

1) نام صحیح ہے، اقلیل (1) لفظ اس step  
 اس سوال کے لیے سوال 2024 - 2025

سوال اول

1-  $\mathbb{Q}$  کسٹم  $R$

جوہر  $a \in \mathbb{Q}$

$a < b$  ?

$$b - a > 0 \Leftrightarrow b > a$$

$$n(b - a) > 1$$

$$nb - na > 1$$

$$na < m < nb$$

$$a < \frac{m}{n} < b$$

جوہر  $a < q < b$

$\{x_n\}$  - 2

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 : \exists N_2 < n \mid |x_n - a| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$|x_n - b| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

لکھا

$$|a - b| = |a - x_n + x_n - b|$$

$$< |x_n - a| + |x_n - b|$$

$$< \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$|a - b| < \epsilon$$

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

سوال دوم

لفظ اس کے لیے القائل کی طرف  
 علامہ انقوشہ شاملہ

2) کتاب القانون المسیح والسنن  
 قد المسیح وفتح رفق المسیح  
 المحض للفقہ

3) صحیح الخلفی علامہ مودودی کے  
 انقوشہ اور عیب الخلفی  
 اسیے اما لفظ السنن  
 او اس سنن او اس سنن  
 نہیں رہا اس لیے انقوشہ

10/10

ان کی شکر

3)

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(2n+2)!!}$$

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

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

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

Se  $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} < 1$  então

$$R_n = n \left( \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} - 1 \right)$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow -2 < 1$$

então

$$\textcircled{1} \sum \frac{2^n}{n(2^{n+1})}$$

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

$$v_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$u_n < v_n$$

então

$$\textcircled{2} \sum \text{arctg}^n \frac{2n}{2n-1}$$

$$\text{Se } \sqrt{\text{arctg}^n \frac{2n}{2n-1}}$$

$$= \text{arctg}^n 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} < 1$$

então

$$x_n = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2n!!}$$

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

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

2

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n (v_{n+1} - v_n)$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_n}{v_{n+1} + v_n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\binom{n}{5}}{n^5} = \frac{1}{5!}$$

$$x_n = \left( \frac{n+2}{n+1} \right)^{2n+1}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{2}{n})^{2n}}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{2n}} = \frac{e^4}{e^2} = e^2$$

$$x_n = n^x a^n$$

$$x_{n+1} = (n+1)^x a$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^x \cdot a$$

$$\left| \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \right| = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^x |a|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \right| = |a| \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^x$$

$$|a| < 1$$

n/p > 51

← 5201117 →

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n} = 2$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq N$$

$$|x_n - a| < \epsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{2n+1}{n} - 2 \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{2n+1 - 2n}{n} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{n} \right| < \epsilon$$

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

$$N = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

(X\_offset < 0) then  
select WEST port;  
else  
if (X\_offset = 0) th

(2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 - x) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta \hookrightarrow \exists \delta \mid x - x_0 \mid < \delta \\ \mid f(x) - 0 \mid < \epsilon$$

$$\mid x - 0 \mid < \delta$$

$$\mid x^2 - x - 0 \mid < \epsilon$$

$$\mid x(x-1) \mid < \epsilon$$

$$(x-1+x)(x-1) < \epsilon$$

$$(\delta+1)\delta < \epsilon$$

$$\delta(\delta+1) - \epsilon = 0$$

$$\delta^2 + \delta - \epsilon = 0$$

$$\delta = \delta_2$$

(3)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} a + a = 36$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 20$$

$$x \rightarrow 1 \quad b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = 4 - \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sum \frac{4}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$$

$$\sum \frac{4}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{2n-1} + \frac{B}{2n+1}$$

$$\frac{2An + A + (Bn - B)}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$$

$$2A + 2B = 0$$

$$A - B = 4$$

$$A = -B$$

$$-2B = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow B = -2$$

$$A = 2$$

$$S_n = \left( 2 - \frac{2}{2n+1} \right)$$

$$= 2$$

المجموع الكلي

$$f(x) = f(-x)$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

النموذج الدولي  
امتحانات خيرية فسيحة

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$$y = \arcsin x$$

$$\sin y = x$$

$$\dot{y} \cos y = 1$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{1}{\cos y}$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

~~$(u \cdot v)' = u'v + uv'$~~   
 ~~$(\frac{u}{v})' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$~~   
 ~~$(u \cdot v)'' = u''v + 2u'v' + uv''$~~

$u = x^4$	$v = \sin x$
$u' = 4x^3$	$v' = \cos x$
$u'' = 12x^2$	$v'' = -\sin x$
$u''' = 24x$	$v''' = -\cos x$
$u^{(4)} = 24$	$v^{(4)} = \sin x$
$u^{(5)} = 0$	$v^{(5)} = \cos x$
$u^{(6)} = 0$	$v^{(6)} = -\sin x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan 4x} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$z \in [0, 6]$$

$$f(z) = f(-z)$$

$$f(6) = f(-6)$$

$$f(-2) = -32 + 16 + 4 < 0$$

$$f(2) = 32 + 16 + 4 > 0$$

$$z \in [-2, 2]$$

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$f(x) = -\sin x$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h}$$

$$= \frac{-\sin \frac{x+h}{2} \sin \frac{h}{2}}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} = -\sin x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$