

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + a + b} = \frac{-1}{\infty + a + b} = -\infty \Rightarrow \varepsilon + 2a + b = 0^+ \Rightarrow$$

$$n^2 + a + b = (n - 1)^2 = n^2 + \varepsilon - \varepsilon n \rightarrow a = -\varepsilon \text{ و } b = \varepsilon$$

$$a + b = \varepsilon - \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + a + b} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}{\sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} a + b}} = +\infty \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} \rightarrow n^2 + a + b = (n - \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon})^2$$

$$= n^2 + \sqrt[3]{1 + \varepsilon} - 2\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} n = n^2 + a + b \rightarrow a = -2\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} \text{ و } b = \sqrt[3]{1 + \varepsilon}$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + \varepsilon}}{-2\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \right] = \left[\frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [-n] + a = -\infty \quad n > \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow -n < -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow [-n] = -1$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} + a \right| + a = 0^+ \rightarrow a < 0$$

$$a - 1 > 0 \rightarrow a > 1$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} + a \right| + a < 0 \rightarrow a < 0$$

$$a - 1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} + a \right| + a > 0 \rightarrow a > -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\rightarrow [a] = -1$$

$$n > \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow n^2 < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} > \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{-1}{n^2} < -1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{n^2} \right] = -1$$

$$n > \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow n^2 < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} > \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} > 1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{n^2} \right] = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + n + 9}{2\varepsilon n + 12} = \frac{-1 + 9}{-12^+ + 12} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$n > 1 \rightarrow n^3 \rightarrow [n^3] = 1 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 - 1}{n^3 - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n - 1)(n^2 + n + 1)}{(n - 1)(n^2 + \varepsilon + 2n)} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n + 1}{n^2 + 2n + \varepsilon} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon + \varepsilon + \varepsilon} = \frac{1}{3\varepsilon}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^r + 10x + 15}{1x + 5\sqrt[r]{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{r x + 10}{1 + 5 \times \frac{1}{r \sqrt[r]{x}}} = \frac{(-1 \times r) + 10}{1 + 5 \times \frac{1}{r \times (-1)}} = -1r$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{r+x} - \sqrt{r-x}}{\sqrt{r} \cos x} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{r+x} - \sqrt{r-x}}{\sqrt{r} \sin x} \times \frac{\sqrt{r+x} + \sqrt{r-x}}{\sqrt{r+x} + \sqrt{r-x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{\sqrt{r} \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{- \sin x} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{-\frac{x}{r}} = -r$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{K + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{Kx^r} = \frac{K+1}{0} = \infty \rightarrow K+1=0 \rightarrow K=-1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{-x^r} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + (1 - \frac{(\sqrt{a}x)^2}{2})}{-x^r} = \frac{-a x^2}{-r x^r} = \frac{a}{r} = \infty$$

$$\rightarrow a = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} \frac{r\sqrt{x-ra} + r\sqrt{x} - r\sqrt{ra}}{\sqrt{ar^2-9a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} \frac{r\sqrt{x-ra}}{\sqrt{ar^2-9a^2}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} \frac{r\sqrt{x} - r\sqrt{ra}}{\sqrt{ar^2-9a^2}} = 0 + \frac{r}{\sqrt{9a}} = \frac{r}{3\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} \frac{r\sqrt{x-ra}}{\sqrt{ar^2-9a^2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+ra}}{\sqrt{x+ra}} = \frac{r\sqrt{x^2-ra^2}}{\sqrt{ar^2-9a^2} \times \sqrt{x+ra}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{9a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} \frac{r\sqrt{x} - r\sqrt{ra}}{\sqrt{ar^2-9a^2}} \times \frac{r\sqrt{x+ra}}{r\sqrt{x+ra}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{r}{a})^+} \frac{r\sqrt{x-ra}}{\sqrt{ar^2-9a^2} \times \sqrt{x+ra}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - K[x]}{x^r - 1} = -\infty \xrightarrow{-1^+} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1 - (Kx-1)}{x^r - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1+K}{\frac{x^r-1}{0^+}} = -\infty$$

$$\xrightarrow{-1^-} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1 - (Kx-1)}{x^r - 1} = \frac{1+K}{0^-} \rightarrow 1+K < 0 \rightarrow K < -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1+K}{\frac{x^r-1}{0^-}} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+K > 0 \rightarrow K > -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 < K < -\frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{-\pi < K\pi < -\frac{\pi}{r}} \xrightarrow{-\pi < K\pi < -\frac{\pi}{r}} \Rightarrow \text{فرض } \frac{\pi}{r} < K\pi < \pi$$