

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{1 + \cos \pi n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} n}$$

(1,0)

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{\sin^2 \pi n} \cos^2 \pi n}{\cancel{2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} n}} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = -\frac{1}{1}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\varepsilon - \delta}{\delta} = \infty$$

$$\varepsilon - \delta > 0 \Rightarrow \delta < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon - \delta}{\delta} = \infty$$

$$\varepsilon - \delta < 0 \Rightarrow \delta > \varepsilon$$

$$I \cap II \Rightarrow \delta < \varepsilon$$

$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} > -\delta > -\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow [-\varepsilon] = -\varepsilon$$

برای کتب و غیره

11, 15

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)$$

$$|x| + a = |x| + a$$

$$= 1 + a$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1} \right] = 1$$

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

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

$$\sin n < 1$$

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

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

$$x < -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 14n < -1$$

$$14n + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \dots$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} < \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} > -\varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > -1$$

$$\frac{-0 - 0 + 1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

نقطه

(1)

$$n \rightarrow a \rightarrow b \sqrt{r + \sqrt[n]{n}} - r b = 0$$

(1, 1.5)

$$\Rightarrow 1a - b = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1a \times \frac{1}{r + \sqrt[n]{n}}}{a} = \frac{1}{1r}$$

صورت کمر به صفر می‌رود پس چون جواب حد عددی حقیقی است مخرج هم باید به صفر میل کند!

$$1a - b \neq 0 \rightarrow b \neq 1a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1a (\sqrt{r + \sqrt[n]{n}} - r)}{a(n - 1)} \times \frac{\sqrt{r + \sqrt[n]{n}} + r}{\sqrt{r + \sqrt[n]{n}} + r} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1a (\sqrt[n]{n} - r)}{a(n - 1) \times 4}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt[n]{n} + \sqrt[n]{n} + 2) \times 4} = \frac{1}{12 \times 4} = \frac{1}{48}$$

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$$x < -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < 4 \rightarrow \frac{x}{x^2} < 12 \rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{x^2} \right] = 11$$

$$\hookrightarrow -\frac{1}{4} > -1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{x^2} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4})^-} \frac{1 \cdot n - \infty + 11}{14n - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4})^-} \frac{1 \cdot n + 4}{0^-} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

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$$n \rightarrow 1^+ \rightarrow [n] = [1^+] = 1$$

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

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$$\lim \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}-2)}{\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n+1}} \times \frac{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}-2) \times \sqrt{n+1}}{n^2 - n - 1}$$

$$\lim \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}-2) \times \sqrt{n+1}}{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n+1})} = \lim \frac{[\sqrt{n}-2] \times \sqrt{n+1}}{(\sqrt{n+1}) \times \sqrt{n+1}} = -2$$