

نام و نام خانوادگی پاسبان پاسنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۰۰ کلاس
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آر لا را لا بلذا مهورت - می شدرس مفرج بایریه مضاعف
 یو هد :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + ax + b} = -\infty$$

$$(x-2)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4 = x^2 + ax + b$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$a + b = -4 + 4 = 0$$

۳، مضاعف مفرج است :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4}} \frac{x}{x^2 + ax + b} = +\infty$$

$$(x - \sqrt[3]{4})^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{4}x + \sqrt[3]{14} = x^2 + ax + b$$

$$a = -2\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$b = 2\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{2\sqrt[3]{4}}{-2\sqrt[3]{4}} \right] = \left[\frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{4}} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^+} \frac{[-x] + a}{|\frac{\sqrt{3}}{x}x + a| + a} = -\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^+} \frac{[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}] + a}{|\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + a| + a} = \frac{a-1}{|\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + a| + a} = -\infty$$

$$|\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + a| + a = 0 \xrightarrow[\text{مطلوبه}]{\text{تبدیل}} 2a + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow [a] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^+} \frac{14x - [-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{x^2}]}{2\sqrt{3}x + [\frac{\sqrt{3}}{x^2}]}$$

$$x > -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow x^2 < \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > 3 \Rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{x^2} < -\sqrt{3} = \left[\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{x^2} \right] = -9$$

$$x > -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow x^2 < \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > 3 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{x^2} > 3\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 12 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{x^2} \right] = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{14x - (-9)}{2\sqrt{3}x + 12} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 9}{-12 + 12} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

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

لکھائی مبالغہ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + \log x + 1}{1 + 4\sqrt{x}} \quad \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x+1)}{4(\sqrt{x}+1)} \times \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \frac{(x+1)(x+1)(\sqrt{x}-1)}{4(x+1)} = \frac{(x+1)(\sqrt{x}-1)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{(-1+1)(\sqrt{-1}-1)}{4} = \frac{0}{4} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \quad \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x} + \sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{1+x-1+x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x} + \sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x} + \sqrt{1-x}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{kx^2} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \frac{k+1}{kx^2} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow k+1=0 \Rightarrow k=-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{-x^2} = \frac{1 - \frac{a x^2}{2} - 1}{-x^2} = \frac{-\frac{a x^2}{2}}{-x^2} = \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

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

$$x^2 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)$$

$$x-1 \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x+1} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x-1 &\rightarrow -1^- & 1+k < 0 &\Rightarrow k < -1 \\ x-1 &\rightarrow -1^+ & 1+k < 0 &\Rightarrow k < -1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & \\ & \end{aligned} \right\} k < -1$$

$$(-\infty, -1)$$

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


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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r_a^+} \frac{r\sqrt{n-r_a}}{\sqrt{n-r_a}\sqrt{n+r_a}} + \frac{r(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{r_a})}{\sqrt{n-r_a}\sqrt{n+r_a}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow r_a^+} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{r(\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{r_a})}{\sqrt{n-r_a}\sqrt{n+r_a}} \times \frac{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{r_a}}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{r_a}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow r_a^+} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{r(\sqrt{n-r_a})}{\sqrt{n-r_a}\sqrt{n+r_a}(\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{r_a})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow r_a^+} \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{r\sqrt{n-r_a}}{\sqrt{n-r_a}(\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{r_a})} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow r_a^+} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}} + 0 \rightsquigarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{r}{r_a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-k[x]}{x^r-1} = -\infty \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1-k(-1)}{0^-} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+k > 0 \rightarrow k > -1$$

$$\rightarrow -1 < k < -\frac{1}{r} \quad \begin{cases} -n < kn < -\frac{n}{r} \\ -1 < \cos kn < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{o^+} \frac{1-k(-r)}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+rK < 0 \rightarrow k < -\frac{1}{r}$$



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