

چون حاصل $-\infty$ شد، نخرج طرف مقابل را در

$$2x-5 \rightarrow 2x-5 = -1 \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a+b = -1 \checkmark$$

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چون جواب $+\infty$ است پس نخرج طرف مقابل را در

$$(x - \sqrt[3]{4})^2 = x^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{4}x + \sqrt[3]{16} = 0$$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{16}}{-2\sqrt[3]{4}} \right] = \left[\frac{x\sqrt[3]{2}}{-x\sqrt[3]{4}} \right] = -1 \checkmark$$

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نخرج ایدم طرف مقابل را در

$$[-x] = \left[\frac{-1}{\sqrt{x}} \right] = -1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^+} \frac{d-1}{\left| \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} x + d \right| + d} = -\infty$$

$$\begin{cases} d \geq \frac{-1}{3} \rightarrow d+d+\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 2d+\frac{1}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow d = -\frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{6} \right] = -1 \checkmark \\ d < \frac{-1}{3} \rightarrow d \neq -\frac{1}{3} + d \rightarrow \text{مقدار} \end{cases}$$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^+} \frac{14x+8}{2\epsilon x+12} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \frac{14}{2\epsilon} = \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon} \right)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^+} \frac{14x+8}{2\epsilon x+12} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^+} \frac{-7+4}{0^+} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$

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

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

$\Rightarrow \text{حاصل} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \checkmark$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 1x + 14}{1x + 4\sqrt{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \text{hop} \frac{yx+b}{4\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)} = \frac{-9}{\frac{1}{2}} = -18$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x(1+\cos x)}{|\sin x|(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{-2\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x^2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{K+1 - \frac{dx^2}{x}}{Kx^1} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{ydx}{x}}{\frac{yKx}{1}} = \frac{ydx}{yKx} = \frac{1}{K}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{K} = 4$$

(جواب پانچ)

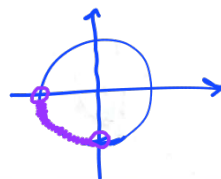
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}^+} \frac{x\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x+\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{x\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x+\sqrt{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}^+} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{x(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x+\sqrt{2}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2}}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

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

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

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

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



رسم شده

مسئله ۱) حد خارج صفر، حاصل حد عددی حقیقی و غیر صفر ← حد صفر است نیز برابر صفر بوده

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{-x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{هم‌انرژی}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + 1 - \frac{(\sqrt{a}x)^2}{2}}{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-ax^2}{2}}{-x^2} = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = 4 \rightarrow a = 8$$

$$\frac{a}{K} = \frac{8}{-1} = -8$$