

د. رستم رفعت A

پریان شمشیری - تکلیف شماره 19

$$x = -2 \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{-2^+} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} 2 \left[\frac{x-2}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+2}{2} \right] = 2 \left[\frac{-2-2}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-2+2}{2} \right] = 2(-1) + 0 = -2 \\ \xrightarrow{-2^-} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} 2 \left[\frac{x-2}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+2}{2} \right] = 2 \left[\frac{-2-2}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-2+2}{2} \right] = 2(-1) + (-a) = -2 - a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f-a = 2 \\ \rightarrow a = 2 \end{cases}$$

(سوال 1)

$$\rightarrow \left[\frac{a}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{2}{2} \right] = 1$$

(2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{4})^-} [2 \sin x - 1] \rightarrow x < \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \sin x < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2 \sin x < 1 \rightarrow 2 \sin x - 1 < 0$$

(سوال 2)

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{4})^-} [2 \sin x - 1] = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{4})^-} [0^-] = -1$$

(2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} [x^2 - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} [x(-\frac{1}{2}) - (-\frac{1}{2})] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} [-1 + \frac{1}{2}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} [-\frac{1}{2}] = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(سوال 3)

(2)

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

(سوال 4)

(0)

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{[x] + \cos \pi x} = \frac{0}{1 + (-1)} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{L'Hôpital} \quad = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x} = \frac{(1 + \cos \pi x)(1 - \cos \pi x)}{1 + \cos \pi x} = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

(سوال 5)

(2)

$$x > 1 \rightarrow \pi x > \pi \rightarrow \sin^2 \pi x < 1 \rightarrow \sin^2 \pi x = 0$$

$$x > 1 \rightarrow \pi x > \pi \rightarrow \cos \pi x < -1 \rightarrow \cos \pi x = -1$$

(2)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{2n - \sqrt{n+1}}{2n - \sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+1}}}{2 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n+1}}} \cdot \frac{2n + \delta + \sqrt{n}}{2n + \delta + \sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{(f(n^2 + \delta + \sqrt{n}) - f(n))}{(f(n^2) - f(n))} \quad (V, J, \text{new})$$

$$= \frac{(f(n^2 + \delta + \sqrt{n}) - f(n))}{(f(n^2) - f(n))} \cdot \frac{(n+1)(f(n) - f(n))}{(n+1)(f(n) + 1)(2n + \delta + \sqrt{n})} = \frac{(-1)(1+1)}{(-1)(1f)} = \frac{-2}{-1} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (14) \text{ (i)} \rightarrow \frac{a^x - b^x}{(x)(a - \sqrt{bx+c})} &\xrightarrow{a^x = c} \frac{-b^x}{(x)(a - \sqrt{bx+c})} = \frac{-b}{a - \sqrt{bx+c}} \xrightarrow{x=0} \frac{-b}{a - \sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{f} \xrightarrow{a = -\sqrt{c}} \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{1}{f} \\ \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r}a, C = a^r &\rightarrow \frac{ab}{C} = \frac{a \times \frac{1}{r}a}{a^r} = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^r} \langle x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x^r} \rangle - x \rightarrow \frac{-x}{x^r} \rightarrow -\Lambda \rightarrow \left[\frac{-x}{x^r} \right] = -\Lambda$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{x})^-} = \frac{1 \cdot x - \omega + 1}{19x - (-\Lambda)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{x})^-} = \frac{\log x + 4}{19x + \Lambda} = \frac{-\omega + 4}{(-\Lambda)^- + \Lambda} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-2) \times (\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x+1})}{x^2 - x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x+1})}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x+1})}{(x+1)} \bigg|_{x=1} = \frac{(\sqrt{1}-1)(\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{1+1})}{(1+1)} = \frac{(1-1)(1+\sqrt{2})}{2} = \frac{0 \times (1+\sqrt{2})}{2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x\sqrt{x} - 2)(x)}{(x+1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} = \frac{(-1)(1)}{2 \times 2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-r)^-} = \frac{r + K \left[\frac{x}{\pi} \right]}{\sin x} = \frac{r - rK}{0^-} = +\infty \rightarrow r - rK < 0 \rightarrow K > \frac{r}{r} \quad (I) \quad \text{سوال 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-r)^+} = \frac{r + K \left[\frac{x}{\pi} \right]}{\sin x} = \frac{r - rK}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow r - rK > 0 \rightarrow K < r \quad (II)$$

$$\underline{(I) \cap (II)} \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} < K < r \rightarrow -r < -K < -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow [-K] = -r$$

$$a - b = 0 \rightarrow b = a$$

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

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

سوال 1