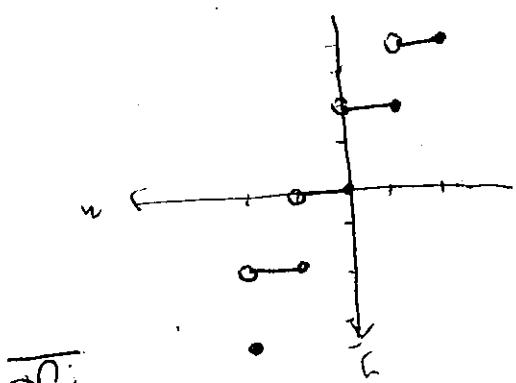


$$\begin{array}{lll}
 s = [n_j] = L \leftarrow & \frac{2}{3} > n_j & \leftarrow n > n_j \\
 1 = [n_j] = L \leftarrow & 1 > n_j & \leftarrow j > n_j \\
 \cdot = [n_j] = L \leftarrow & \frac{1}{2} > n_j & \leftarrow 1 > n_j \\
 1^- = [n_j] = L \leftarrow & \cdot > n_j & \leftarrow \cdot > n_j \\
 s = [n_j] = L \leftarrow & \frac{1}{3} > n_j & \leftarrow 1 > n_j
 \end{array}$$

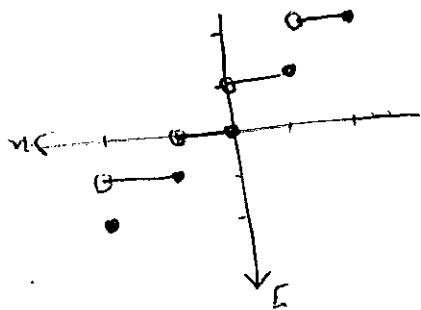


$\rightarrow = f \leftarrow s = [n] \leftarrow \rightarrow n$
 $s = f \leftarrow i = [n] \leftarrow \rightarrow n)$
 $\cdot = f \leftarrow \cdot = [n] \leftarrow \rightarrow n$
 $\cdot = f \leftarrow i = [n] \leftarrow \rightarrow n$

$\beta = [n] \leftarrow h \leftarrow s - [n] \leftarrow 1 \rightarrow n_b \right) s^- : (n_b)$

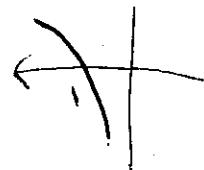
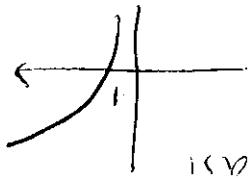
5. $\text{[H}_2\text{]}^c \cdot \text{[H}_2\text{]}^d = 10^{-10} \text{ M}^2$

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$\leftarrow \text{--} = \text{L} \leftarrow \text{--} = [\text{n}] \leftarrow \rightarrow \text{--} < \text{n}$
 $\leftarrow \text{--} = \text{L} \leftarrow \text{--} = [\text{n}] \leftarrow \rightarrow \text{--} > \text{n} \rightarrow \text{--}$
 $\leftarrow \text{--} = \text{L} \leftarrow \text{--} = [\text{n}] \leftarrow \rightarrow \text{--} > \text{n} \rightarrow \text{--}$
 $\leftarrow \text{--} = \text{L} \leftarrow \text{--} = [\text{n}] \leftarrow \rightarrow \text{--} > \text{n} \rightarrow \text{--}$
 $\leftarrow \text{--} = \text{L} \leftarrow \text{--} = [\text{n}] \leftarrow \rightarrow \text{--} > \text{n} \rightarrow \text{--}$

~~(m)~~ 38 [v]: if (mod 10) 121105 [105-] 100000
121105



~~ex: $\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a}$~~

(a)

$$\frac{1}{\log_b a} = \frac{\log_a b}{\log_b a} \leftarrow n=6 \leftarrow n=\log_b a \quad a=\sqrt[n]{b} \leftarrow n=2$$

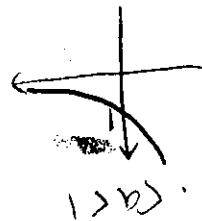
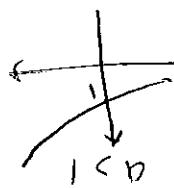
~~$a^{\log_a b} = b$~~

$$a^{\log_a b} \Leftrightarrow a = b$$

~~ex: $a^{\log_a b} = b$~~

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 1 \\ 1 &= 7 \\ 1 &= 1+7 \\ 1 &= (1+7)(3+7) \\ 1 &= 3+7+7 \\ 1 &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

~~ex: $a^{\log_a b} = b$~~



~~ex: $a^{\log_a b} = b$~~

Ex: $a^{\log_a b} = b$

~~ex: $a^{\log_a b} = b$~~

~~ex: $a^{\log_a b} = b$~~

$$n = |a - 1| = |(\lambda - 1) - 1| = |[\frac{1}{\lambda} - 1] - [\frac{1}{\lambda} - 1]|$$

Ex:

$$|[\lambda_0] - [\lambda_1]| \stackrel{?}{=} n$$

47

$$1 = j = n - \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

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$$g = \frac{1}{n}(\gamma_0 + 1 - \eta^{(m)})$$

$$j < n \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right. \quad j < n$$

17

$$P \leftarrow n - 1; S \leftarrow \{ \log \} \leftarrow \{ \log(n-k) \log \} \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow \{ \log(n-1) \log \}$$

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$$(j-n) \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$$

$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{if } n < 2^n - A \\ \text{then } n \leftarrow 2^n - A \\ \text{else } n \leftarrow 1/2 - n \end{array} \right)$

$$n - A_{\{b,c\}}(\lambda)$$

$+$	$-$	$+$	n
$+$	$-$	$-$	$1-n$
$+$	$-$	$-$	$1+n$
$+$	$+$	$-$	$1-\infty$
$+$	$+$	$+$	∞

$$(\infty+61) \wedge (1-6\infty-) = f_{g,s}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \#X \leftarrow 1 \\ & F_{X-1} \\ & n^2 < n - 1 \\ & n^2 < n \end{aligned}$$

$y_6 - 41$
 $j - 76$ 607 (1)

$$\left\{ \mid \neq (n)G \mid \cdot < (n)G \mid \cdot < (n)g \mid n \right\} = g_d$$

$$(n) \quad f(n) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{q^{6+1}}{1} = q^6 \cdot q^1$$

$$1 \neq g^{\frac{1}{n}} \in \mathbb{Q}[G] \quad b^{G \times \mathbb{Z}/n} \frac{w}{n} = w^{\frac{1}{n}} b^{G \times \mathbb{Z}/n}$$

$$\frac{q^{601}}{\log q} = q^6 \cdot 17$$

$$\log a_n = n \log a$$

$$a^2 b^2 c^2 - b^2 c^2 d^2 = \frac{a}{b} b^2 c^2 (\underbrace{\quad})$$

$$\cancel{q \log q + q \log q} = q \log q (\cancel{+ q})$$

$$\cdot = \overset{D}{\underset{\sim}{\sigma}} \circ \gamma \circ \sim$$

$$)=\overset{b}{b}G\circ \overline{f}($$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(n) = l$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (an+b) = a\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n + b = a\infty + b = \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = a \quad \text{if } a < \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = c \quad \text{if } c < \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L \quad \text{if } L < \infty$$

$$L = 3 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s = (3 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3 + s) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n]^{1/m}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a \cdot n)^{1/m}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^{1/m} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^{1/m} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L$$

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a/n)^{1/m}$$

$$(n)f(n) = L \quad \text{if } L < \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L \quad \text{if } L < \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L \quad \text{if } L < \infty$$

~~or $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \infty$~~ or $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L$ $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = \frac{L}{1} = L$

~~or $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L$ $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)-L}{n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{L}{n} = 0 + 0 = 0$~~

$$\text{Defn. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)-L}{n} = 0 \quad \text{if } L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)$$

$$\text{Defn. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L \iff \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \text{ s.t. } |f(n) - L| < \epsilon \quad \forall n > N$$

Ex 1: $f(n) = n^2$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \infty$

$$\text{Defn. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n + n] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n + n] + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n$$

Ex 2: $f(n) = n^2 + n$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \infty$

$$\text{Defn. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 + n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [n^2 + n] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n$$

Ex 3: $f(n) = \frac{n}{n+1}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = 1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n(1+\frac{1}{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

Ex 4: $f(n) = n^2 - n$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \infty$

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

~~1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L$~~

~~2. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(n) = M$~~

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(n)} = \frac{L}{M}$$

~~1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e$~~
~~2. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1} = e$~~
~~3. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n})^{-n} = e$~~
~~4. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n^2} = e$~~
~~5. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n^k} = e$~~
~~6. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n})^{n^k} = e$~~
~~7. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n^{\frac{1}{k}}} = e$~~
~~8. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n})^{n^{\frac{1}{k}}} = e$~~

$$\text{Sol: } L = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n-1}} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n-1}} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n-1}} = e$$

Ex 31 or

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

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

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

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

Ex 32 or Ex 33 or Ex 34.

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{(2+3^n)(2-3^n)} = \frac{3^n}{(2+3^n)(2-3^n)} \times \frac{2-3^n}{2-3^n} = \frac{3^n}{2-3^n} \quad (\text{لـ})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{(2+3^n)(2-3^n)} = \frac{3^n}{(2+3^n)(2-3^n)} \times \frac{2-3^n}{2-3^n} = \frac{3^n}{2-3^n} \quad (\text{لـ})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cdot = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{2-3^n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2-3^n} = \frac{\infty}{-\infty} \quad (\text{لـ})$$

$\sqrt[n]{3^n} \div \sqrt[n]{2-3^n}$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin a}{a} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin a}{a} \times \frac{n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n}{n} \quad (\text{لـ})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \cos \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}} \quad (\text{لـ})$$

$$m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}} \quad (\text{لـ}) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}} \quad (\text{لـ})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \times \frac{n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \sin \frac{1}{n}}{1} \quad (\text{لـ})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \quad (\text{لـ})$$

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$$n = \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1-w}{w+k} \underset{w \rightarrow 0}{\infty}$$

$$\overline{\log} \left(\frac{1-nz}{z+n} \right) = \arg \left(\frac{1-nz}{z+n} \right)$$

Ex 7.1.2: If γ is a curve in \mathbb{R}^n , then $\gamma = (u) \in \mathcal{W}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1+j-1} = (1)^\infty$$

$$300 \leftarrow \begin{cases} i = n \\ j = n \end{cases}$$

$$= (-n)(1-n)(-$$

$$\infty \leftarrow w$$

$$\boxed{\text{Q1}} \rightarrow \text{Ans} \leftarrow \frac{n_1 - n}{n_1 + n} = \text{avg} \text{ of } \text{min}.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (3 - 7g)(3 + g) = 27 - 11g$$

$$\text{2) } \sin^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3}{5} \right\} = \frac{3-\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{16-9}} = (\text{in}) f \text{ (in in)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/4} e^{ixt} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-2it)^2/4} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u^2/4} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = 1$$

$v \leftarrow w$

$\sigma \leftarrow n$

$m \leftarrow n$

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

$$\frac{\infty \cancel{v_j} + 1 + \cancel{n_j}}{1 - \cancel{v_j} w_j} = \frac{\cancel{v_j} + 1 + \cancel{n_j}}{v_j - \cancel{v_j} w_j} \xrightarrow{\cancel{v_j} \leftarrow v} = \frac{v_j + 1 + n_j}{v_j + 1 + n_j} \times \cancel{(v_j - 1 + n_j)} w_j \xrightarrow{\cancel{v_j} \leftarrow v} = (v_j - 1 + n_j) w_j \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } I = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=1}^N n^k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n^{k+1}} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-k-1} \quad (1)$$

$$-n = 1 + (n) \cancel{w} - (n) f(1)$$

$$(2) f = (n) f(w), \leftarrow$$

$$f = \overset{w}{\cancel{n}} w^{-1} = (n) f(w)$$

$$f = \cancel{n} - \cancel{f(x)} = (1) f$$

$$\boxed{\text{Q1:}} \quad \text{if } \overset{w}{\cancel{n}} = (n) f(1) \text{ then } n \leftarrow 1 \text{ is}$$

~~if $n = a$ then $f(n) = (n) f(a)$~~

$$\text{if } (n) f = (n) f(w) \text{ then } \cancel{n}$$

$$\text{if } (n) f(w) = f(w) \text{ then } \cancel{n}$$

$$1) \quad (b) f \text{ and } \cancel{n}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Q2:}} \quad \text{if } \overset{w}{\cancel{n}} = \frac{(n) f(w) + 1}{n+1} \text{ then } \cancel{n}$$

$$\cancel{n} = \frac{(n) f(w) + 1}{n+1} \quad | \cdot (n+1)$$

$$\cancel{n} = (n) f(w) + 1 \quad | -1$$

$$\cancel{n} = (n) f(w) \quad | \leftarrow$$

$$\cancel{n} = f \quad | \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{\cancel{n}}{1-n} = \frac{n}{1+n}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Q3:}} \quad \text{if } \overset{w}{\cancel{n}} = \frac{1-n}{1+n} = (n) f \text{ then } \cancel{n}$$

$$n = \cancel{c} \quad | \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{\cancel{n}}{1-n} = \frac{n}{1+n}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Q4:}} \quad \text{if } \overset{w}{\cancel{n}} = \frac{1-n}{n+1} = (n) f \text{ then } \cancel{n}$$

~~if $n = c$ then $f(n) = (n) f(c)$~~

~~if $n = c$ then $f(n) = (n) f(c)$~~

$$\cancel{n} = \cancel{c} \quad | \leftarrow$$

$$\cancel{n} = n \quad | \leftarrow$$

$$\cancel{n} = \frac{(n) f(w) + 1}{n+1} \quad | \leftarrow$$

$$\boxed{\text{Q4:}} \quad \text{if } \overset{w}{\cancel{n}} = \frac{1-n}{n+1} = (n) f \text{ then } \cancel{n}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = q$$

$$d = qf - f = j + qj - f = 1 + 3 = (3)f \quad j + qj = j + nq \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3)f = (n)f$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1-f) = 1 - f \quad f = 1 + 1 = (1)f \quad 1 - f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1-f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{if } n < m \\ & \quad f(n) = \frac{n}{m} \\ & \text{if } n > m \\ & \quad f(n) = \frac{m}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m}{m+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{m}} = 0$$

$$1 - q = 3 = q - f = (q - n)m! = (n)f$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m+n}{m+n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{m+n}} = 1$$

$\overline{\text{Ex}} \quad \text{if } f(a) = 0$
 $\text{then } f(x) = 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 Proof:
 $f(x) = f(a) + f(x-a)$
 $\text{Let } x = a$
 $f(a) = f(a) + f(0)$
 $f(0) = 0$
 $f(x) = f(x) + 0$
 $f(x) = f(x)$
 $\text{Hence } f(x) = 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

ap:

$$(-\infty) = \{ \} \leftarrow \rightarrow n \leftarrow \{ n \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow \} \right)$$

SR. 61 28. $\frac{n}{1-n} = \text{range } \{ r_1 \} \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$

প্রয়োগ করুন

$$(0 + \epsilon_3) \cap (3^c) = \{ \} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 3 \neq n \leftarrow \cdot 3 - n \\ 3 < n \leftarrow \cdot 3 > n \end{array}$$

SR. 61 28. $\frac{3-n}{1-n} = \text{range } \{ \}$

প্রয়োগ করুন

বিদ্যুৎ পরিসর $(-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$ এবং $\frac{3-n}{1-n} = \text{range } \{ \}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3-n}{1-n} < 3 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{3-n}{1-n} < 3 - 1 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{3-n}{1-n} < 2$$

SR. 61 28. $\frac{3-n}{1-n} < 2 \Rightarrow 3-n < 2(1-n) \Rightarrow 3-n < 2 - 2n \Rightarrow n < 2 - 3 \Rightarrow n < -1$

প্রয়োগ করুন

বিদ্যুৎ পরিসর $(-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$ এবং $\frac{3-n}{1-n} = \text{range } \{ \}$

$$n+am+1 \neq 0 \leftarrow \rightarrow 3 - n \leftarrow \rightarrow n < a < 3$$

SR. 61 28. $\frac{1+n}{1-n} = \text{range } \{ \}$

বিদ্যুৎ পরিসর $(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$ এবং $\frac{1+n}{1-n} = \text{range } \{ \}$

2) ~~প্রয়োগ করুন~~ (x) প্রয়োগ করুন (x) প্রয়োগ করুন

$$1 = q + r$$

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

$$a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n(a+b)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{na+nb} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{na} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a} = 1$$

$$1 = a + b \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (an+bn) = a+b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)$$

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

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

~~then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f(n+h) - f(n)) = 0$~~

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

~~$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f(n+h) - f(n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} h = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(n+h\pi) - \sin(n\pi)}{h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(n\pi + h\pi) - \sin(n\pi)}{h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\sin(n\pi) - \sin(n\pi)}{h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$~~

~~$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$~~

~~$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f(n+h) - f(n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} h = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+h-n}{h(\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = 0$$~~

~~$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f(n+h) - f(n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} h = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+h-n}{h(\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = 0$$~~

~~$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f(n+h) - f(n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} h = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+h-n}{h(\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = 0$$~~

~~$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f(n+h) - f(n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} h = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+h-n}{h(\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = 0$$~~

~~$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f(n+h) - f(n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} h = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+h-n}{h(\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = 0$$~~

~~$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f(n+h) - f(n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} h = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+h} - \sqrt{n}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+h-n}{h(\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+h} + \sqrt{n}} = 0$$~~

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1-h} - \frac{1}{1+h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1+h-1+h}{(1-h)(1+h)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h}{h(1-h)(1+h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{(1-h)(1+h)}$$

$$\frac{a + \cos y}{c + \sin y} = f((n)g) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\sin u}{\cos u} = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} f = f \leftarrow \text{cancel } \sin u \rightarrow a \cos u = \sin u = \sin u \quad (2)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{a + \cos y}{c + \sin y} = f((n)g) \leftarrow \text{cancel } \cos u \rightarrow a + \frac{\cos u}{\cos u} = f((n)g) \leftarrow \frac{1}{\cos u} = f((n)g)}$$

$$\frac{\sin u}{\cos u} + \frac{\cos u}{\cos u} = f((n)g) \leftarrow \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} + \frac{\cos u}{\cos u} f = f \leftarrow \text{cancel } \cos u$$

$$\frac{\sin u}{\cos u} + \frac{\cos u}{\cos u} f = f \leftarrow \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} + \frac{\cos u}{\cos u} f = f \leftarrow \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} = \sin u = \sin u \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\sin u}{\cos u} = f \leftarrow \sin u$$

1. \arctan \rightarrow $y = \arctan x$

\arctan \rightarrow $y = \arctan x$

$$\frac{n+1}{n} = f \leftarrow \arctan y = f$$

$$f = \arctan y \leftarrow y = \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{n} = f \leftarrow \arctan y = f$$

$$f = \arctan y \leftarrow y = \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$\arctan y = f$

$$\frac{n+1}{n} = f \leftarrow \arctan y = f$$

$$\frac{n+1}{n} + f = f \leftarrow \arctan y = f$$

$$f = \frac{(n+1)}{(n+1) - 1} =$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1-x^n}{1+x^n} + 1 - \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$$

$$\frac{1+n}{1-n} \quad n \neq 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\lambda n}}{n!} = 0$$

$$z = x_1 = \frac{1}{w_1} w_1 = \frac{w_1}{z - w_1}$$

~~crossing point of the diagonal line~~

$$y = ae^{an} \rightarrow y' = ae^{an} \cdot a = ae^{an} \cdot a n$$

15. $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ $\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = (\sin \alpha)^2$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a+nb) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)(a+nb) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)n(a+nb) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2(n+1)(a+nb)$$

$$b + j^{k-21} = \underline{65}$$

$$u_1 + u_2 = u_3$$

$$u_{(1)} + \gamma_0 \cdot v = 0$$

$$\overline{28} \rightarrow m_2 28 m + 16 = 647 - 3$$

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কাজ করা হচ্ছে। এইসব কাজের মধ্যে আমরা প্রয়োজন করছি (১) স্টেশন ও (২) প্রক্রিয়াজ এলাকা।

Find f'(x): If $f(x) = u(x)f(v(x))$, then $f'(x) = u'(x)f(v(x)) + u(x)f'(v(x))$