

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2+ax+b} = -\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow 2 \quad x-2 \xrightarrow{x=2} 2(2)-2 = -1 \rightarrow \text{خرج} = 0^+ \quad \text{باز} \quad 2, 2^+, 2^-$$

$$(x-2)^2 = x^2+ax+b$$

$$a = -4 \quad b = 4 \rightarrow a+b = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4}} \frac{x}{x^2+ax+b} = +\infty$$

$$x \xrightarrow{x=\sqrt[3]{4}} x = \sqrt[3]{4} \Rightarrow \text{خرج} = 0^+ \quad (\sqrt[3]{4})^-, (\sqrt[3]{4})^+$$

$$(x-\sqrt[3]{4})^2 = x^2+ax+b$$

$$a = -2\sqrt[3]{4} = -\sqrt[3]{16} \quad b = \sqrt[3]{16} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{16}}{-\sqrt[3]{16}} \right] = -1 \quad \checkmark \\ \text{نسبت} \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}\right)^+} \frac{[-x]+a}{\left|\frac{\sqrt{c}}{x}x+a\right|+a} = -\infty$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow a > -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \Rightarrow \frac{a-1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}+a} = -\infty \Rightarrow a = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}\right)^+ \Rightarrow \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}}{0^+} = -\infty \\ \rightarrow a < -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \Rightarrow \frac{a-1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}-a} = -\infty \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \Rightarrow -x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \Rightarrow [-x] = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{a-1}{a+|\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}+a|}$$

$$\Rightarrow [a] = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}\right] = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}\right)^+} \frac{14x - \left[-\frac{2}{2x}\right]}{x^2x + \left[\frac{2}{2x}\right]}$$

$$x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}\right)^+ \quad x^2x + \left[\frac{2}{2x}\right]$$

$$x > -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \Rightarrow x^2 < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > \varepsilon \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{2}{2x} < -1 \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{2}{2x}\right] = -9 \\ \frac{2}{2x} > 12 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{2}{2x}\right] = 12 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{14x - (-9)}{x^2x + 12} = \frac{-14 + 9}{-12 + 12} = \frac{-5}{0^+} = +\infty \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2-4}{x^2-[2x]} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-4}{x^2-1} = \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x^2 = 1^+ \Rightarrow [x^2] = 1$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + \ln x + 1}{1 + 9\sqrt{x}} = \frac{9 - 1 + 1}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + \ln x + 1}{9(1 + \sqrt{x})} \times \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1)}{9(A+x)} \xrightarrow{x=-1} \frac{-9 \times 1}{9} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1}-\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1-1}} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{L'Hôpital's rule}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x} + \sqrt{1-\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+\cos x} + \sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{(1+x-x)(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})(\sqrt{1+\cos x} + \sqrt{1-\cos x})}{(-\sin x)(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})(\sqrt{1+\cos x} + \sqrt{1-\cos x})} \xrightarrow{x=0} \frac{-1 \times \sqrt{2}}{1 \times \sqrt{2}} = -1$$

$\sqrt{1-\cos x} = \sqrt{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = |\sin \frac{x}{2}| = |\sin 0| = -\sin \frac{x}{2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{K + \cos \sqrt{a}x}{Kx^2} = \frac{K+1 - \frac{ax^2}{2}}{Kx^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{K+1 - \frac{ax^2}{2}}{Kx^2} = \frac{K+1}{K} - \frac{a}{2K}$$

$$\frac{K+1}{K} - \frac{a}{2K} = \frac{1}{K} \Rightarrow \frac{K+1}{K} - \frac{a}{2K} = \frac{1}{K} \Rightarrow \frac{K+1-a}{2K} = 0 \Rightarrow K+1-a=0 \Rightarrow K=a-1$$

$$\frac{a}{K} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}} \frac{\sqrt{x-\sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{\sqrt{a}}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a}} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{L'Hôpital's rule}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x-\sqrt{a}}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a}} + \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{\sqrt{a}}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\sqrt{a}}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\sqrt{a}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{a}}} + \frac{\sqrt{x-\sqrt{a}}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a}(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{\sqrt{a}})}$$

$$x = \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{9a}} + 0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - K[x]}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1+K}{1-K} = \frac{1+K}{0} = -\infty \Rightarrow K > -1$$

$$\frac{1+K}{1-K} = \frac{1+K}{0^+} = -\infty \Rightarrow K < \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$-1 < K < -\frac{1}{-1}$$

$$-\pi < K\pi < -\frac{\pi}{-1}$$

