

نام و نام خانوادگی: کوروش شیرازی ^{۱۵۱۵} پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۹... کلاس دوازدهم A.....

وقتی می گوید در نقطه ۲ - محدود دارد یعنی حد چپ آن با حد راستش برابر اند

$$-2^+ \quad 2 \left[\frac{2+1/9}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-1/9+2}{3} \right] = 2(1) + 0 = 2 \quad (2)$$

$$2-a=2 \Rightarrow a=0$$

$$-2^- \quad 2 \left[\frac{2+2/1}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-2/1+2}{3} \right] = 2-a \quad \cancel{[\frac{a}{3}]} = [\frac{2}{3}] = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [2 \sin x - 1] = [2(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) - 1] = [1 - 1] = [0] = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

(2)

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

$$= -1 \quad \checkmark$$

(2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^-} \frac{10x - a + \left[\frac{3}{x^2} \right]}{14x - \left[-\frac{2}{x^2} \right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^-} \frac{10x - a + 1}{14x + 4} = \frac{a - a + 1}{-1 + 4} = \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \quad (0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-4}{1} \text{ می شود } \rightarrow \left[\frac{3}{x^2} \right] &= \left[\frac{3}{\frac{1}{4}} \right] = [12] = 12 \\ \left[-\frac{2}{x^2} \right] &= \left[-\frac{2}{\frac{1}{4}} \right] = [-8] = -8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{[x] + \cos \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(1 - \cos \pi x)(1 + \cos \pi x)}{1 + \cos \pi x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 1 - \cos \pi x = 1 - \cos \pi^+ = 1 - (-1) = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

(2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{yx+y} - \sqrt{yx+\varepsilon}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{y}} \times \frac{\sqrt{yx+y} + \sqrt{yx+\varepsilon}}{\sqrt{yx+y} + \sqrt{yx+\varepsilon}} \times \frac{\sqrt[3]{yx+y} - \sqrt[3]{yx+\varepsilon}}{\sqrt[3]{yx+y} - \sqrt[3]{yx+\varepsilon} + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(yx+y - yx - \varepsilon)(\sqrt[3]{y})}{(x+1)(y)} = \frac{-(x+1)(y)}{(x+1)(y)} = \boxed{-\frac{y}{y}} \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{yx - \sqrt{yx} + \omega}{yx - \sqrt{y}x + 1} = \frac{y - \sqrt{y} + \omega}{y - \sqrt{y}} = \frac{0}{0} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} = \frac{1}{f} \quad \text{برای موجود بودن} \rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\sqrt{c}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{bx+c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{c} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}}x \Rightarrow a + \sqrt{bx+c} = -\sqrt{c} + (\sqrt{c} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}}x) = \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} = \frac{\frac{b}{\sqrt{c}}x}{x} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} \rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{f} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\sqrt{c}(\frac{\sqrt{c}}{f})}{c} = \frac{-1}{f}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\varepsilon + k[\frac{x}{\pi}]}{\sin x} = +\infty \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} < k < \pi \rightarrow -\pi < k < -\frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \rightarrow [-k] = -\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\pi < x < -\frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} &\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^+} \frac{\varepsilon + k(-\pi)}{\sin(-\pi^+)} = \frac{\varepsilon - \pi k}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow \varepsilon - \pi k > 0 \rightarrow \pi > k \\ -\pi < x < -\frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} &\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^-} \frac{\varepsilon + k(-\pi)}{\sin(-\pi^-)} = \frac{\varepsilon - \pi k}{0^-} = +\infty \rightarrow \varepsilon - \pi k < 0 \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} < k \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{y+\sqrt{x}} - yb}{ax - b} \rightarrow \frac{(yb - yb)}{a \cdot 1 - b} = \frac{0}{a - b} \Rightarrow a \cdot 1 - b = 0 \Rightarrow 1a = b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{y+\sqrt{x}} - y \approx \frac{x-1}{\varepsilon \cdot 1} \rightarrow \frac{b(\frac{x-1}{\varepsilon \cdot 1})}{a(x-1)} = \frac{b}{\varepsilon \cdot 1a} = \frac{1a}{\varepsilon \cdot 1a} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$$

سوال ۴

$$x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^- \rightarrow x < -\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < x \rightarrow \frac{x}{x^2} < 1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{x^2}\right] = 1$$

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^-} = \frac{1 \cdot x - \infty + 1}{1 \cdot x - (-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)^-} = \frac{1 \cdot x + 1}{1 \cdot x + 1} = \frac{-\infty + 1}{(-1)^- + 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

سوال ۷

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-\infty)(x)}{(x+1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} = \frac{(-\infty)(x)}{\infty \times 2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$