

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

$$x^2 + ax + b = x^2 - \varepsilon x + \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + ax + b} = \frac{-1}{\underset{0+}{(x-2)^2}} = -\infty$$

$$a = -\varepsilon \quad a + b = 0 \\ b = \varepsilon$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \frac{x}{x^2 + ax + b} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}}{\underset{0+}{(x - \sqrt[3]{\varepsilon})^2}} = +\infty$$

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

$$x^2 + ax + b = x^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}x + \sqrt[3]{4}$$

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

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

$$\left|\frac{1}{p} + a\right| + a = 0$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{p} + a\right| - a = \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} + a = -a \\ \Rightarrow 2a = -\frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2p}$$

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

$$[a] = \left[-\frac{1}{2}\right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{p})^+} \frac{14x - [-\frac{p}{x^2}]}{p^2x + 12} = \frac{14x + 9}{p^2x + 12} = \frac{1}{p^2(-\frac{1}{p})^2 + 12} = \frac{1}{0+} = +\infty$$

$$x > -\frac{1}{p} = x^2 < \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > \varepsilon \quad \begin{array}{c} x(-p) \quad -\frac{p}{x^2} < -1 \\ x(p) \quad \frac{p}{x^2} > 1 \end{array}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 10x + 14}{1 + 9\sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)}{9(\sqrt[3]{x}+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(\sqrt[3]{x}+1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2}+\sqrt[3]{x}+1)}{9(\sqrt[3]{x}+1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-9(14)}{9} = -14$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+px} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-cx}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{px}{\sqrt{1+px}} - \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{\frac{-cx}{\sqrt{1-cx}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{px}{\sqrt{1+px}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{px}{\sqrt{1+px}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{px}{\sqrt{1+px}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = -p$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{kx^2} = \frac{a}{h} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{kx^2} = \frac{\cos(\sqrt{a}x) - 1}{-x^2} = \frac{x - (\sqrt{a}x)^2}{-x^2} = \frac{x - ax^2}{-x^2} = \frac{1 - a}{x} = -4$$

$k + \cos 0 = 0 \Rightarrow k = -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (1/a)^+} \frac{p\sqrt{x-1/a} + p\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{1/a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1/a^2}} = \frac{p\sqrt{x-1/a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1/a^2}} + \frac{p\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{1/a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1/a^2}}$$

$$a > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{p}{\sqrt{x+1/a}} + \frac{p\sqrt{x-1/a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1/a^2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1/a}} = \frac{p}{\sqrt{1/a}} + \frac{p\sqrt{x-1/a}}{\sqrt{x+1/a} \sqrt{1/a}} = \frac{p}{\sqrt{1/a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - kx}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - kx}{x^2 - 1} = \begin{cases} x \rightarrow -1^+ & \frac{1+k}{0^+} = -\infty \Rightarrow 1+k < 0 \Rightarrow k < -1 \\ x \rightarrow -1^- & \frac{1+k}{0^+} = -\infty \Rightarrow 1+k < 0 \Rightarrow k < -1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow -1 < k < -\frac{1}{p}$