

تالیف ۱۹

۲. افندنی $\star$ مصدوم خیره ناسر و علی نوشتید!

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معلم خدایا
ماهان نژاد

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

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -r^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^-} f(x) \neq \pm \infty$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^-} f(x) &= r \left[\frac{r - (-r^-)}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{(-r^-) + r}{r} \right] \\ &= r \times 2 + a(-1) = 2r - a \quad \text{II} \end{aligned}$$

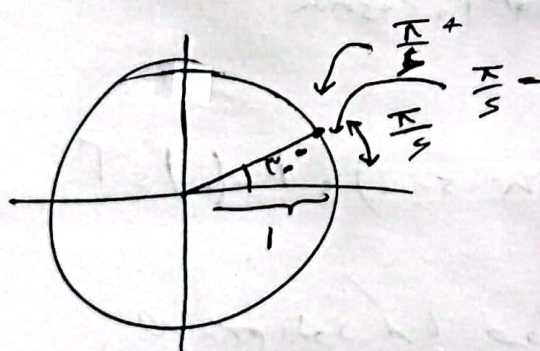
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^+} f(x) &= r \left[\frac{r - (-r^+)}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{-r^+ + r}{r} \right] \\ &= r \times 1 + a \times 0 = r \quad \text{I} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{I, II} \Rightarrow [a, r] \rightarrow [a, r] \rightarrow \left[\frac{a}{r}, \frac{r}{r} \right] = 0$$

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

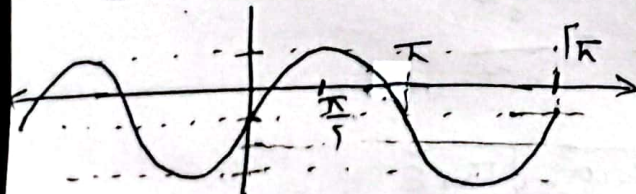
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$$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-$$

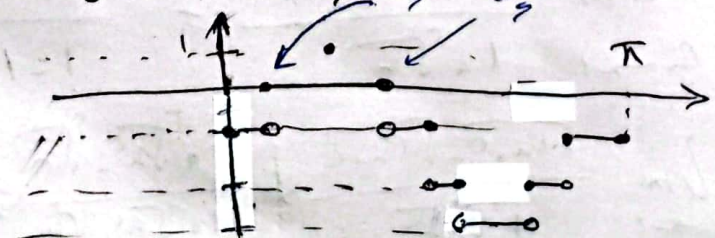


$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+ &\Rightarrow \sin x < \frac{1}{r} \\ \rightarrow r \sin x < 1 &\Rightarrow r \sin x - 1 < 0 \\ \rightarrow [r \sin x - 1] &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = r \sin x - 1$$



از روی نمودار می توانیم نتیجه بگیریم
 $y = [r \sin x - 1]$ $\frac{\pi}{2}$ $\frac{\pi}{2}$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \left[\ln^2 - n \right] = \left[\ln\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \right] \quad - 3$$

$$= \left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \left[-1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \right] \quad - 4$$

چون رانل برکت عدد مجموع کسرها به ازای حد میسر است نبود

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^-} \frac{1.2.3 + \left[\frac{n}{2} \right]}{1.2.3 - \left[-\frac{n}{2} \right]} \quad - 5$$

ابتدا حاصل برکت را به ازای حد میسر

$$n < -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n^2 > \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} < 4 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{n^2} < 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{n}{n^2} \right] = 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^-} \frac{1.2.3 + \frac{n}{2}}{1.2.3 - \left[-\frac{n}{2} \right]} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2}}{-1 + 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{[n] + \cos \pi n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{1 + \cos \pi n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \pi n}{1 + \cos \pi n} \quad - 8$$

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

به بهیم بود که با حذف عامل مشترک از صورت و مخرج رفع ابهام شد

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{n+5} - \sqrt{n+2}}{1 + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{1}}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{n+5} - \sqrt{n+2}}{1 + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1}}{1 + \sqrt{-1} - \sqrt{1}} = \frac{\sqrt{n+5} + \sqrt{n+2}}{\sqrt{n+5} + \sqrt{n+2}}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{r_n - \sqrt{2n+1}}{r_n - \sqrt{2n+1}} = \frac{r_n - \sqrt{2n+1}}{r_n - \sqrt{2n+1}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{r_n - \sqrt{2n+1}}{r_n - \sqrt{2n+1}} \times \frac{r_n + \sqrt{2n+1}}{r_n + \sqrt{2n+1}} = \frac{r_n - \sqrt{2n+1}}{r_n^2 - r_{n-1}} \times \epsilon$$

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

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

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

حد حد حقیقی است پس حد $\frac{0}{\infty}$ بوده پس $\frac{0}{\infty}$ صورت هم این $\frac{0}{\infty}$ باشد

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a + \sqrt{bn+c}) = a + \sqrt{c} \Rightarrow \sqrt{c} - a$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a b}{c} = \frac{-c/r}{c} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2\pi} \frac{\epsilon + k[\frac{n}{\pi}]}{\sin n} \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow 2\pi^+} \frac{\epsilon + k[\frac{n}{\pi}]}{\sin n} = \frac{\epsilon + (-rk)}{0^+} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow 2\pi^-} \frac{\epsilon + k[\frac{n}{\pi}]}{\sin n} = \frac{\epsilon + (-rk)}{0^-} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon + k[\frac{n}{\pi}] = -rk \Rightarrow k < \frac{r}{\epsilon} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} -rk < -\frac{r}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow [-k] \\ \epsilon - rk < 0 \Rightarrow k > \frac{\epsilon}{r} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} - rb}{an-b} = \frac{rb-rb}{1a-b} = \frac{0}{1a-b} \neq 0$$

-1.

$\Lambda a, b \dots \rightarrow \Lambda a, b$ I : $\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} - rb}{an-b} = \frac{0}{0}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} - rb}{an-b} = \frac{0}{0}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{\Lambda a \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} - 1 \cdot a}{an - \Lambda a} = \frac{\Lambda \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} - 1 \cdot a}{n - \Lambda} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{\Lambda \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} - 1 \cdot a}{n - \Lambda} \xRightarrow{L.H.P} \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{\Lambda \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}} = 1$$