

نام و نام خانوادگی: کوروش شیرازی ... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۹ ... کلاس دوازدهم ...

وقتی می‌گویند در نقطه ۲ - محدود دارد یعنی محدب آن با حد راستش برابر اند

$$\begin{aligned} 2+ & \quad 2 \left[\frac{2+1/9}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-1/9+2}{3} \right] = 2(1) + 0 = 2 \\ -2- & \quad 2 \left[\frac{2+2/1}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-2/1+2}{3} \right] = 2-a \rightarrow \left[\frac{a}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{2}{3} \right] = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^-} \frac{10x - a + \left[\frac{3}{x^2} \right]}{14x - \left[-\frac{2}{x^2} \right]} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^-} \frac{10x - a + 1}{14x + 4} = \frac{a - a + 1}{-1 + 4} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{-4}{1} \text{ می شود } \rightarrow \left[\frac{3}{x^2} \right] &= \left[\frac{3}{\frac{1}{4}} \right] = [12] = 12 \\ \left[-\frac{2}{x^2} \right] &= \left[-\frac{2}{\frac{1}{4}} \right] = [-8] = -8 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$[k] = 1$

$\frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} < k < \pi$

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

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

$ax - b = ax - 1a$