

۱۹، ۱۷۵

سوال ۱) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + ax + b} = -\infty$ چون جواب حد $-\infty$ شده پس باید $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5}{(x-2)^2} = -\infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 - \frac{1}{a}x + \frac{b}{a}} = -\infty \Rightarrow a+b = -4+4 = 0$

سوال ۲) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{4}} \frac{x}{x^2 + ax + b} = +\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{4}} \frac{x}{(x-\sqrt{4})^2} = +\infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{4}} \frac{x}{x^2 - \frac{2\sqrt{4}}{a}x + \frac{4}{b}} = +\infty \rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a}\right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{4}}{-2\sqrt{4}}\right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{4}}{-2}\right] = -1$

سوال ۳) برای تعیین یا باید خارج 0 باشد صورت منفی یا خارج 0 باشد صورت مثبت $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}} \frac{[-x] + a}{\left|\frac{\sqrt{4}}{x} + a\right| + a} = -\infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}} \frac{a-1}{\left|\frac{\sqrt{4}}{x} + a\right| + a} = -\infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}} \frac{a-1}{\left|\frac{1}{x} + a\right| + a} = -\infty$

در این حالت خارج 0 می شود و صورت منفی پس قابل قبول $\left[\frac{a}{a}\right] = \left[\frac{-1}{1}\right] = -1$

$\left|\frac{1}{x} + a\right| = -a$ $\begin{cases} a > \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + a = -a \rightarrow \forall a = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \\ a < \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} - a = -a \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \text{غیر}$

سوال ۴) $\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}})^+} \frac{14x - \left[\frac{1}{x}\right]}{x^2 + \left[\frac{1}{x}\right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}})^+} \frac{14\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}\right) - \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}\right)^+}\right]}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}\right)^2 + \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}\right)^+}\right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}})^+} \frac{-1 - \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}\right)^+}\right]}{-1 + \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}\right)^+}\right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}})^+} \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$

سوال ۵) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - [x^2]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x^2 + 2x + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = \frac{4}{17} = \frac{1}{4}$

سوال ۶) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 10x + 14}{17 + 4\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 10x + 14}{4(4 + \sqrt{x})} \times \frac{(4 - \sqrt{x})(4 + \sqrt{x})}{(4 - \sqrt{x})(4 + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{4(x-1)(x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{4(x+4)} = \frac{3}{20}$

سوال ۷) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4} - \sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}} \times \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + \sqrt{4-x})}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + \sqrt{4-x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 4x - 2 + x}{(1 + \frac{x^2}{4}) \times 2\sqrt{4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 5x - 2}{-2 \times \frac{x^2}{4} \times 2\sqrt{4}} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$

سوال ۸) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{4}x)}{kx^2} = 3$ چون جواب 0 در صورت و 0 در مخرج $k + \cos 0 = 0 \rightarrow k = -1 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\sqrt{4}x) - 1}{-x^2} = 3 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}}{-x^2} = 3 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2}}{-x^2} = 3 \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = 3 \rightarrow a = 4$

$\frac{a}{k} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$

سوال ۹) $\lim_{x \rightarrow (3a)^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2} + 3\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (3a)^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2} + 3\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{3a}}{\sqrt{(x-3a)(x+3a)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (3a)^+} \frac{3}{\sqrt{x+3a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3a})}{\sqrt{(x-3a)(x+3a)}} \times \frac{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3a})(\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2})}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3a})(\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2})}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow (3a)^+} \frac{3}{\sqrt{x+3a}} + \frac{3(x-3a)(\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2})}{(x-3a)(x+3a)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3a})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (3a)^+} \frac{3}{\sqrt{x+3a}} + 0 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6a}}{2a}$

سوال ۱۰) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-k[x]}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1+k}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1+k}{0^-} = -\infty \Rightarrow 1+k > 0 \rightarrow k > -1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1+k}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1+k}{0^+} = -\infty \Rightarrow 1+k < 0 \rightarrow k < -1$

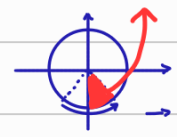
$-1 < k < -\frac{1}{4}$

$-1 < k < -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow -\pi < k\pi < -\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \cos -\pi < \cos k\pi < \cos -\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow -1 < \cos k\pi < 0 \rightarrow -2\sqrt{2} < \cos k\pi < 0 \rightarrow$

نصف دایره ی ربع چهارم

نصف دایره ی ربع چهارم

$C \sin$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - K[x]}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty$$

$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1 - K(-1)}{0^-} = -\infty \rightarrow 1 + K > 0 \rightarrow K > -1$
 $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1 - K(-1)}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow 1 + K < 0 \rightarrow K < -1$

$\rightarrow -1 < K < -\frac{1}{p}$

$\begin{cases} -\pi < K\pi < -\frac{\pi}{p} \\ -1 < \cos K\pi < 0 \end{cases}$



مولفه های اول و دوم هر دو منفی هستند پس در ناحیه ی سوم است!