

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{2x+2}{x+1} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_n} = \frac{q}{p} = \mu$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow y} \frac{yz + \Delta}{x + 1} = y$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{rx + v}{[x^r]} = \frac{v}{0} \quad \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) - 2 = 4$

c) $\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) - 4 \right] = 10$

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} [f(x)] = 9$
 $x < 4$
 $f(x) < 1$ $f(x-1) < 10$

$$c) \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \mu^+} f(x) \right] = 10$$

$$\text{الف) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{[x]+1}}{x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$c) \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \mu^-} \frac{r_{n+1}}{r} \right] = \omega$$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{r^{n+1}}{r} \right] = r$
 $x < r$
 $r_n < a$ $r_{n+1} < 1$

$$(c) \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} + \frac{r_{n+1}}{r} \right] = \omega$$

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-4x+4}$ $\frac{r_{n+1}}{r_n} < 1$

$\frac{4+r}{r} \cdot \frac{4-r}{r} = 1$

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

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

$\frac{1}{\Delta}$

$\frac{+}{-}$

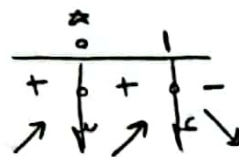
$$\text{ب) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \mu} \frac{x - \mu}{x^2 - 4x + 4} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \mu^+ & \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \\ \mu^- & \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \end{matrix}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [-13x] - [5x] \rightarrow -13^+ \quad \wedge +15 = 28$
 $x > -13 \quad -13x < 9$
 $x < -13 \quad -13x > 9$
 $x < -13 \quad 5x < 15$

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{14}} \left[\frac{-1}{x^2} \right] = -14$
 $\left(-\frac{1}{14} \right)^-$

$x < -\frac{1}{14}$
 $x^2 > \frac{1}{14}$
 $\frac{1}{x^2} < 14 \quad -\frac{1}{x^2} > -14$

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [x^2 - 13x^2 + 12] = 12$
 $12x^2 - 12x^2$
 $12x^2(1-x)$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [x^2 - 13x^2 + 12] \rightarrow 0^+ = 12$
 $0^- = 12$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x^2 - 2} \rightarrow 2^+ = \frac{12}{2} = 6$
 $2^- = \frac{12}{-2} = -6$

مستند

V

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{\sin x} \rightarrow \pi^+ = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$
 $\pi^- = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$



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



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x - 2\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow 0^+ = 0$
 $0^- = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[\sin x]}{x^r - x^r} = \frac{-1}{x^r - x^r} = \frac{1}{x^r - x^r} \quad \frac{1}{0^-} \rightarrow -\infty$$

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



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{x^r - [x^r]}{n - [n^r]} \rightarrow r^+ \quad \frac{x^r - r^r}{n - r} = \frac{(n+r)(n-r)}{(n-r)} = r^r$$

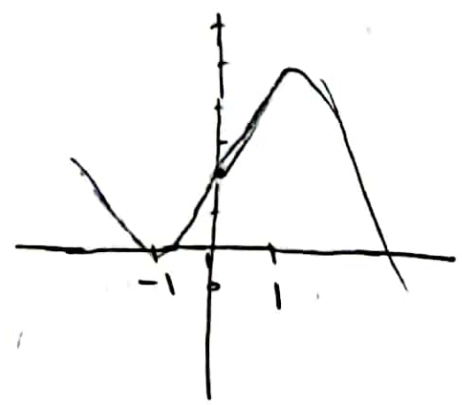
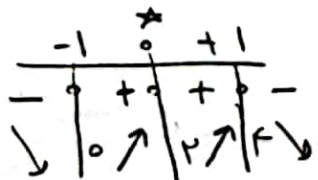
$$\rightarrow r^- \quad \frac{x^r - r^r}{n - 1} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

2, 1, 1, 1

$$w_1) = \omega x^r - r x^{\omega} + r$$

$$-10x^r + 10x^r$$

$$10x^r(-x^r + 1)$$



$$x^r - r x^r + r \quad 1 - r + r$$

$$+x^r - r x$$

$$r x (x^r - 1)$$

