

نام و نام خانوادگی آریزنی کیانی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۸... کلاس... دوازدهم A.....

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x+5}{x+1} = \frac{2(2)+5}{2+1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$ ✓

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2x+5}{x+1} = \frac{2(2)+5}{2+1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$ ✓ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1x+7}{[x^2]} = \frac{7}{0} = \infty$ ✓

ج) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x+5}{x+1} = \frac{2(2)+5}{2+1} = 3$ ✓

۷

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f[x] - 2 = f[3^-] - 2 = f(2) - 2 = 6$ ✓

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

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} [f(x) - 2] = [f(3^-) - 2] = [1 - 2] = -1$ ✓ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} [f(x) + 2] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) + 2 = 1 + 2 = 3$

ج) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) - 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) - 2 = \frac{1}{1} - 2 = -1$ ✓ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) - 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) - 2 = \frac{1}{1} - 2 = -1$ ✓ $[1f] = 1f$ (۱,۱,۵)

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{3[x]+1}{2} = \frac{3[3^-]+1}{2} = \frac{3(2)+1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$ ✓ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{3x+1}{2} = \frac{3(3)+1}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \left[\frac{3x+1}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{3(3^-)+1}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{7}{2} \right] = 3$ ✓ $[5] = 5$ ✓

ج) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \left[\frac{3x+1}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{3(3)+1}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{10}{2} \right] = 5$ ✓

۷

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-5}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{x-5}{(x-5)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{x-1}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{1^+-1} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$ ✓ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{1^--1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-4}{x^2-4x+9} = \frac{x-4}{(x-3)^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3-4}{(3-3)^2} = \frac{-1}{0} = -\infty$ ✓

کسب مثبت تر یعنی از ۳ بدو ۳ نیست چون توان ۲ دارد

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} [-3x] - [5x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} [-3(-2)] - [5(-2)] = [6] - [-10] = 6 + 10 = 16$ ✓ $\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1/2)^-} \left[\frac{-1}{x^2} \right] = -16$

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1/2)^-} \left[\frac{-1}{x^2} \right] = \left[\frac{-1}{(-1/2)^2} \right] = \left[\frac{-1}{1/4} \right] = [-4]$ ✓ $\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1/2)^+} \left[\frac{-1}{x^2} \right] = \left[\frac{-1}{(-1/2)^2} \right] = \left[\frac{-1}{1/4} \right] = [-4]$ ✓

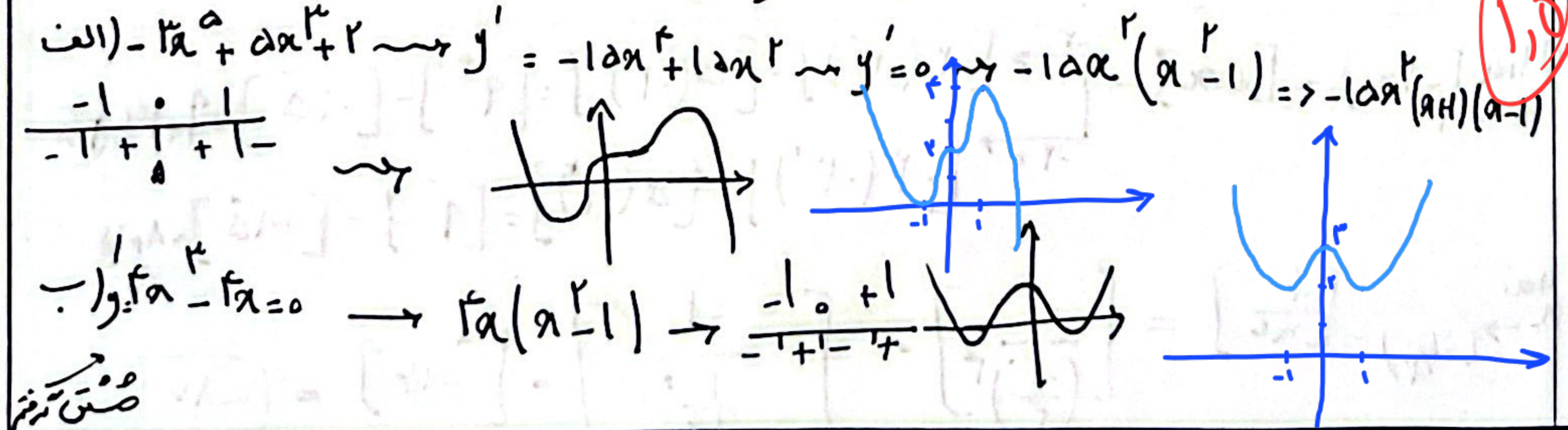
$x < -1/4 \rightarrow x^2 > 1/16 \rightarrow -x^2 < -1/16 \rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{x^2} \right] > -16$

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [f(x)^3 - f(x)^2 + 3] \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1^+} [f(1^+)^3 - f(1^+)^2 + 3] = [f^+ - f^+ + 3] = [f^+] = 3$
 $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1^-} [f(1^-)^3 - f(1^-)^2 + 3] = [f^- - f^- + 3] = [f^-] = 3$
 * اعداد $\rightarrow x^+ > x^-$
 * بزرگتر از 1
 * $\rightarrow x^+ > x^-$
 ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x)^3 - f(x)^2 + 3] \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} [f(0^+)^3 - f(0^+)^2 + 3] = [3 + 0 - 0 + 3] = 6$
 $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^-} [f(0^-)^3 - f(0^-)^2 + 3] = [3 - 0 + 3] = 6$

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x^2 - 4} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{1 \cdot 3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$
 $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1 - x^2}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{-(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{-1 \cdot 3}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}$
 ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{\sin x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{-\sin x}{\sin x} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$
 $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

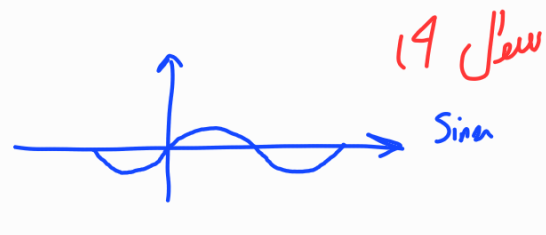
الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \sqrt{0^+} = 0$
 $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \sqrt{0^-} = 0$
 ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x - 2\sqrt{x}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{0^+ - 2\sqrt{0^+}} = \sqrt{0^+ - 0^+} = 0$
 $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{0^- - 2\sqrt{0^-}} = \sqrt{0^- - 0^-} = 0$

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1) \sin x}{x^3 - x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 \cdot [0]}{\infty - \infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$
 $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 \cdot [0]}{\infty - \infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$
 ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - [x^2]}{x - [x]} = \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1 - [1^+]}{1 - [1^+]} = \frac{0}{0} = 1$
 $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1 - [1^-]}{1 - [1^-]} = \frac{0}{0} = 1$



باسلام خدمت مهج گرامی غذرخواهی من و بجانبی تقی در ارسال تعالیم و نفق در آیتا
 پذیرید، تکرار نمی شود (ن) ۱۱ با سئو از شما

$$\text{دفعه 1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(-1)^{[\sin x]}}{x^x - x^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(-1)^{[0^+]}}{x^x(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$



$$\text{دفعه 2} \lim_{x \rightarrow r} \frac{x^r - [x^r]}{x - [x]} = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{x^r - [x^+]}{x - [r^+]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{x^r - r}{x - r} = \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} x + r = r + r = 2r \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} \frac{x^r - [x^-]}{x - [r^-]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow r^-} \frac{x^r - r}{x - r} = \frac{r - r}{r - r} = 1 \end{cases}$$