

به علت ننوشتن اسم نمره شما صفر نهاده می شود

مثال ۱، $\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{F}\right)^+} \frac{14x - \left[-\frac{1}{x^2}\right]}{2Fx + \left[\frac{1}{x^2}\right]}$ جواب (۴)

$x > -\frac{1}{F} \rightarrow 0 < x^2 < \frac{1}{F^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > F \xrightarrow{\times (-2)} -\frac{2}{x^2} < -1 \rightarrow \left[-\frac{2}{x^2}\right] = -9$

$x > -\frac{1}{F} \rightarrow 0 < x^2 < \frac{1}{F^2} \rightarrow F < \frac{1}{x^2} \xrightarrow{\times 12} 12 < \frac{12}{x^2} \rightarrow \left[\frac{12}{x^2}\right] = 12$

$\frac{14x + 9}{2Fx + 12} = \frac{11}{-12^+ + 12} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$ ✓

$\downarrow$
 $\left(x > -\frac{1}{F} \xrightarrow{\times 12} 2Fx > -12\right)$

مثال ۲، $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 - F}{x^2 - [x^2]}$ جواب (۵)

$\frac{x^2 - F}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{(x-F)(x+F)}{(x-1)(x^2+F+2x)} = \frac{F}{F+F+F} = \frac{1}{3}$ ✓

مثال ۳، $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 10x + 14}{12 + 4\sqrt{x}}$ جواب (۶)

~ Hop $\frac{2x + 10}{4\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-4}{4} = \frac{-4}{12} = -\frac{1}{3}$ ✓

①، $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{2+3x} - \sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$ جواب (۷)

$\frac{\sqrt{2+3x} - \sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2+3x} - \sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{2+3x} + \sqrt{2-x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2+3x} + \sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{2+3x} + \sqrt{2-x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2+3x-2+x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{2+3x} + \sqrt{2-x}}$

$\left|\sin \frac{x}{2}\right| = \sqrt{1-\cos x} \rightarrow \sin \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{x}{2} \rightarrow -1$

$(-1) \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) = (-1) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{2+3x} - \sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2+3x} + \sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{2+3x} + \sqrt{2-x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2+3x-2+x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{2+3x} + \sqrt{2-x}} =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x\sqrt{2}}{-\sqrt{2}\sin x} \xrightarrow{\text{ل'Hopital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2}{-1} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{-\sqrt{2}} = -2$



سوال ۱

اگر به سمت ۰ میل می کند ← حد سمت منفی ← $x=2$ ریشه مضاعف عبارت مخرج است.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + ax + b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1}{x^2 + ax + b} \rightarrow x^2 + ax + b = (x-2)^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -4 \\ b = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow a+b=0$$

سوال ۲

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4}} \frac{x}{x^2 + ax + b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{x^2 + ax + b} \rightarrow x^2 + ax + b = (x - \sqrt[3]{4})^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2\sqrt[3]{4} \\ b = \sqrt[3]{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{16}}{-2\sqrt[3]{4}} = \frac{2^{\frac{4}{3}}}{-2 \times 2^{\frac{2}{3}}} = (-2)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \xrightarrow{\sqrt[3]{2} \approx 1} \left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = -1$$

سوال ۳

حاصل حد به $-\infty$ میل کرده ← مخرج به منفی میل می کند.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}})^+} = \left| \frac{\sqrt{e}}{x} x + a \right| = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} x \frac{\sqrt{e}}{x} + a \right| + a = 0 \rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} + a \right| + a = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} a \geq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \checkmark \\ a < -\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \rightarrow -a - \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} + a = 0 \times \end{cases} \rightarrow [a] = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \right] = -1$$

سوال ۴

مخرج منفی، حاصل حد عددی حقیقی و غیر منفی ← حد سمت نیز برابر صفر بوده

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} K + \cos(\sqrt{a}x) = 0 \rightarrow K+1=0 \rightarrow K=-1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{-x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{سیرس}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + 1 - \frac{(\sqrt{a}x)^2}{2}}{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{ax^2}{2}}{-x^2} = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = 4 \rightarrow a=8$$

$$\frac{a}{K} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$$

سوال ۵

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}^+} \frac{x\sqrt{x-2a}}{\sqrt{x-2a}\sqrt{x+2a}} + \frac{x\sqrt{x-2a}}{\sqrt{x-2a}\sqrt{x+2a}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}^+} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x+2a}} + \frac{x(\sqrt{x-2a})}{\sqrt{x-2a}\sqrt{x+2a}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+2a}}{\sqrt{x+2a}} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}^+} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x+2a}} + \frac{x(\sqrt{x-2a})}{(\sqrt{x-2a}\sqrt{x+2a})(\sqrt{x+2a})} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}^+} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x+2a}} + \frac{x\sqrt{x-2a}}{(\sqrt{x+2a})(\sqrt{x+2a})} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+2a}} + 0$$

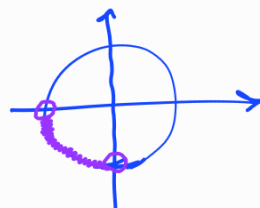
$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}+2a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}+2a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2a}}$$

سوال ۱۰

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1-K[x]}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1-K(-1)}{0^-} = \frac{1+K}{0^-} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+K > 0 \rightarrow K > -1 \quad (I) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1-K[x]}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1-K(-1)}{0^+} = \frac{1+K}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+K < 0 \rightarrow K < -\frac{1}{2} \quad (II) \end{cases}$$

$$(I) \cap (II) \rightarrow -1 < K < -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\pi < K\pi < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ -1 < \cos K\pi < 0 \end{cases}$$



مجموعه جواب