

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + ax + b} = -\infty$$

صورت:  $2(2) - 5 = -1$

مخرج باید ۰ باشد تا جواب  $-\infty$  شود  $\rightarrow$  مخرج:  $(x-2)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4 = x^2 + ax + b$

$\rightarrow a = -4, b = 4 \rightarrow a+b = 0$  ✓

۱

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4}} \frac{x}{x^2 + ax + b} = +\infty$$

چون صورت مثبت است پس مخرج باید ۰ باشد پس مخرج ریشه مزدوج دارد

$x = \sqrt[3]{4}$

$(x - \sqrt[3]{4})^2 = x^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{4}x + 2\sqrt[3]{4} = x^2 + ax + b \rightarrow a = -2\sqrt[3]{4}, b = 2\sqrt[3]{4}$

$\rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a}\right] = \left[\frac{2\sqrt[3]{4}}{-2\sqrt[3]{4}}\right] = \left[-\frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt[3]{4}}\right] = \left[-1\right] = -1$  ✓

۲

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{4})^+} \frac{[-x] + a}{|\frac{1}{x} + a| + a} = -\infty$$

$x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{4})^+ \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow -x < -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow [-x] = -1$   
 $\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{x} > 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = 4 + \epsilon \Rightarrow x = (\frac{1}{4})^+$

$\rightarrow \frac{-1+a}{|\frac{1}{x} + a| + a} = -\infty$

$\rightarrow |\frac{1}{x} + a| + a = 0$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + 2a = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \epsilon + 2a = \epsilon \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow [a] = -1$  ✓

۳

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^+} \frac{14x - [-\frac{x}{x^2}]}{x^2 + x + [\frac{x}{x^2}]} = \frac{14(-\frac{1}{2}) - (-1)}{(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}) + 1} = \frac{-7+1}{\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}+1} = \frac{-6}{\frac{3}{4}} = -8$$

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

$x > (-\frac{1}{2})^+ \rightarrow x > -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x > -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} < -2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} > -1 \rightarrow [\frac{-x}{x^2}] = -1 \\ \frac{x}{x^2} < 1 \rightarrow [\frac{x}{x^2}] = 1 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^+} \frac{14x+9}{x^2+x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^+} \frac{-7+9}{0^+} = \frac{2}{0^+} = +\infty$

۴

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - [x^2]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x+2)}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+4)}$$

$= \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$  ✓

$x \rightarrow 2^+ \rightarrow x > 2 \rightarrow x^2 > 4 \rightarrow [x^2] = 4$

۵

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^5 + 10x + 14}{1 + 4\sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{ل‌ه‌وپیتال}} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)/(x+1)}{4(\sqrt[3]{x}+1)} \times \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 4}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x+1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 4)}{4(x+1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 4)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{(-4)(\sqrt[3]{4} + 4)}{4} = -12 \quad \checkmark$$

معمولاً اگر  $u \rightarrow 0$  و از  $1 - \cos u \sim \frac{u^2}{2}$  استفاده می‌کنیم

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+3x} - \sqrt{2-2}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$$

سپس با جایگذاری  $x=0$  در کسری بالا  $\frac{0}{0}$  به دست می‌آید و باید از قاعده ل‌ه‌وپیتال استفاده می‌کنیم

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2+3x}} - \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2-2}}}{\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{x}{-x} \right|} \stackrel{\text{Hop}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2+3x}} - \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2-2}}}{\frac{-1}{2x}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{-1}{2x}} = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{kx^2} = 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{kx^2} = \frac{k+1}{k \cdot 0} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow k = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{-x^2} \stackrel{\text{Hop}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sqrt{a} \sin(\sqrt{a}x)}{-2x} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{Hop}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-a \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{-2} = \frac{-a}{-2} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow a = 4 \rightarrow \frac{a}{k} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x-2a} + 3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2a})}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2}} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x-2a} + 3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2a})}{\sqrt{(x-2a)(x+2a)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{x-2a}}{\sqrt{x-2a}\sqrt{x+2a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2a})}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+2a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2a})}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2a})(\sqrt{x+2a})} \right) \times \frac{\sqrt{x+2a}}{\sqrt{x+2a}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+2a}} + \frac{3\sqrt{x-2a}}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2a})(\sqrt{x+2a})} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{3\sqrt{2a-2a}}{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2a})(\sqrt{2+2a})} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2a}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1-k[x]}{x^2-1} = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1-k[x]}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1+k}{x^2-1} = \frac{1+k}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\rightarrow 1+k > 0 \rightarrow k > -1 \quad \text{و} \quad 1+k < 0 \rightarrow k < -1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} -1 < k < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark \rightarrow -\pi < k\pi < -\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \cos(k\pi) < \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow -1 < \cos(k\pi) < 0$$

مؤلفه اول و دوم همواره منفی هستند پس در ربع سوم قرار دارد.