

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} (+r)^- \\ (-r)^+ \end{matrix} \left[\frac{r - (-r)^-}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{(-r)^- + r}{r} \right] = r - a \quad \text{1/5} \\ & \begin{matrix} (-r)^- \\ (+r)^+ \end{matrix} \left[\frac{r - (-r)^+}{r} \right] + a \left[\frac{-r^+ + r}{r} \right] = 1 \quad \text{1/5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow r - a = r & \Rightarrow a = r \\ \Rightarrow \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{r}{2}} [r \sin z - 1] \Rightarrow r \sin\left(\frac{r}{2}\right) - 1 = [1 - 1] = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\wedge \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^r = \wedge x = \frac{1}{\wedge} = \left[-1 + \frac{1}{r}\right] \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{r}\right] = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{r}{2r} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{r}{\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^r} \right] = 11 \\ & \left[\frac{-r}{2r} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^r} = 9 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{-10\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + 11}{-14\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + 9} = \frac{r}{1} = 11 \quad \text{1/8}$$

$$x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^- \rightarrow x < -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^r} < r \rightarrow \frac{r}{x^r} < 11 \rightarrow \left[\frac{r}{x^r}\right] = 11$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} = \frac{10x - \infty + 11}{14x - (-\wedge)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} = \frac{10x + 4}{14x + \wedge} = \frac{-\infty + 4}{(-\wedge) + \wedge} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$[1^+] = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{[2] + \cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x)}{1 + \cos x} \Rightarrow \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - \cos x) \Rightarrow 1 - \cos x = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \sqrt{x^2 + 2}}{1 + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}}{\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}}{\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}}{1 + \sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3 - 1} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

$$\frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3 - 1} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (a + \sqrt{bx+c}) = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{L'Hôpital's rule}$$

$$\Rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \quad -\sqrt{bx+c} = \sqrt{bx+c} \cdot (-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{c} = -a \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{bx+c} - \sqrt{c}}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{bx+c} + \sqrt{c}} = \frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{2\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = a \times \frac{a}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{c}}$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{c}} \right] (-\sqrt{c}) \lim_{x \rightarrow (\sqrt{c})} \frac{\varepsilon - \sqrt{c}}{0} = +\infty \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon - \sqrt{c}}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\varepsilon - \sqrt{c} > 0 \quad \varepsilon > \sqrt{c} \quad (\sqrt{c} < \varepsilon)$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{c}} \right] (-\sqrt{c}) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\varepsilon - \sqrt{c}}{0} = +\infty \Rightarrow \varepsilon - \sqrt{c} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{c}} < \sqrt{c} < \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon < \sqrt{c} \quad \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{c}} < \sqrt{c} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow [-K] \subset (-\sqrt{c})$$

با فرض اینکه $a \neq b$ پس $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$ می توان $\frac{0}{0}$ مستقیم

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} - 2)}{a - b}$$

میانگینی شود

$$\Rightarrow \text{پاسخ} = \frac{b(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} - 2)}{a - b}$$

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$$a - b = 0 \rightarrow b = a$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{a(\sqrt{x} - 2)}{a(x - 1) \times 4} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2(\sqrt{x} - 2)}{(\sqrt{x} - 2)(\sqrt{x} + 2 + 2\sqrt{x})} = \frac{2}{14} = \frac{1}{7}$$