

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - a}{x^2 + a} = -\infty$$

$\Rightarrow$ چون صورت عبارت $\Rightarrow$ است پس مخرج باید ۰ بشود

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x^2 - a + b &= (x-2)^2 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 - a + b &= x^2 - 4x + 4 \\ \Rightarrow a &= 4, b = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = 8 \quad a = -4$$

$$a + b = 0$$

(10)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4}} \frac{x}{x^2 + a} = +\infty \Rightarrow \text{چون صورت } \sqrt[3]{4} \text{ است پس مخرج باید ۰ شود}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + a = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = -a \Rightarrow a = -x^2 \Rightarrow a = -(\sqrt[3]{4})^2, b = \sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{-\sqrt[3]{16}} \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{-\sqrt[3]{2^4}} \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \right] = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

(2)

اصل حد به $-\infty$ میل کرده $\leftarrow$ مخرج به منفی میل می کند.

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} a \geq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow a + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \checkmark \\ a \leq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow -a - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + a = 0 \quad \times \end{cases} \rightarrow [a] = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right] = -1$$

$$x > -\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \rightarrow x^2 < \frac{1}{e} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > e \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x^2} < -e \rightarrow \frac{-2}{x^2} < -2 \rightarrow \left[-\frac{2}{x^2} \right] = -9$$

$$x > -\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \rightarrow x^2 < \frac{1}{e} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} > e \rightarrow \frac{2}{x^2} > 2 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{2}{x^2} \right] = 12$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}})^+} \frac{14x + 9}{x^2 + 12} = \frac{14(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}) + 9}{(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}})^2 + 12} = \frac{-\frac{14}{\sqrt{e}} + 9}{\frac{1}{e} + 12} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \quad \checkmark$$

(2)

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

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

(0)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 1.1x + 1.2}{4(1 + \sqrt{x})} \times \frac{(x^2 - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x^2})}{(x^2 - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x+2) \times 1.2}{4(1+x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+2) \times 1.2}{4} = 1.2x - 4 = -1.2 \quad \checkmark$$

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

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

در صورتی که صورت و مخرج هر دو به 0 میل کنند

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

حد مخرج صفر و حاصل حد عدس حقیقی و غیر صفر ← حد صورت نیز برابر صفر بوده

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

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

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

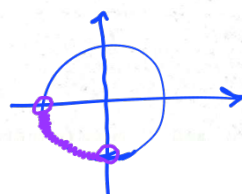
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x\sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{x-2}\sqrt{x+2}} + \frac{x\sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{x-2}\sqrt{x+2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x+2}} + \frac{x(\sqrt{x-2})}{\sqrt{x-2}\sqrt{x+2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{x+2}} \right) \rightarrow$$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

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



محدوده