

$\begin{aligned} -2^+ &\rightarrow 2 \left[\frac{2 - (-1, 9)}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-1, 9 + 2}{3} \right] = 2 \\ -2^- &\rightarrow 2 \left[\frac{2 - (-2, 1)}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-2, 1 + 2}{3} \right] = 4 - a \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} 4 - a = 2 &\rightarrow a = 2 \\ \left[\frac{2}{3} \right] &= 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad \checkmark$	۱
$\left[2 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - 1 \right] = \left[2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right] = \left[1 - 1 \right] = \left[0 \right] = -1 \quad \checkmark$	۲
$\left[8 \times -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \left[-1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \right] = -1 \quad \checkmark$	۳
$\frac{10x - d + \left[\frac{3}{x^2} \right]}{12x - \left[-\frac{2}{x^2} \right]} = \frac{-d - d + [12^+]}{-1 - [-1^+]} = \frac{-10 + 12}{-1 + 1} = \frac{2^-}{0^-} = -\infty \quad \checkmark$	۴
$\frac{\sin^2(\pi + \pi t)}{[x] + \cos(\pi + \pi t)} = \frac{(\pi t)^2}{1 - \cos(\pi t)} = \frac{\pi^2 + 2}{\frac{\pi^2 + 2}{2}} = 2 \quad \checkmark$	۵

مستوی کبریم $\rightarrow \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2x+3}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{2x+3}}}{0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(x)^2}}} \xrightarrow{x=-1} \frac{1-1,1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{-\frac{2}{1}} \checkmark$

④

مستقیلاً پھر $\rightarrow \frac{x - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1}}}{x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}} = \frac{\frac{x}{1} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1}}{\frac{x}{1} - \frac{1}{1}} = \frac{\frac{x}{1} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1}}{\frac{x}{1} - \frac{1}{1}} = \frac{x - \sqrt{x}}{x - 1}$

$\frac{0}{1} \rightarrow \frac{0 + \frac{b}{\sqrt{bx+c}}}{1} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{bx+c}} \xrightarrow{x=0} \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \rightarrow \boxed{\sqrt{b} = \sqrt{c}}$
 ~~$\frac{a + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} \times \frac{a - \sqrt{bx+c}}{a - \sqrt{bx+c}} = \frac{a^2 - bx - c}{a^2 - \sqrt{bx+c}}$~~
 $\frac{x=0}{0} \rightarrow \frac{a^2 + c}{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \rightarrow \sqrt{c}(a^2 + c) = 0 \rightarrow a^2 = -c \rightarrow a = \sqrt{c}$

$$-r_H^+ \longrightarrow \frac{r+k[-r^+]}{0^+} = \frac{r-rk}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow r-rk \geq 0$$

$$-rH^- \rightarrow \frac{\kappa + k[-r^-]}{0^-} = \frac{\kappa - rk}{0^-} = +\infty \rightarrow \kappa - rk \leq 0$$

✓ $-y = [-k]$ ← $\frac{5}{2} \geq k \geq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Case 1: } & \frac{bx + \sqrt{b^2x^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = 0 \implies \frac{bx + \sqrt{b^2x^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = 0 \implies bx + \sqrt{b^2x^2 - 4ac} = 0 \implies \sqrt{b^2x^2 - 4ac} = -bx \implies b^2x^2 - 4ac = b^2x^2 \implies -4ac = 0 \implies a = 0 \text{ or } c = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow \frac{2b-2b}{1a-b} = \frac{0}{1a-b} \xrightarrow[\text{مقرنسیت}]{\text{جواب}} 1a=b \quad \text{۔ 10}$$

$$\frac{1a\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}} - 2b}{ax-b} = \frac{1a \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}}} \times \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}}}}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x} = \frac{1}{6} \quad \text{✓}$$