

رشته مضاعف $\rightarrow$ علامت ثابت $\rightarrow$ رشته منفرجه $x=2$

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

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رشته مضاعف $\rightarrow$ علامت ثابت $\rightarrow$ رشته منفرجه $x=\sqrt[3]{4}$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + ax + b \Rightarrow (x - \sqrt[3]{4})^2 = x^2 - \sqrt[3]{32}x + \sqrt[3]{16} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\sqrt[3]{32} \\ b = \sqrt[3]{16} \end{cases}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{16}}{-\sqrt[3]{32}} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{14x - \lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor}{14x + \lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{14x - [-1]}{14x + [-12]} = \frac{14 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - (-1)}{14 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (-12)} = \frac{8}{-5} = -1.6$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{14x + 9}{14x - 13} = \frac{-1 + 9}{-12 - 13} = \frac{8}{-25} = -0.32$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{[-x] + a}{\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \rfloor + a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{a-1}{\lfloor \frac{1}{4} \rfloor + a} = -\infty \rightarrow |a + \frac{1}{2}| \rightarrow a + \frac{1}{2} = -a \vee a + \frac{1}{2} = a \times$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - 1}{0^+} \vee \Rightarrow [a] = -1$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^3 - [1+]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^3 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 1 \cdot x + 14}{14 + 9x^{\frac{1}{3}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x + 1}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 9x^{\frac{1}{3}-1}} = \frac{-14 + 1 \cdot 0}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 9 \sqrt[3]{-1}} = \frac{-14}{-3} = \frac{14}{3}$$

جواب درج $\rightarrow$ $x \rightarrow 0$ صفر $\Rightarrow k+1=0 \Rightarrow k=-1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(kx)-1}{-x^2}$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-kx}{-2x} = \frac{k}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow k=6 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{a}{k} = -4}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2x-9a}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x-a}}}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2x-9a}}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}\sqrt{a-a}}}{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2a-9a}}} = \frac{\sqrt{9a}}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{9a}{a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1+k}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1+k}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1+k}{0^-} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} 1+k > 0 \Rightarrow k > -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1+k}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1+k}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1+k}{0^+} = -\infty \Rightarrow 1+k < 0 \Rightarrow k < -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(k \cdot \ln(\cos k))}_x \underbrace{\ln(\cos k)}_y \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ y < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{صفر}$$