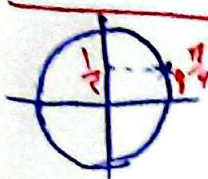


«تلفیق شماره ۱۹»

«مهدی کرد سیجانی»

$$\begin{aligned} -2^+ & \rightarrow \left[\frac{4^-}{2} \right] + 0 = 1 \\ -2^- & \rightarrow \left[\frac{4^+}{2} \right] + (-a) = 2 - a \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{چون حد} \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \right\} a=1 \rightarrow \left[\frac{a}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] = 0$$

①

 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (1/2)^-} [2 \sin x - 1] = [2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 1] = [1 - 1] = [0] = \underline{-1}$

②

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} [8x^2 - x] = [8 \times (\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}] = \text{scribble} = [-1 + \frac{1}{2}] = [\frac{-1}{2}] = \underline{-1}$$

③

چون عدد داخل براکت صحیح نشد نیازی به دو شاخه کردن و مشتق گرفتن نداره

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2} > x & \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < x^2 \Rightarrow 4 > \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow 12 > \frac{4}{2x^2} \\ 4 > \frac{1}{x^2} & \Rightarrow -4 < -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow -1 < \frac{2}{2x^2} \end{aligned}$$

④

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2})^+} \frac{10x - 5 + \left[\frac{4}{x^2} \right]}{14x - \left[-\frac{2}{x^2} \right]} = \frac{10x + 4}{14x + 1} = \frac{-5 + 4}{0^-} = \frac{1}{0^-} = \underline{-\infty}$$

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

⑤

$$\Rightarrow = 1 + 1 = \underline{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x+3}} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+2}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

(6)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2x}}}{2 - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x+1}}} = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{2 - \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

(7)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{2\sqrt{bx+c}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2b = \sqrt{c} \Rightarrow c = 4b^2$$

(8)

چون $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{c}}{2\sqrt{bx+c}} = 0$ پس $a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\sqrt{c}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\sqrt{c} \times b}{4b^2} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2}}}$

$$-2x^+ \rightarrow \frac{0}{0^+} = +\infty \Rightarrow \varepsilon + K \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] > 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon - 2K > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow K < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$-2x^- \rightarrow \frac{0}{0^-} = +\infty \Rightarrow \varepsilon + K \left[\frac{x}{2} \right] < 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon - 2K < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < K$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < K < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < -K < -\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{[-K] = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}}$$

(9)

چون صورت صفری شود و جواب غیر صفر و حقیقی است پس ابهام $\frac{0}{0}$ دارد پس

۱۵

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a - b}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a \quad \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \quad b \times \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}{\sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{n}}} = \frac{b}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}}}{a} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}}}}$$