

$$x \begin{cases} x \rightarrow -1^+ \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 + d(0) \\ x \rightarrow -1^- \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 + d \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 = \varepsilon - d \Rightarrow d = 1 \\ 1 = \varepsilon + d \Rightarrow d = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left[\frac{d}{1} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{1} \right] = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow 2 \sin x = 1^-$$

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

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}} [14x^3 - x] \rightarrow [14 \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^3 - \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)] = \left[\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\frac{\log x - \log 4 + 1}{14x - (-1)} = \frac{\log x + 4}{14x + 1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^-} \frac{-\infty}{0^-} = -\infty \quad \checkmark$$

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$$[x] = 1, \quad \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x} = \frac{(1 - \cos \pi x)(1 + \cos \pi x)}{1 + \cos \pi x} = 1 - \cos \pi x \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{x+1}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1-1}{1-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{yx - \sqrt{yx} + 1}{yx - \sqrt{yx} + 1} - \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \text{hop } y - \frac{y}{\sqrt{yx}} = \frac{-1/2}{0} = \frac{-4}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a + \sqrt{c} &= 0 \Rightarrow a = -\sqrt{c} \xrightarrow{\text{نقطة صفر}} \text{نقطة صفر} \Rightarrow \text{h.o.p} = \frac{b}{r\sqrt{bx+c}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\ \Rightarrow x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{x\sqrt{c}} &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r} \Rightarrow r_b = \sqrt{c} \} \Rightarrow a = -r_b \\ c &= (r_b)^2 = \varepsilon_b r \\ \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} &= \frac{-r_b \times b}{\varepsilon_b r} = \frac{-1}{r} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} \frac{\epsilon + k \left[\frac{\Delta}{\pi} \right]}{\sin x} = +\infty$

$x \rightarrow -\pi^+ \rightarrow \frac{\text{موجب صغیر} \div \text{صغیر موجبات}}{0+}$

$x \rightarrow -\pi^- \rightarrow \frac{\text{موجب صغیر}}{0-}$

$\frac{1}{\pi} \left(k + \frac{1}{\pi} \right) \leq \epsilon + k \left[\frac{-\pi^+}{\pi} \right]$

$\frac{1}{\pi} \left(k + \frac{1}{\pi} \right) < 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi} \left(k + \frac{1}{\pi} \right) < \frac{1}{\pi} \left(k + \frac{1}{\pi} \right) - k > -1$

$\Rightarrow [-k] = -1$

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda x - b &= 0 \Rightarrow b = \Lambda d \Rightarrow \frac{\Lambda x \sqrt{r+x} - 14x}{x(x-\Lambda)} \Rightarrow \\ t &= \sqrt{x} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\Lambda(\sqrt{t}+t) - r}{2t^2 - \Lambda} &\Rightarrow \frac{\Lambda(t+r)}{(t+r)(t^2+r^2+t+r)} \Rightarrow t=r \end{aligned}$$

b. حاصل‌خیزی لؤلؤ = $\frac{1}{4}$ ✓