

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -\xi \\ b &= \xi \end{aligned} \quad a+b = -\xi + \xi = \text{zero}$$

$$b = r^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}}$$

$$a = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \epsilon}$$

$$\left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{\cancel{\sqrt{r}}}{-\cancel{\sqrt{r} \times \sqrt{r}}} \right] = \left[\frac{\cancel{\sqrt{r}}}{-\sqrt{r} \times \sqrt{r}} \right] = \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{r}} - \sqrt{r} \times \sqrt{r}}{\cancel{\sqrt{r}}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{r}} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{14x - [-\frac{r}{x^r}]}{r \in x + [\frac{r}{x^r}]} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{14x - [-\frac{r}{x^r}]}{r \in x + [\frac{r}{x^r}]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{14x - [-(1^+)]}{r \in x + [1^+]} = \frac{14x + 1}{r \in x + 1} \stackrel{\text{Hop}}{=} \frac{14}{r \in} = \frac{14}{r \in}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x > -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow x^r < \frac{1}{r}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{14x + 1}{r \in x + 1^+} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^+} \frac{-1 + 1}{0^+} = \frac{0}{0^+} = +\infty$$

فصل ۵

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + \ln x + 1}{1 + \sqrt[4]{x}} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 1}{4 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x^3}} \right)} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 1}{4 \sqrt[4]{x^3}} = \frac{(-1)^2 + 1}{4 \sqrt[4]{(-1)^3}} = \frac{2}{4 \sqrt[4]{-1}} = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt[4]{-1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -1/2$$

$$\left(\frac{-4}{1} = \frac{-4}{1} = -4 \right)$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{x})}{kx^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos(\sqrt{x})}{-2x} \xrightarrow{\text{Sijl}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + 1 - \frac{(\sqrt{x})^2}{2}}{-2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x}{2}}{-2x} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = 1/4 \rightarrow 1/4 = 1/4$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = 1/4$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{a} - 1}{\sqrt{a} - 1} + \frac{1 - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a} - 1} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1 - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a} - 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{a} + 1}{\sqrt{a} + 1} \right) \rightarrow$$

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

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

1

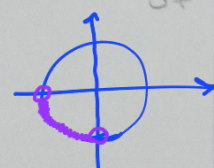
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - k[x]}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty \xrightarrow{-1^+} \frac{1 - k(-1)}{(-1)^2 - 1} = -\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1+k}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty \Rightarrow \frac{1+k}{0^-} = -\infty$$

1/2

$$1+k > 0 \Rightarrow k > -1$$

$$1+k < 0 \Rightarrow k < -1 \Rightarrow k < -1$$

$$-1 < k < -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\pi < \arccos k < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ -1 < \cos \arccos k < -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



cos