

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

صورت کدی پس مخرج باید منفی باشد

$$(x-2)^2 = x^2 + a x + b = x^2 + a x + b \quad a = -4 \quad b = 4$$

$$a + b = 0$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}} \frac{x}{x^2 + a x + b} = +\infty$$

صورت کدی پس مخرج باید منفی باشد

$$(x - \sqrt{2})^2 = x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 2 = x^2 + a x + b$$

$$a = -2\sqrt{2} \quad b = 2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} \\ -2\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = a$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^+} \frac{14x + 9}{x^2 + a x + 12} = 0 \quad x^2 < \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} < -1$$

$$x > -\frac{1}{2} \quad x^2 < \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{x^2} > 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > 12 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} = +12$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^+} \frac{14x + 9}{x^2 + a x + 12} = \frac{-7 + 9}{(-12) + 12} = \frac{2}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1 - 1}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

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

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 1.2 + 14}{x^2 + 4\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(-1)^2 + 1.(-1) + 14}{1^2 - 4\sqrt{-1}} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{L'Hôpital's Rule}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x+1) \times \cancel{1}}{4(x+\sqrt{x}) \times \cancel{1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)^2}{4(x+\sqrt{x})} = -11$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{K + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{Kx^2} = \frac{K + \cos(0)}{0} = \frac{K+1}{0}$$

بما أن المقام صفر والمقام ليس صفرًا، فإن النهاية لا توجد.

$$K+1=0 \quad K=-1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{-x^2} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{L'Hôpital's Rule}$$

$$\frac{-x + \frac{-ax}{x}}{-2x} = \frac{a}{2} = 9 \quad a=9$$

$$K=-1 \quad a=9 \quad \frac{a}{K} = \frac{9}{-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x\sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x-1}} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+\sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{x+1})}{x(1+\sqrt{x+1})} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-K(x)}{x+1} = \frac{1-K(-1)}{-1+1} = \frac{1+PK}{0} = \infty \quad K < -\frac{1}{P}$$

cos K < 0