

ساده برای

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -2} \left(2 \left[\frac{2-n}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \right] \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow -2^+} \left(2 \left[\frac{2-n}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \right] \right) = L_1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -2^-} \left(2 \left[\frac{2-n}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \right] \right) = L_2$$

$n > -2 \Rightarrow -n < 2 \Rightarrow 2-n < 4 \Rightarrow \frac{2-n}{2} < 2 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{2-n}{2} \right] = 1$
 $n < -2 \Rightarrow n+2 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n+2}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{n+2}{2} \right] = -1$

$$\begin{cases} L_1 = 2(1) + a(0) = 2 \\ L_2 = 2(2) + a(-1) = 4 - a \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2 = 4 - a \Rightarrow a = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{a}{2} \right] = \left[1 \right] = 1$$

$$n < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin n < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2 \sin n < 1 \Rightarrow 2 \sin n - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \left[2 \sin n - 1 \right] = -1$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} [14n^2 - n] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \left[14 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \right] = -1$$

درست است حاصل عبارت داخل براکت

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^+} \left(\frac{10n - 2 + \left[\frac{n}{n^2} \right]}{14n - \left[-\frac{n}{n^2} \right]} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^+} \left(\frac{10n - 2 + 11}{14n - (-1)} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^+} \left(\frac{10n + 9}{14n + 1} \right)$$

$$n < -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n^2 > \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} < 4 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{n}{n^2} \right] = 11 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{n^2} < 2 \Rightarrow -\frac{n}{n^2} > -1 \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{n}{n^2} \right] = -1$$

$$n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^+} \left(\frac{10n + 9}{14n + 1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^+} \left(\frac{-5 + 9}{0^-} \right) = \frac{4}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$n < -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 14n < -7 \Rightarrow 14n + 1 < 0$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(Y_5 \ln \frac{Y_5}{Y} n \right) = Y(1)^Y = \boxed{Y}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1^4}{10} = \boxed{-1/10}$$

$$a_4 = 1, 00 = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{b(0)} + c + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\sqrt{c}$$

۵ معجزاتِ پیو

اکندن (این عبارت به $\frac{9}{10}$) را رفع ابراهیم بنی

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{(-\sqrt{c})\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}\right)}{c} = -\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}}{c} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}$$

