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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cancel{4x - 8}}{\cancel{x^2 + ax + b}} = -\infty$$

منفی

$$x^2 + ax + b = (x - 2)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4 \quad \begin{cases} a = -4 \\ b = 4 \end{cases} \quad a + b = 0$$

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

مثبت

$$x^2 + ax + b = (x - \sqrt[3]{4})^2 = x^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{4}x + \sqrt[3]{16} \quad \begin{cases} a = -2\sqrt[3]{4} \\ b = \sqrt[3]{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{b} \right] = \left[\frac{-2\sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt[3]{16}} \right] = \left[\sqrt[3]{\frac{-32}{16}} \right] = \left[\sqrt[3]{-2} \right] = -1$$

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

مثبت

* داخل قدر مطلق حتماً باید مثبت باشد زیرا اگر منفی نشود، a کا با هم خط خواره و خارج صفر تقییبی نمی تواند بشود.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}^+} \frac{-1 + a}{\frac{1}{3} + 2a} = \frac{-\frac{1}{6}}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow [a] = \left[-\frac{1}{6} \right] = -1$$

$\frac{1}{3} + 2a = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{6}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{12x - \left[\frac{-2}{x^2} \right]}{24x + \left[\frac{3}{x} \right]} = \frac{12x + 9}{24x + 11} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 6x + 12}{12 + 6\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(x+2)(x+1)}{6(\sqrt{x}+2)} = \frac{(x+2)(\sqrt{x}+2)(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x}+2)}{6(\sqrt{x}+2)} = -12$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+3x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} = \frac{\frac{3x}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{|x| - x}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2x}{-x} = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{kx^2} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \text{چون مخارج منفرجه است و حد مشترک دارد پس حالت } \frac{0}{0} \text{ داریم.} \rightarrow k + 1 = 0 \rightarrow k = -1$$

$$\text{HOP} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sqrt{a} \sin \sqrt{a}x}{-2x} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-a \cos \sqrt{a}x}{-2} = \frac{0}{-2} \rightarrow -a \cos 0 = -2 \rightarrow a = 2$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x-2a}}{(\sqrt{x-2})(\sqrt{x+2})} \times \frac{\sqrt{x-2a} + \sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x+2})(\sqrt{x-2})} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+2a}}{\sqrt{x+2a}} = \frac{\sqrt{x-2a}}{\sqrt{x+2a}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x-2a} + \sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x+2})(\sqrt{x-2})}$$

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

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

$(-1)^+ \rightarrow \frac{1+k}{0^-} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+k > 0 \rightarrow k > -1$
 $(-1)^- \rightarrow \frac{1+2k}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+2k < 0 \rightarrow k < -\frac{1}{2}$

$$-\pi < k\pi < -\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \text{در } x \text{ عاصم}$$

$$\cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) < \cos k\pi < \cos(-\pi) \rightarrow \text{در } y \text{ عاصم}$$

این نقاط در ناحیه دوم قرار دارند