

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{برای } x > -2 \rightarrow -x < 2 \rightarrow -\frac{x}{2} < 1 \rightarrow \left[-\frac{x}{2}\right] = 0 \\ & \text{برای } x < -2 \rightarrow \frac{x+2}{2} < 0 \rightarrow \left[\frac{x+2}{2}\right] = -1 \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} 2x(1+0) + a \cdot 0 = 2 \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} 2x(1+1) + a(-1) = \varepsilon - a \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} 2(1 + \left[-\frac{x}{2}\right]) + a\left(\frac{x+2}{2}\right)$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} [2 \sin x] - 1 = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$x < \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \sin x < 1 \rightarrow 2 \sin x < 2 \rightarrow [2 \sin x] = 0$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}^+} \left[-\frac{1}{x}\right] = -1 \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}^-} \left[-\frac{1}{x}\right] = -1 \end{aligned}$$

بردار

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$$\begin{aligned} & x < -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} > -2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < 4 \rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{x^2}\right] = 1 \\ & x < -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow -x^2 < -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{x^2} > -4 \rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{x^2}\right] = -1 \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}^+} \frac{\log x - 2 + 11}{14x - 1 - 14} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1 - \cos \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(1 - \cos \pi x)(1 + \cos \pi x)}{1 + \cos \pi x} \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 1 - \cos \pi x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1+x+\epsilon}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1+x+\epsilon}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1+x+\epsilon}} \times \frac{1 + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1+x - 1-x-\epsilon}{1+x} \times \frac{\mu}{\mu} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)}{x+1} \times \frac{\mu}{\mu} = -\frac{\mu}{\mu}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\epsilon\sqrt{x} - 1}{(x+\frac{1}{x})(\sqrt{x}+1)} = \frac{-\epsilon}{\omega/\mu} = \frac{-1\mu}{\omega} = -\mu/\epsilon$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{b}{\sqrt{bx+c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{\mu}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=0} a + \sqrt{bx+c} = 0 \rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\sqrt{c}$$

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

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$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow \pi^+ \quad x > -\pi \rightarrow \frac{x}{\pi} > -1 \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{x}{\pi} \right\rfloor = -1 \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\mu} < K \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\mu} \right) - K \right) + \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{\epsilon + K(-1)}{\sin x} = \frac{\epsilon - \mu K}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow \epsilon - \mu K > 0 \rightarrow K > \frac{\epsilon}{\mu} \rightarrow [K] \\ & \rightarrow \pi^- \quad x < -\pi \rightarrow \frac{x}{\pi} < -1 \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{x}{\pi} \right\rfloor = -1 \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^-} \frac{\epsilon + K(-1)}{\sin x} = \frac{\epsilon - \mu K}{0^-} = +\infty \rightarrow \epsilon - \mu K < 0 \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{\mu} < K \end{aligned}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{1+x}}{ax-b} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} ax-b=0 \xrightarrow{x=1} a=b \rightarrow \frac{b}{x}=a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{1+x}}{ax-b} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b \times \frac{1}{\mu}}{\mu \sqrt{1+x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1b}{b\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{\mu}{\mu}$$

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