

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

وقتی جواب  $\infty$  می شود یعنی در مخرج  $0^+$  یا  $0^-$  بوده است!

دیگر جواب هم به ازای  $x^2 + ax + b = 0$  می شود یعنی مخرج صفر می شود!

$$\frac{0^+}{(x-2)^2} = -\infty$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 2 = x^2 + ax + b \rightarrow a + b = 0$$

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

صورت مثبت است پس مخرج باید  $0^+$  باشد!

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

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

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

$$a < \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} \rightarrow \frac{a-1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} - a + a} = \frac{a-1}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}}} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$a > \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} \rightarrow \frac{a-1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} + a} = -\infty \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{a}} + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{0^+} = -\infty \quad [a] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{f}} \frac{14x - \left[\frac{-r}{x^2}\right]}{28x + \left[\frac{r}{x^2}\right]} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{x^2} = -\frac{r}{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{\frac{1}{f^2}} = -\frac{r}{f^2} = -8$$

$$\left[\frac{r}{x^2}\right]: \quad \frac{r}{x^2} = 12 \rightarrow \frac{r}{\frac{1}{f^2}} = 12 \rightarrow [12] = 12$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{14x + 9}{28x + 12} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{f}} \frac{-8 + 9}{-12 + 12} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 - [x^2]} = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 8} = \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} \xrightarrow{x=2} \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 10x + 4}{12 + 4\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(x+2)(x+8)}{4(2+\sqrt{x})} \times \frac{\text{نیل منفرج}}{\text{نیل منفرج}} = \frac{(x+2)(x+8) \times 12}{4(2+\sqrt{x})} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-4 \times 12}{4} = -12$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2-x}}{1 - \cos x} \times \frac{\text{مزدوج مزدوج صورت}}{\text{مزدوج مزدوج صورت}} = \frac{\sum x}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x} \times 2\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}}{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{\sum x \times \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos x} \times 2\sqrt{2}}$$

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$$\frac{\sum x}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x} \times 2} \xrightarrow{\text{هم ارزی}} \frac{\sum x}{\sqrt{x^2} \times 2} = \frac{\sum x}{|x| \times 2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum x}{-x \times 2} = -2$$

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منفرج به ازای  $\theta$  در هر دو طرف هم باید منفرج باشد  $\theta$  در این دو طرف هر دو صفر است.

$$1 + \cos \theta = 1 + 1 = 2 \rightarrow 1 + \cos \theta = 2 \rightarrow \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\frac{-1 + \cos \theta}{-x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{هم ارزی}} \frac{-1 + 1 - \frac{ax^2}{2}}{-x^2} = \frac{-\frac{ax^2}{2}}{-x^2} = \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a}{2} = 2 \rightarrow a = 4$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{\sqrt{x - \sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{\sqrt{a}}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{\sqrt{x - \sqrt{a}} + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{\sqrt{a}}}{\sqrt{(x - \sqrt{a})(x + \sqrt{a})}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{a}}} + \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{\sqrt{a}}}{\sqrt{(x - \sqrt{a})(x + \sqrt{a})}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{a}}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{a}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{a}}} + \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{\sqrt{a}}}{(x - \sqrt{a})(x + \sqrt{a})} \times \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2}}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{a}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{a}}} + 0 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9a}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - K(x)}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty \quad -1^+ : \frac{1 + K}{x^2 - 1} \quad \frac{-1}{+1} = \frac{1}{-1} \rightarrow \frac{1 + K}{0^-} = -\infty \rightarrow 1 + K > 0 \rightarrow K > -1$$

$$-1^- : \frac{1 + K}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{-1}{+1} = \frac{1}{-1} \rightarrow \frac{1 + K}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow 1 + K < 0 \rightarrow K < -1$$

$$\rightarrow -1 < K < -1 \rightarrow -1 < K < -1 \rightarrow \text{یعنی در نزدیکی ۰}$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \theta < \cos K < \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow -1 < \cos K < 0 \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} < \cos K < 0$$

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