

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{an - \omega}{a^r + a\omega + b} = -\infty \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\omega = 2, \infty} \\ \xrightarrow{-1} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \varepsilon + 2a + b = 0 \\ a^r + a\omega + b \rightarrow \text{بسیار بزرگ و کوچک} \\ \text{پس } b = 0 \end{matrix} \quad (1)$$

$$b \Rightarrow 4\varepsilon - 4\varepsilon = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{b=0} \quad \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-1}{r} = -\varepsilon \quad \begin{matrix} a^r + 1a + 19 = 0 \\ a = -\varepsilon, b = \varepsilon \quad \text{حالت 2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{a^r - \varepsilon}{a^r - [a^r]} \quad \xrightarrow{a=r} \quad \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{مجموع} \quad \frac{[1+3]=1}{a^r - 1} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(a-r)(a+r)}{(a-r)(a^r + \varepsilon + ra)} \quad \xrightarrow{a=r} \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{1r} = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{a^r + 10a + 19}{1r + 4\sqrt[3]{a}} \quad \xrightarrow{a=-1} \quad \frac{+4\varepsilon - 10 + 19}{1r - 1r} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{مجموع} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{هویتال}} \quad \frac{2a + 10}{0 + \frac{4}{3\sqrt[3]{a^2}}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a=-1} \quad \frac{-4}{\frac{1}{\frac{4}{1r}}} = (-12) \quad \text{روش دیگر} \quad \frac{a^r + 10 + 19}{1r + 4\sqrt[3]{a}} \times \frac{14\varepsilon + 34\sqrt[3]{a^2} + 14\sqrt[3]{a}}{14\varepsilon + 34\sqrt[3]{a^2} + 14\sqrt[3]{a}} \quad \text{نزدیک کردن} \quad (-12)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{r+3a} - \sqrt{r-a}}{\sqrt{1-\cos a}} \quad \xrightarrow{a=0} \quad \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{مجموع} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{هویتال}} \quad \frac{\sqrt{r+3a} - \sqrt{r-a}}{\sqrt{1-\cos a}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r+3a} + \sqrt{r-a}}{\sqrt{r+3a} + \sqrt{r-a}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r+3a - r + a}{\sqrt{1-\cos a} \times (\sqrt{r+3a} + \sqrt{r-a})} \quad \xrightarrow{a=0} \quad \frac{4a}{2\sqrt{r}} \quad \xrightarrow{\cos a \sim 1 - \frac{a^2}{2}} \quad \frac{\varepsilon a}{(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1+a^2}{2}})(2\sqrt{r})} \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon a}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2}} \times 1} = \frac{\varepsilon a}{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\varepsilon a}{|a|} = \frac{\varepsilon a}{-a} = -\varepsilon$$

1) چون مخرج صفر شده و حاصل عددی نیست پس صورت هم باید صفر باشد تا حد 0/0 ایجاد نشود

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}a)}{ka^r} = 3 \rightarrow k + 1 = 0 \quad \boxed{k = -1}$$

2) $\cos a \sim 1 - \frac{a^2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{k + 1 - \frac{a^2}{2}}{ka^r} \rightarrow \frac{-1 + 1 - \frac{a^2}{2}}{-a^r} = \frac{-\frac{a^2}{2}}{-a^r} = \frac{a^2}{2a^r} = \frac{a}{2} = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 6}$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\epsilon}} \frac{a}{a^2 + a + b} = +\infty \rightarrow \text{مخرج متناهي سره} \quad \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{2} = \sqrt[3]{\epsilon} \quad (a = -2\sqrt[3]{\epsilon}) \quad (2)$$

پس $\sqrt[3]{\epsilon}$ رښه مقامات

$$\rightarrow a^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{\epsilon} + b \rightarrow \text{بهره جمع بهرهم مقامات سره} \rightarrow a^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{\epsilon} + \sqrt[3]{14} \rightarrow (b = \sqrt[3]{14})$$

پس معنی $(a - \sqrt[3]{\epsilon})^2$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{14}}{-2\sqrt[3]{\epsilon}} \right] \rightarrow \left[\frac{2\sqrt[3]{2}}{-2\sqrt[3]{\epsilon}} \right] = \left[-\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{\epsilon}} \right] = (-1)$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{2\sqrt{a-2a} + 2\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{a^2 - 9a^2}} \rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{a-2a} + 2(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{2a})}{\sqrt{a-2a} \times \sqrt{a+2a}} \quad (9)$$

تفصیل

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{a+2a}} + \frac{2(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{2a})}{\sqrt{a-2a} \cdot \sqrt{a+2a}} \rightarrow \frac{2(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{2a})}{\sqrt{a-2a} \cdot \sqrt{a+2a}} \times \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{2a}} = \frac{2(a - 2a)}{\sqrt{a-2a} \cdot \sqrt{a+2a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{2a})}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{a+2a}} + \frac{2(a-2a)}{\sqrt{a-2a} \cdot \sqrt{a+2a} (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{2a})} \xrightarrow{a=\sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2\sqrt[3]{2}}}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - k[a]}{a^2 - 1} = -\infty \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \nearrow + \\ \searrow - \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \frac{1+k}{a^2-1} \rightarrow \frac{1+k}{0^-} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+k > 0 \\ \frac{1+2k}{a^2-1} \rightarrow \frac{1+2k}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+2k < 0 \end{matrix} \quad (k < -1) \quad (10)$$

$$\rightarrow -1 < k < -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (K\pi < \cos K\pi) \quad (K < -\frac{1}{2})$$

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$$\begin{matrix} -1 < k < -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\pi < K\pi < -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$-\pi < K\pi < -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos -\pi < \cos K\pi < \cos -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$-1 < \cos K\pi < 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Unit Circle Diagram} \rightarrow \text{Conclusion}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}})^+} \frac{\{a\} + a}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{p}{p}} a + a} = -\infty \quad \sqrt[3]{\frac{p}{p}} \approx \sqrt[3]{1} \rightarrow \left\{ -\frac{10}{11} \right\} = -1 \quad \frac{a-1}{\left| \frac{1}{p} + a \right| + a} \xrightarrow{a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}} \left| \frac{1}{p} + a \right| = -a \quad (11)$$

(1) $\frac{1}{p} + a = -a \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{p}$
(2) $-\frac{1}{p} + a = -a \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2p}$