

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x-5}{x^2+ax+b} = -\infty$$

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

$$(x-2)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -4 \\ b &= 4 \\ a+b &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

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$$(x - \sqrt[3]{4})^2 = x^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{4}x + \sqrt[3]{16}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{16}}{-2\sqrt[3]{4}} = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{2}}{-2\sqrt[3]{4}} = \left[\frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \right] = -1 \leftarrow \text{جواب}$$

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$$\frac{-1+a}{1+a+a} = -\infty$$

$$\frac{-1+a}{1+2a} = -\infty$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{که بسط از } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} \right] = -1 \leftarrow \text{جواب}$$

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$$x > -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} < -2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > 4 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{x^2} < -4 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{x^2} < -8$$

$$\frac{14x - (-9)}{24x + 12} = \frac{14+9}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow \frac{2}{x^2} > 12$$

جواب

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$$\frac{x^2-4}{x^2-1} = \frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+1} = \frac{4}{2x^3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)$$

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$$\frac{(x+r)(x+1) (\sqrt{x^r+1} - \sqrt{x})}{4(r+\sqrt{x}) (\sqrt{x^r+1} - \sqrt{x})}$$

$$= \frac{(x+r)(x+1)+r}{4(1+x)} = r(-1) = -1r$$

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$$\frac{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{r-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{r-x}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{ax}{r}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{r-x}}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{r-x}}$$

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$$\frac{r+\sqrt{x}-r+x}{\sqrt{r}\sqrt{x}} = \frac{r-x}{\sqrt{r}\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{x}} \quad r-x = -r$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \frac{ax^r}{r} \quad 1 - \frac{ax^r}{r} + k = r^2$$

$$\frac{a}{k} = \frac{r}{-1} = -r$$

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$$\frac{-a}{\frac{r}{k} - 1} = r^2 \quad (k = -1)$$

$$(a = r)$$

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

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{r(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{1})}{\sqrt{x-1} \sqrt{x+1}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{r\sqrt{1}} = \frac{r(x+1)}{\sqrt{x-1} \sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-K[x]}{x^r-1} \quad \frac{1+K < 0}{1^r-1} \quad \frac{1+K}{1^r-1}$$

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

$$1+K > 0 \quad K > -\frac{1}{r}$$

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$$-\frac{\pi}{r} < K\pi < -\pi \rightarrow \cos K\pi \quad \ominus \quad \sin \ominus \sqrt{K\pi} \quad \ominus \rightarrow \sin \pi$$