

Subject.

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{rx + a}{x+1} = \frac{r+a}{r+1} = \frac{9}{1} = 9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} \frac{rx + a}{x+1} = \frac{r+a}{r+1} = \frac{9}{1} = 9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r} \frac{rx + a}{x+1} = \frac{9}{1} = 9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{rx + v}{[x]} = \frac{v}{0} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} f[x] - r = f \times r - r = 1 - r = 9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} [f \times x - r] = [f \times r^- - r] = [1r^- - r] = [1.0] = 9$$

$$[\lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} \varepsilon x - r] = f \times r^- - r = 1.0 \Rightarrow [1.0] = 1.0$$

$$[\lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \varepsilon x - r] = r \times \varepsilon - r = 1.0 \Rightarrow [1.0] = 1.0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} \frac{r[x] + 1}{r} = \frac{r[r^-] + 1}{r} = \frac{r \times r^- + 1}{r} = \frac{v}{r}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} \left[\frac{rx + 1}{r} \right] = \frac{9^- + 1}{r} = \frac{1.0}{r} \Rightarrow [a^-] = r$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \frac{x - 2}{(x - 1)(x - 2)} = \frac{1}{x - 1}$$

$\begin{matrix} x \rightarrow 1^+ & \nearrow & +\infty \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \searrow & -\infty \\ x \rightarrow 1^- & & \end{matrix}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 4}$$

$\begin{matrix} x \rightarrow 1^+ & \nearrow & \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \searrow & \frac{-1}{0^-} = -\infty \\ x \rightarrow 1^- & & \end{matrix}$

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

$\begin{matrix} x \rightarrow -1^+ & \nearrow & 1 - (-1) = 1 + 1 = 2 \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \searrow & 9 - (-14) = 9 + 14 = 23 \\ x \rightarrow -1^- & & \end{matrix}$

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

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

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

$\left[\frac{81}{100} \times \frac{1}{10} \right] = 0$

$\frac{121}{100} \times \frac{1}{10} = 0$

$0 + 1 = 1$

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

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

 $x \rightarrow 0$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1000} \times \left(\frac{3}{10} \right) \right] = 0$$

$$0 + 3 = 3$$

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

$$\left[\frac{-1}{1000} \times \frac{3}{10} \right] = -1$$

$$3 - 1 = 2$$

حاصل

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

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

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

حاصل

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

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

حاصل

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

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

(A)

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

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

0- به چه عددی می رسد
پس از آن می توانیم به 0 برسیم

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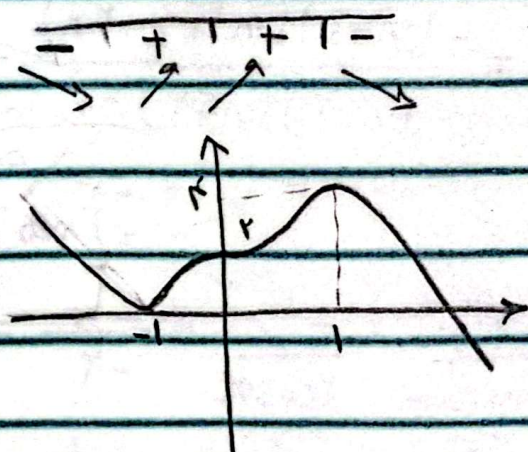
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sin x \rfloor}}{x^r - x^r} = \frac{-1^0}{x^r(x-1)} = \frac{1}{x^r - x^r} = -\infty \quad (9)$$

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

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

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

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

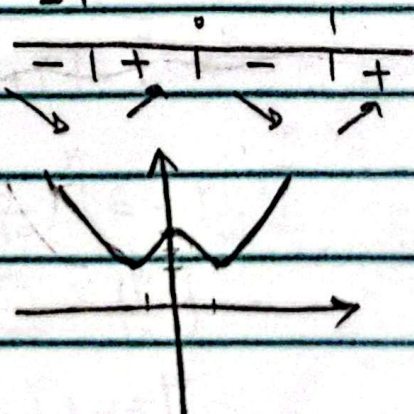


$$f(1) = r \quad f(-1) = 0$$

$$f(0) = r$$

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

$-1 \quad 0 \quad 1$
 $-1 \quad 1 \quad -1$



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

$$f(1) = r$$