

دارای دو طرفه

نقطه

۲۰

نقطه

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



$$\begin{aligned} x &> -2 \\ -x &< 2 \\ 2 - x &< 4 \\ \frac{2-x}{4} &< 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\frac{2-x}{4} \right] = 1$$

۱- وقتی عبارت‌ها در این فرمول در است

$$x+2 > 0$$

$$\frac{x+2}{4} > 0 \rightarrow \left[\frac{x+2}{4} \right] = 0$$

$$f(x) = 2 + a(0) = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &< -2 \\ -x &> 2 \\ 2 - x &> 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = 2 - a$$

$$x+2 < 0$$

$$\frac{x+2}{4} < 0$$

$$\left[\frac{x+2}{4} \right] = -1$$

$$\frac{2-x}{4} > 1$$

$$\left[\frac{2-x}{4} \right] = 2$$

$$f - a = 2 \rightarrow \frac{2-a}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\frac{a}{4} \right] = \left[\frac{2}{4} \right] = 0$$

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

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

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{1}$$



در این sin در نواحی که از $\frac{\pi}{2}$ کمتر از $\frac{1}{x}$ است

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{e}} [14x^2 - x] = \left[14 \left(-\frac{1}{e} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{e} \right) \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{e} \right] = -1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{e})^+} \frac{1 \cdot x - 3 + \left[\frac{x}{x^2} \right]}{14x - \left[-\frac{x}{x^2} \right]} = \frac{1 \cdot (\frac{1}{e}) - 3 + 11}{14(\frac{1}{e}) + 1}$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{e}$$

$$x^2 > \frac{1}{e^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} < e^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x}{x^2} < e$$

$$\left[\frac{x}{x^2} \right] = 11$$

$$= \frac{-3 - 3 + 11}{14(-\frac{1}{e}) + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{0^-}$$



$$\frac{x}{x^2} < 1$$

$$\frac{-x}{x^2} > -1$$

$$\left[\frac{-x}{x^2} \right] = -11$$

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

$$= \frac{[x] = 1}{\sin^2 x \cos x} = \frac{1 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{1 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0}{1 \cdot 0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{1 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0}{1 \cdot 0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\sin x = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x+1}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} \stackrel{\text{HOP}}{=} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}}{\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}}} = \frac{0}{\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{-1}}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+1}}{x - \sqrt{x+1}} \stackrel{\text{HOP}}{=} \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{1 - \sqrt{2}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r\sqrt{bx+c}} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{c} = b$$

$$\sqrt{bx+c} = -a \Rightarrow \sqrt{bx+c} = -a \Rightarrow \sqrt{bx+c} = -a \Rightarrow \sqrt{bx+c} = -a$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-r\sqrt{bx+c}}{r\sqrt{bx+c}} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{f + k\left[\frac{x}{r}\right]}{\sin x} = +\infty \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \rightarrow r_2^+ & \sin x = 0^+ \\ x \rightarrow r_2^- & \sin x = 0^- \end{cases}$$

$$f + k\left[\frac{x}{r}\right] > 0 \Rightarrow f - rk > 0 \Rightarrow f > rk$$

$$f + k\left[\frac{x}{r}\right] < 0 \Rightarrow f - rk < 0 \Rightarrow f < rk$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f}{r} < k < r \rightarrow \frac{f}{r} < k < r$$

$$-r > -k > -\frac{f}{r} \rightarrow [-k] = -r$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{x+1} - rb}{a - b} \stackrel{\text{HOP}}{=} \frac{b - rb}{a - b} = \frac{b(1-r)}{a-b}$$

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