

۱۸ اگر م خواص h.o.p استفاده کنی باید کامل از عبارت هام مشتق بگیری

دلیل اولیاس

۱-
$$\frac{2u-a}{u^2+ax+b} \rightarrow \text{صورت درازای ۲} = \text{مخرج باید به ۲ برسد}$$

۲
$$(u-2)^2 = u^2 + \epsilon a + \epsilon \Rightarrow a = -\epsilon \quad b = \epsilon$$

$$a+b=0$$

۲-
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9x}{x^2+ax+b} \rightarrow \text{در این صورت} =$$

۳
$$(u-\sqrt[3]{\epsilon})^2 = u^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{\epsilon}u + \sqrt[3]{\epsilon^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt[3]{14} \quad a = -\sqrt[3]{14} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{b}{a} \right| = \left| \frac{\sqrt[3]{14}}{-\sqrt[3]{14}} \right| = -1$$

۳-
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^+ \rightarrow a$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + a}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\frac{-2+a}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}$$

مخرج باید به ۱ برسد $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + a = -a \Rightarrow -2a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
 افاق ۱۱

$$[a] = -1$$

$$14 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = \left[\frac{2}{(-\frac{1}{2})^2} \right]$$

۴-
$$\frac{24x - \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 + 12} = -1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + 12} = \frac{-10}{9} = \frac{5}{2}$$

از معادله نامعادله استفاده کنی ...!

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u^2 - \Sigma}{u^2 - \sqrt{r^2}} = \frac{u^2 - \Sigma}{u^2 - \sqrt{r^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{Hop} \Rightarrow \frac{r_u}{r_u^2} = -\infty$$

$$\frac{r}{4} \checkmark$$

$$-1 \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \text{ rule} \Rightarrow \text{Hop} = \frac{r_u + 10}{\frac{4}{r_u^2 \sqrt{u^2}}} = \frac{-4}{\frac{4}{12}} = -12 \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{r + r_u} - \sqrt{r - u}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos u}} \times \frac{-\sqrt{1 + \cos u}}{\sqrt{1 + \cos u}} = \frac{\sqrt{r + r_u} - \sqrt{r - u}}{1 - \cos u} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r + r_u} - \sqrt{r - u}}{-\sin u - u} = \frac{r}{2\sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r}{-1}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma}{2\sqrt{r}} = \sqrt{r}$$

بابہ (cos) سے مشتق کریں۔۔

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} k + \cos(\sqrt{a} u) \Rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \frac{a u^2}{r} + k \text{ Hop} \Rightarrow -A$$

$$\text{hop} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a} (-\sin u \sqrt{a})}{\frac{r k u}{r k u}} = \frac{\frac{\sin u}{u} \times -(\sqrt{a})^2}{\frac{r k}{r k}} = \frac{-a}{\frac{r k}{r k}} = \frac{-a}{r k} = \frac{a}{k} = -4$$

$$\frac{r\sqrt{u - r_a} + r\sqrt{u} - \sqrt{r_a} r\sqrt{r_a}}{\sqrt{u^2 - 9ar}} = \frac{r\sqrt{u - r_a} + r(\sqrt{u} - \sqrt{r_a}) \times \sqrt{u + r_a}}{\sqrt{u^2 - 9ar}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{u + r_a} (r + \frac{r}{\sqrt{u + r_a}})}{(\sqrt{u - r_a})(\sqrt{u + r_a})} = \frac{r + \frac{r}{\sqrt{u + r_a}}}{\sqrt{u - r_a}} = \frac{r\sqrt{u + r_a} + r}{\sqrt{u - r_a}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - k[n]}{n^r - 1} = -\infty$$

$\begin{matrix} & & + \\ & & -1 \\ & \swarrow & \\ & & \frac{1 - k[n]}{0^-} > 2 \\ & \searrow & \\ & & -1^- \\ & & \frac{1 - k[n]}{0^+} < 0 \end{matrix}$

$$1 + k > 0 \Rightarrow k > -1$$

$$1 + rk < 0 \Rightarrow rk < -1$$

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

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

$$\cos k\pi < 0$$

$$k\pi < 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Bin} \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix}$$

Scbó

$$x > -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x^r < \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^r} > r \rightarrow \frac{r}{x^r} > 1r \rightsquigarrow \left[\frac{r}{x^r} \right] = 1r$$

$$\hookrightarrow -\frac{r}{x^r} < -1 \rightsquigarrow \left[-\frac{r}{x^r} \right] = -1r$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{14n+9}{r^n+1r} = \frac{-1+9}{-1r^+ + 1r} = \frac{1}{0^+} = \boxed{+\infty}$$

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



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

چون در مقعر برابر صفرات و حاصل حد برای حقیقی و غیر صفرات پس حد صورت نیز برابر صفرات!

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} k + \cos(\sqrt{a}n) = 0 \rightarrow k+1=0 \rightarrow \boxed{k=-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos \sqrt{a}n}{-n^r} \rightsquigarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + 1 - (\sqrt{a}n)^r}{-n^r} = \frac{-a n^r}{r(-n^r)} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{r} = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{a=4} \rightsquigarrow \frac{a}{k} = \boxed{-4}$$

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

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