \rightarrow k < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\epsilon - 2k < 0 \sim 2k > \epsilon \rightarrow k > \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \epsilon - 2k > 0 \sim 2k < \epsilon \rightarrow k < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \\ \epsilon - 2k < 0 \sim 2k > \epsilon \rightarrow k > \frac{\epsilon}{2} \end{array} \right\} \frac{\epsilon}{2} < k < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \sim -\frac{\epsilon}{2} < -k < -\frac{\epsilon}{2} \sim [-k] \in (-\frac{\epsilon}{2}, -\frac{\epsilon}{2})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{b\sqrt{2+\sqrt{n}} - 2b}{an - b} \right) \stackrel{\text{مخرج صورت}}{\sim} \frac{b^2(2+\sqrt{n}) - \epsilon b^2}{(an-b)(b\sqrt{2+\sqrt{n}} + b)} = \frac{b^2(2+\sqrt{n}) - \epsilon b^2}{\epsilon b}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{b^2(\sqrt{n} - 2)}{(an-b)\epsilon/b}$$

چون صورت 0 است، هر عبارت 0 نیست، هر مخرج هم باید 0 باشد تا مبهم نشود.

$$an - b = 0 \rightarrow b = na$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{1a}{\epsilon} \times \frac{\sqrt{n} - 2}{an - b}$$

صورت کدر به صفر می رسد پس چون جواب حد عددی حقیقی است مخرج هم باید به صفر می رسد!

$$na - b = 0 \rightarrow b = na$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} + 2) \times 4} = \frac{1}{12 \times 4} = \frac{1}{4}$$