

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

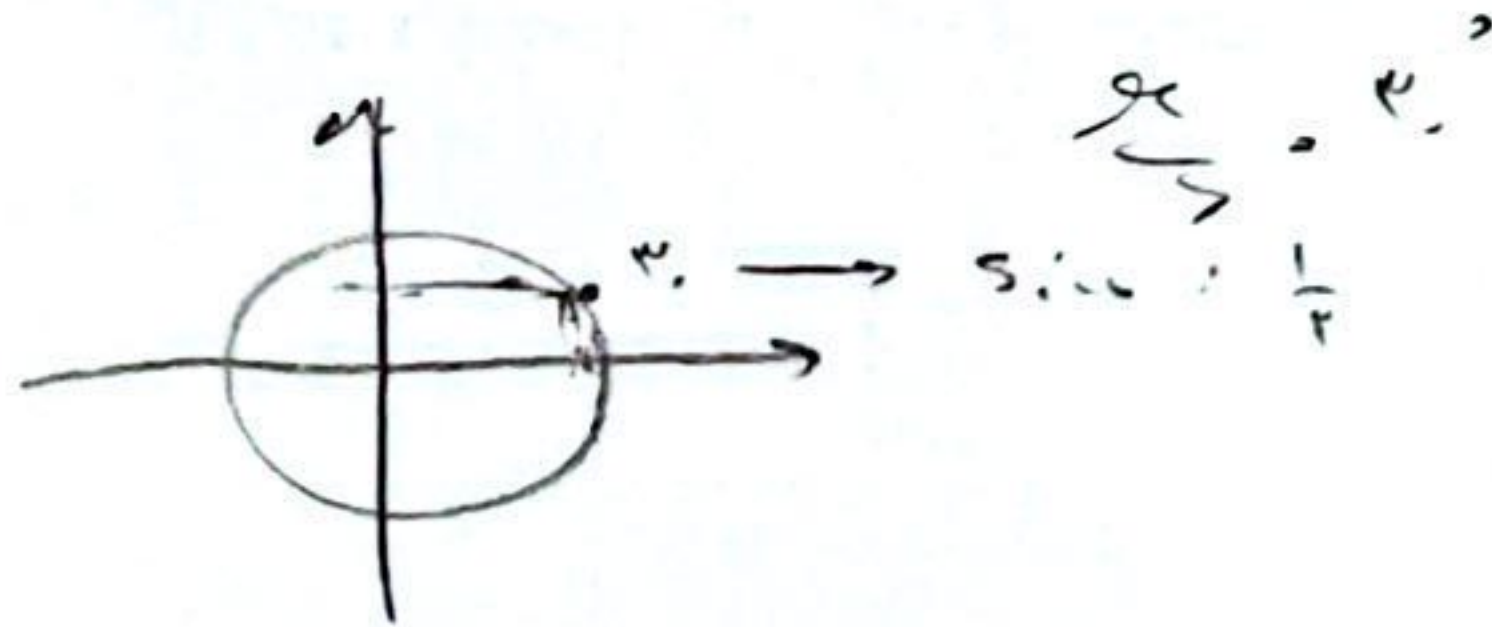
①

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^+} &\rightarrow r \left[\frac{r+r}{r} \right] + a \left[-\frac{r+r}{r} \right] \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^-} &\rightarrow r \left[\frac{r+r^+}{r} \right] + a \left[-\frac{r^++r}{r} \right] = \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} r &= r - a \\ \Rightarrow a &= r \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\frac{r}{r} \right] = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} [r \sin x - 1] = [1 - 1] = [0] = -1 \quad \text{②}$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} [1x^3 - x] = [1(-\frac{1}{r})^3 - (-\frac{1}{r})] = [-\frac{1}{r}] = -1 \quad \text{③}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$x \rightarrow 1^+ \Rightarrow [x] = 1$$

$$(1 + \cancel{\cos x})(1 - \cancel{\cos x}) \quad \text{④}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{[x] + \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1 - \cancel{\cos^2 x}}{1 + \cancel{\cos x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (1 - \cos x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \cos x = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2n+3} - \sqrt{2n+1}}{1 + \sqrt{n}}$$

(4)

$$n \rightarrow -1$$

$$1 + \sqrt{n}$$

hop

$$\frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1-1}{-1/2} = \frac{0}{-1/2} = 0$$

u=1

$$\sqrt{2n+1}$$

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

(5)

$$\frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \text{hop}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \left(2 - \sqrt{2n+1} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2n - \sqrt{2n+1}}$$

$$\frac{2 - \sqrt{2n+1}}{2n - \sqrt{2n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 - \sqrt{2n+1}}{2n - \sqrt{2n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-4}{10} = -1/2$$

$$n > \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} < \epsilon \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{n} < 1 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] = 1 \\ -\frac{1}{n} > -1 \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{n} \right] = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

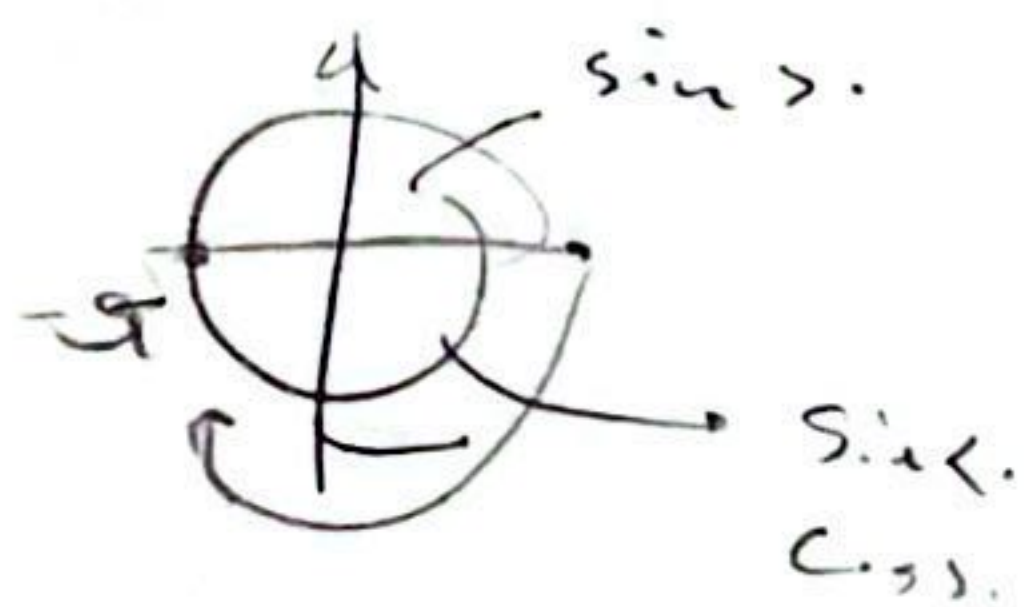
(6)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-1/r)} \frac{1 - n - 14n + 11}{14n + 1} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$n \rightarrow (-1/r)$$

$$u \rightarrow (-r\epsilon)^- \Rightarrow \frac{r + K \left[\frac{u}{\epsilon} \right]}{1} = +\infty$$

(9)



$$\lim_{u \rightarrow (-r\epsilon)^-} \frac{r + K \left[\frac{u}{\epsilon} \right]}{\sin(-r\epsilon)^-} = \frac{r - rK}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r - rK}{0^-} = +\infty$$

~~u~~

$$u \rightarrow (-r\epsilon)^+ \Rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow (-r\epsilon)^+} \frac{r + K \left[\frac{u}{\epsilon} \right]}{\sin(-r\epsilon)^+} = \frac{\epsilon - rK}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$I \cap J = \frac{r}{\mu} < K < r$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon - rK > 0 \Rightarrow K < r$$

$$\hookrightarrow -\frac{r}{\mu} < K < -r$$

$$\hookrightarrow [-K] = -r$$

$$\text{مميز} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow b = a$$

(10)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b \sqrt{r + \sqrt{n}} - rb}{an - b}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{b}{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{n}}} - r}{a} = \frac{0}{a}$$

$$\frac{b}{\epsilon 1 a} \xrightarrow{b=a} \frac{1 a}{\epsilon 1 a} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{(\frac{\sqrt{c}}{r})(-\sqrt{c})}{c} = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\frac{b}{r\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{c}}{r} = b \Rightarrow r\sqrt{c} = \epsilon b$$

(11)

$$\text{مميز} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{c} = a$$

$$\frac{b}{r\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$