

19, 5 آفرین به شما

عزیزان

Subject.

Date. / /

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2x+5}{x+1} = \frac{2+5}{2+1} = \frac{7}{3} = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2x+5}{x+1} = \frac{2+5}{2+1} = \frac{7}{3} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x+5}{x+1} = \frac{7}{3} = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x+5}{x+1} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 2 = 3 \times 2 - 2 = 4 - 2 = 2 \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} [f(x) - 2] = [3 \times 3 - 2] = [9 - 2] = 7$$

$$[\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \varepsilon x - 2] = 3 \times 3 - 2 = 7 \Rightarrow [7] = 7$$

$$[\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \varepsilon x - 2] = 3 \times 3 - 2 = 7 \Rightarrow [7] = 7$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{3[x]+1}{x} = \frac{3[3^-]+1}{3} = \frac{3 \times 2 + 1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \left[\frac{3x+1}{x} \right] = \frac{9+1}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \Rightarrow [10] = 3$$

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$$\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right] = \frac{3^2 + 1}{3} = \frac{10}{3} = a \Rightarrow [a] = a$$

$$\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right] = \frac{3^2 + 1}{3} = \frac{10}{3} = a \Rightarrow [a] = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - a}{x^2 - 4x + a} = \frac{x - a}{(x - 1)(x - a)} = \frac{1}{x - 1} \begin{cases} x \rightarrow 1^+ \rightarrow +\infty \\ x \rightarrow 1^- \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases} \text{ jump } \textcircled{K}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 9} \begin{cases} x \rightarrow 3^+ \rightarrow \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \\ x \rightarrow 3^- \rightarrow \frac{-1}{0^-} = -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} [-3x] - [ax] = \begin{cases} x \rightarrow -3^+ \rightarrow 9 - (-1a) = 9 + a = 14 \\ x \rightarrow -3^- \rightarrow 9 - (-14) = 9 + 14 = 23 \end{cases} \text{ jump } \textcircled{a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}} \left[\frac{-1}{x^2} \right] = \frac{-1}{\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)} = -16^+ \Rightarrow [-16^+] = -16$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [x^2 - 3x^2 + 3] = [x^2 - 3x^2] + 3 \Rightarrow [x^2(1 - 3)] + 3$$

$$\begin{cases} x \rightarrow 1^- \rightarrow \left[\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2 \left(\varepsilon - \frac{2\varepsilon}{10}\right) \right] \\ x \rightarrow 1^+ \rightarrow \left[\left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^2 \left(\varepsilon - \frac{2\varepsilon}{10}\right) \right] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\frac{9 \times 9}{100} \times \frac{1}{10} \right] = 0 \quad \frac{11 \times 11}{100} \times \frac{1}{10}$$

$$. 9 + 0 = 9 \quad 0 + 10 = 10$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [x^2 - 3x^2 + 3] = 3$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [x^3 - x^2 + x] = [x^3 - x^2] + x \Rightarrow [x^2(x - 1)] + x$$

 $x \rightarrow 0$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1000} \times \left(\frac{10}{10} \right) \right] = 0$$

$$0 + 1 = 1$$

 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ $x \rightarrow 0^-$

$$\left[\frac{-1}{1000} \times \frac{10}{10} \right] = -1$$

$$1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x^3 - 1|}{x^2 - 1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x + 1} = \frac{4 + 2 + 1}{2 + 1} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-x^3 + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{-(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{-x - 1}$$

$$= \frac{4 + 2 + 1}{-2 - 1} = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{\sin x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{-\sin x}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{+\sin x}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \sqrt{0^-} = 0$$

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

 $x \rightarrow 0$ $x \rightarrow 0^-$

Limit does not exist
 because $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x - 2\sqrt{x}} = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{x - 2\sqrt{x}} = \text{not defined}$

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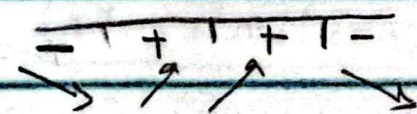
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sin x \rfloor}}{x^r - x^r} = \frac{-1^0}{x^r(x-1)} = \frac{1}{x^r - x^r} = -\infty \quad (9)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{x^r - \lfloor x^r \rfloor}{x - \lfloor x \rfloor} = \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{x^r - \varepsilon}{x - r} = \frac{(x-r)(x+r)}{x-r} = x+r = r+r = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} \frac{x^r - r}{x - r} = \frac{\varepsilon - r}{r - 1} = \frac{1}{r-1} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

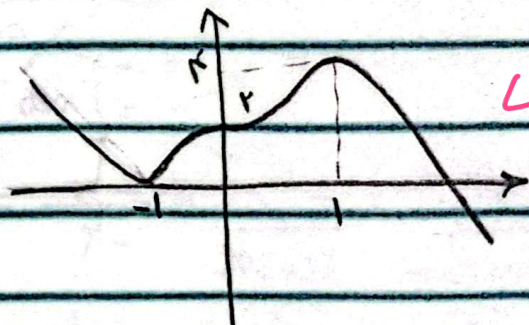
$$y = \omega x^r - r x^{\omega+r} = -\omega x^\varepsilon + \omega x^r = \omega x^r (-x^\varepsilon + 1) \quad (10)$$

$-1 \quad * \quad 1$
 $(1-x)(1+x)$



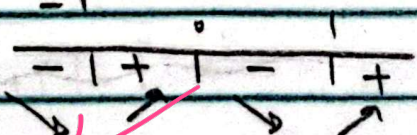
$$f(1) = r \quad f(-1) = 0$$

$$f(0) = r$$



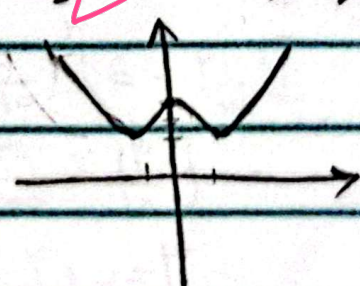
$$y = x^\varepsilon - r x^r + r = f x^r - r x \Rightarrow f x (x^{r-1} - 1) = f x (x-1)(x+1)$$

$-1 \quad 0 \quad 1$
 $\swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow$
 $-1 \quad -1 \quad 1$



$$f(-1) = r \quad f(0) = r$$

$$f(1) = r$$



$$n - 2\sqrt{n} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n} - 2) \geq 0. \quad \text{II}$$

$\sqrt{n} \leq 0$
 $\rightarrow n \geq 2$

$\downarrow$
 $n \geq 0 \quad \text{I}$

$$I \wedge II \quad n = 0 \leq n \leq 2 \rightarrow \text{تبراهان ضروری نیست} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n - 2\sqrt{n}} = \infty$$

نیست