

چون حاصل $-\infty$ ، از هر دو طرف $\sqrt{\quad}$ میزنیم

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

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a+b = 0$$

جواب ۳ است پس
هر دو طرف $\sqrt{\quad}$ میزنیم

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

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

هر دو طرف $\sqrt{\quad}$ میزنیم

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^+} \frac{14x+8}{2\varepsilon x+12} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \frac{14}{2\varepsilon} = \left(\frac{7}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$\frac{14}{x^2} > 12 \rightarrow \left[\frac{14}{x^2} \right] = 12$$

$$[x^3] \Rightarrow [x^3] = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^3-1}{x^2-1} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \frac{3x^2}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{حاصل میزنیم} = \frac{3}{2} = \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 1 \cdot x + 14}{12 + 4\sqrt{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \text{hop} \frac{2x+1}{4\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)} = \frac{-9}{\frac{1}{2}} = -18$$

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

$$\frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \frac{x(1+\cos x)}{(-\sin x)(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{-x\sqrt{x}} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x^2}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \frac{k+1 - \frac{dx^2}{x}}{kx^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{y_{dx}}{x}}{\frac{y_{kx}}{1}} = \frac{y_{dx}x}{y_{kx}x} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{k} = 4$$