

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

$$(x-2)^2 = x^2 - \varepsilon x + \varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\varepsilon, b = 2 \rightarrow a+b = \varepsilon - \varepsilon = 0$$

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

$$(x - \sqrt[3]{2})^2 = x^2 - \sqrt[3]{2}x + \sqrt[3]{2} \rightarrow a = -\sqrt[3]{2}, b = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}^+} \frac{[-x] + a}{\left| \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + a \right| + a} = -\infty \rightarrow \text{برای اینکه جواب } -\infty \text{ شود صورت باید } + \text{ و مخرج } - \text{ باشد.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}^+} \frac{-1+a}{\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + a \right| + a} = -\infty \rightarrow \begin{cases} a > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{-1+a}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + a} = -\infty \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} > a \rightarrow \frac{-1+a}{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + a} = -\infty \end{cases}$$

اما $-\infty$ جواب نیست
نسبت $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\star \frac{-1+a}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + a} = -\infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0^+ \rightarrow \text{صورت هم } - \text{ و مخرج } + \text{ است}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^+} \frac{14x - \left[\frac{-r}{x^r}\right]}{r \varepsilon x + \left[\frac{r}{x^r}\right]} \Rightarrow \frac{14x - \frac{1}{r} - \left[\frac{-r}{x^r}\right]}{r \varepsilon x - \frac{1}{r} + \left[\frac{r}{x^r}\right]} = \frac{-1+9}{-1r+1r} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \quad (K)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{x^r - \varepsilon}{x^r - [x^r]} = \frac{(x-r)(x+r)}{x^r - 1} = \frac{(x-r)(x+r)}{(x-r)(x^r + r x + \varepsilon)} = \frac{\varepsilon}{1r} = \frac{1}{r} \quad (a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^r + 10x + 19}{1r + 4^r \sqrt{x}} = \frac{(x+2)(x+1)}{4(1+\sqrt{x})} = \frac{(x+2)(x+1)(1+\sqrt{x})^r - 1^r \sqrt{x}}{4(1+x)} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{(-1+2)(\varepsilon + \varepsilon + \varepsilon)}{4} = -1r$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1+r^2 x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{1+r^2 x - 1+x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+r^2 x} + \sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{r^2 x}{1 \sin x} \times \frac{\sqrt{1}}{r \sqrt{r}} = \quad (V)$$

$$\frac{r^2 x}{(-\sin x)r} = \frac{-r}{1} \quad (r)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{1kx^r} = r \Rightarrow \frac{k+1 - \frac{ax^r}{r}}{kx^r} \Rightarrow \text{برای اینکه مخرج صفر نشود} \quad (A)$$

$k = -1$ مخرج صفر نشود

$$\frac{-ax^r}{1kx^r} = \frac{-a}{1k} = r \Rightarrow \frac{a}{k} = -r \quad (r)$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}$$

(9)

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}} + \frac{1(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})}{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} \times \frac{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})}{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}} + \frac{1(x - a)}{(x - a)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}} + 0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - \cos kx}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty \quad (k \neq 0, \cos k\pi)$$

(10)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1 + k}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1 + k}{0^-} = -\infty \quad \frac{-1}{+1} = \frac{1}{-1} \quad 1 + k > 0 \Rightarrow k > -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1 + k}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1 + k}{0^+} = -\infty \Rightarrow 1 + k < 0 \Rightarrow k < -1$$

$$-1 < k < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} < k\pi < \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \cos k\pi$$

$$\rightarrow \cos -\frac{\pi}{2} < \cos k\pi < \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \cos k\pi < 0$$