

مان سیری ۱۰/۱۷

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - \delta}{x^2 + ax + b} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \rightarrow 2^+ & x^2 + ax + b = 0^+ \\ x \rightarrow 2^- & x^2 + ax + b = 0^- \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{این تابع در } x=2 \text{ ممتد است}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + ax + b = (x-2)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4 \Rightarrow a = -4, b = 4 \Rightarrow a+b=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\epsilon}} \frac{x}{x^2 + ax + b} = +\infty \Rightarrow x^2 + ax + b = 0^+ \Rightarrow \text{این تابع برای } x = \sqrt[3]{\epsilon} \text{ ممتد است}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - \sqrt[3]{\epsilon})^2 = x^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{\epsilon}x + \sqrt[3]{14} \Rightarrow a = -2\sqrt[3]{\epsilon}, b = \sqrt[3]{14}$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{14}}{-2\sqrt[3]{\epsilon}} \right] = \left[\sqrt[3]{\frac{14}{-8\epsilon}} \right] = \left[\sqrt[3]{-\frac{7}{4\epsilon}} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)^+} \frac{[x] + a}{\left| \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} x + a \right| + a} = -\infty = \frac{-1 + a}{\left| \frac{1}{r} + a \right| + a} = -\infty \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{r} + a \right| + a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{r} + a \right| = -a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + a = -a \Rightarrow -2a = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2r}$$

می توان منفی بود چون به جمل (a) حذف می شود

$$\Rightarrow [a] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^+} \frac{14x - \left[-\frac{r}{x}\right]}{2\epsilon x + \left[\frac{r}{x^2}\right]} = \frac{14x - [-1^-]}{2\epsilon x + [1^+]} = \frac{14x + 1}{2\epsilon x + 1} = \frac{-1 + a}{0^+} = \frac{+1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{x^2 - \epsilon}{x^2 - [x^2]} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{HOP} \frac{2x}{2x^2} = \frac{2}{2x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 10x + 19}{12 + 2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{HOP} \frac{2x + 10}{4 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{(2x+10)(2\sqrt{x}-1)}{4} = \frac{(-2)(1)}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}$$

سوال ۷

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1+x-1-x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) \times \sqrt{2}}{|\sin x| \times \sqrt{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) \times \sqrt{2}}{-\sqrt{2} \sin x} \xrightarrow{\text{نقشه‌نگی}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{\sin x} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{-\sqrt{2}} = -2$$



سوال ۸: حد خارج صفر، حاصل حد عددی حقیقی و غیر صفر ← حد صورت نیز برابر صفر بوده

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} K + \cos(\sqrt{x}) = 0 \rightarrow K + 1 = 0 \rightarrow K = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos(\sqrt{x})}{-x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{هم‌ساز}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + 1 - \frac{(\sqrt{x})^2}{2}}{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x}{2}}{-x^2} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = 3 \rightarrow a = 6$$

$$\frac{a}{K} = \frac{6}{-1} = -6$$

سوال ۹

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

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

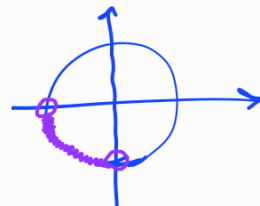
$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} = 1$$

سوال ۱۰

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1-K[x]}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1-K(-1)}{0^-} = \frac{1+K}{0^-} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+K > 0 \rightarrow K > -1 \quad (I) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1-K[x]}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1-K(-1)}{0^+} = \frac{1+K}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+K < 0 \rightarrow K < -\frac{1}{2} \quad (II) \end{cases}$$

$$(I) \cap (II) \rightarrow -1 < K < -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\pi < K\pi < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ -1 < \cos K\pi < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\cos K\pi < 0$$