

حالا باید از این دو صورتی: $\varepsilon > 0$ چون صورت منفی است پس مخرج باید مثبت باشد.
از طرفی راس سهمی مخرج: $\varepsilon > 0$ $\frac{-a}{2} = \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}$ $\rightarrow \frac{-a}{2} = \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}$ $\rightarrow a = -2\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - a}{x^2 + ax + b} = -\infty$
 $x^3 + ax + b \rightarrow 8 + 2a + b = 0 \rightarrow 4 + 2(-\varepsilon) + b = 0 \rightarrow b = \varepsilon$
 $a + b = 0 \rightarrow -\varepsilon + \varepsilon = 0$

یک عدد در صورت $x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}$ $\rightarrow$ بین مخرج ۰ است
 $\frac{-a}{2} = \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} \rightarrow -\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} = a$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \frac{x}{x^3 + ax + b} = +\infty$
 $\rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} + \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} a + b = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} + \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon} \times \frac{-\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}{-\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} + b = 0 \rightarrow b = \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}$
 $\left[\frac{b}{a}\right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}{-\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}\right] = -1$

جواب حد نشود مخرج $= 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}\right)^+} \frac{[-x] + a}{x^3 + \frac{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}{x} x + a} = -\infty$
 $[a] = -1$

$\left|\frac{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}{x}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}\right) + a\right| + a = 0 \rightarrow \left|\frac{1}{x} + a\right| + a = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{دون طرفه}} \frac{1}{x} + 2a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2x}$
 $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow 0 \neq$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}\right)^+} \frac{14x - \left[-\frac{2}{x^2}\right]}{x^4 x + \left[\frac{x}{x^2}\right]} = ?$

$\frac{14\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}\right) - \left[-\frac{2}{\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}\right)^2}\right]}{x^4\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}\right) + \left[\frac{x}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}\right]} = \frac{-14^+ - [-14^-]}{-14^+ + [14^+]} = \frac{-14^+ + 14}{0^+} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^3 - \varepsilon}{x^3 - [x^3]} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{HoP}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^3}{x^3} = 1$
 $\left[\frac{1}{x^3}\right] = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 10x + 14}{12 + 4\sqrt{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x+10}{4\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x+5}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} \rightarrow \frac{-2}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{-1}}} = -2\sqrt{-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+3x} - \sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+3x} - \sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{\frac{2x^2}{2}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2+3x} + \sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{2+3x} + \sqrt{2-x}} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+3x) - (2-x)}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-\cos x} (\sqrt{2+3x} + \sqrt{2-x})} = \frac{4x}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-\cos x} (\sqrt{2+3x} + \sqrt{2-x})} \rightarrow \frac{4x}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-\cos x} \cdot 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4x}{4\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (9a)^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x-9a} + 3\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{27a}}{\sqrt{x^2-9a^2}} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-9a}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x-9a}(\sqrt{x+9a})}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-9a}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x-9a}(\sqrt{x+9a})}} = \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{x-9a})}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x-9a}(\sqrt{x+9a})}{1} = \frac{(\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{x-9a})\sqrt{x-9a}(\sqrt{x+9a})}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-k[x]}{x^2-1} = -\infty \xrightarrow{(-1)^+} \frac{1-k(-1)}{0^-} = \infty \rightarrow 1+k > 0 \rightarrow k > -1 \quad \text{I}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(-1)^-} \frac{1-k(-1)}{0^+} = \infty \rightarrow 1+k < 0 \rightarrow k < -1 \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} = -1 < k < \frac{1}{2}$$