

سوال ۱) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + ax + b} = -\infty$ چون جواب حد $-\infty$ می باشد 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) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{4}} \frac{x}{x^2 + ax + b} = +\infty$ $\xrightarrow{\text{مخرج باید } 0^+}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{4}} \frac{x}{(x-\sqrt{4})^2} = +\infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{4}} \frac{x}{x^2 - \frac{1}{a}x + \frac{b}{a}} = +\infty \Rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a}\right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{4}+4}{-2\sqrt{4}}\right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{4}}{-2}\right] = -1$

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

$\left|\frac{1}{x} + a\right| = -a$ $\xrightarrow{a > \frac{1}{x}}$ $\frac{1}{x} + a = -a \rightarrow \forall a = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow$ $\xrightarrow{a < \frac{1}{x}}$ $-\frac{1}{x} - a = -a \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} = 0 \rightarrow \text{غیر ممکن}$ $\Rightarrow [a] = \left[-\frac{1}{4}\right] = -1$ در این حالت مخرج 0^+ می شود و صورت منفی پس قابل قبول

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

سوال ۵) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - [x^2]} \xrightarrow{[x^2] = 4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+2}{x^2 + 2x + 4} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$

سوال ۶) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 + 10x + 14}{14 + 4\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 + 10x + 14}{4(4 + \sqrt{x})} \times \frac{(4-\sqrt{x})(4+\sqrt{x})}{(4-\sqrt{x})(4+\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x-4)(x+2)}{4(x-4)(x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x+2}{4(x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{4+2}{4(4+4)} = \frac{6}{32} = \frac{3}{16}$

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

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

سوال ۹) $\lim_{x \rightarrow (4a)^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x-a} + 3\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (4a)^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x-a} + 3\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{4a}}{\sqrt{(x-4a)(x+4a)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (4a)^+} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+4a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{4a})}{\sqrt{(x-4a)(x+4a)}} \times \frac{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4a})(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{4a})}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4a})(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{4a})}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow (4a)^+} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+4a}} + \frac{3(x-4a)(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{4a})}{(x-4a)(x+4a)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4a})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (4a)^+} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+4a}} + 0 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} = \frac{\sqrt{4a}}{2a}$

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

$\rightarrow -1 < k < -\frac{1}{4}$ $\rightarrow -\pi < k\pi < -\frac{\pi}{4}$ $\rightarrow \cos -\pi < \cos k\pi < \cos -\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow -1 < \cos k\pi < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\rightarrow -2\sqrt{2} < \cos k\pi < 0 \rightarrow$  $\rightarrow$ در این بازه ی ربع چهارم