

۲.  آتش

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x - \infty}{x^2 + ax + b} = -\infty$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1}{x^2 + ax + b} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} b = z + \varepsilon \\ a = -\varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow a + b = 0$$

$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \rightarrow$ یعنی ۲، ۲ مختلف $\rightarrow (n-2)^2 = n^2 - \varepsilon n + \varepsilon$

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

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\infty}{0^+} = \lim_{n \rightarrow (\sqrt{\varepsilon})} \frac{n}{(n - \sqrt{\varepsilon})^2} = \frac{n}{n^2 - 2\sqrt{\varepsilon}n + \varepsilon} = +\infty$$

$0^+ \leftarrow \varepsilon$ ، ε ، ε مختلف

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}})^+} \frac{[-x] + a}{\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} x + a \right| + a} = -\infty$$

آرایش $\oplus$ در مطلق $\rightarrow \frac{-1+a}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + 2a} = -\infty \checkmark \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + 2a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$

آرایش $\ominus$ در مطلق $\rightarrow \frac{-1+a}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}} = -\infty \checkmark \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$

$[-x] = -1$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}})^+} \frac{\text{عدد منفی}}{0^+} = -\infty \quad a = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow [a] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}})^+} \frac{14n - \left[\frac{-2}{n^2} \right]}{2\varepsilon n + \left[\frac{2}{n^2} \right]} \xrightarrow[\text{برای هر } \varepsilon]{\text{تکلیف}} x > -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow x^2 < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} > \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{2}{n^2} > 12$$

$$\frac{-2}{n^2} < -8$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}})^+} \frac{14n - (-9)}{2\varepsilon n + 12} = \frac{+1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{n^2 - \varepsilon}{n^2 - \left[\frac{2}{n^2} \right]} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{n^2 - \varepsilon}{n^2 - 1} = \frac{(n-2)(n+2)}{(n-2)(n^2 + 2n + \varepsilon)}$$

$$n > 2 \rightarrow n^2 > 4$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{n+2}{n^2 + 2n + \varepsilon} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n^2 + 1 - n + 14} = \frac{F}{F} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{4(n+1)} \times \frac{n+2}{1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{4} (n+2) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{r+r_n} - \sqrt{r-n}}{\sqrt{1-\cos n}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos n}}{\sqrt{1+\cos n}} \times \frac{\frac{m}{n} \rightarrow 0}{\frac{m}{n} \rightarrow 0} = \frac{r_n \sqrt{1+\cos n}}{|\sin n| \sqrt{r+r_n} + \sqrt{r-n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x\sqrt{1+65x}}{(-x)\sqrt{1+3x} + \sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{x\sqrt{1}}{-1(\sqrt{1})} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{K + \cos(\sqrt{x}x)}{Kx^r} = r \quad \frac{a}{K}?$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{\sim} 0 \Rightarrow K + \text{Cos}(\cdot) = 0 \rightarrow K_{2-1}$$

$$u_{1p} \Rightarrow \frac{K + \frac{1}{r} a n^r}{K n^r} \Rightarrow \frac{rK - a n^r}{K n^r} = \frac{rK - a n^r}{rK n^r} \xrightarrow{u_{1p}} \frac{-a n^r}{rK n^r} = -\frac{a}{rK} = -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (c_a)^+} \frac{r\sqrt{n-c_a} + r\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{rVa}}{\sqrt{n^r - c_a r}} \quad a > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{\cancel{1} \sqrt{x-a}}{(\cancel{\sqrt{x-a}})(\sqrt{x+a})} + \mu \left(\frac{\sqrt{x-a}}{(\sqrt{x-a})(\sqrt{x+a})} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+a}}{\sqrt{x+a}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - K[n]}{n^r - 1} = -\infty \quad (K_n, C_5 K_n) \quad \text{میزان} (-0.11, C_5(0.11))$$

$$n \rightarrow (-1)^- \rightarrow [n]_{z-r} \xrightarrow{\frac{1+rK}{0 \pm \frac{1}{1+r}}} = -\infty \rightarrow K < -\frac{1}{r}$$

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