

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow{-\epsilon^+} \epsilon^+ \quad \epsilon^+ [\epsilon^+] + a [\epsilon^+] &= \epsilon^+ (1) = \epsilon^+ \\ \xrightarrow{-\epsilon^-} \epsilon^- \quad \epsilon^- [\epsilon^+] + a [\epsilon^-] &= \epsilon^- (1) - a = \epsilon^- - a \end{aligned} \rightarrow \epsilon - a = \epsilon \rightarrow a = \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} [\epsilon \sin x - 1] = [\epsilon^-] = -1$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^-} \sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)^3 - \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) &= 1 \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{x} = -1 + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-1}{x} \rightarrow \text{داخل پرکت = عدد صحیح نیست} \\ \text{و بیانی بدو نشانه کردن ندارد} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}^-} [1x^3 - x] &= \left[ \frac{-1}{x} \right] = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{x})^-} \frac{1 \cdot x + 0 + [1x^3]}{1x^2 + 1} = \frac{1 \cdot x + 1x}{1x^2 + 1} = \frac{11}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x} &\stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{\text{Hsp}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2 \sin \pi x \times \cos \pi x \times x}{-\sin \pi x \times \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 2 \cos \pi x \\ &= -2 \cos \pi = -2(-1) = 2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3} - \sqrt{x^2+5}}{1+\sqrt{x}} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3} - \sqrt{x^2+5}}{1+\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x^2+3} + \sqrt{x^2+5}}{\sqrt{x^2+3} + \sqrt{x^2+5}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2+3 - (x^2+5)}{1+x} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3} + \sqrt{x^2+5}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2+3 - x^2-5}{1+x} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+3} + \sqrt{x^2+5}} = \frac{-2}{1-1} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{6}} = \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{b}{x\sqrt{bx+c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\epsilon b = \sqrt{c} \rightarrow \sqrt{c} = \epsilon b \rightarrow \epsilon b^2 = c$$

$$a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{c} = -a \rightarrow c = a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = \epsilon b^2 \rightarrow a = \sqrt{\epsilon} b \quad \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon} b \times b}{\epsilon b^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon} b^2}{\epsilon b^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-\pi)^+ & \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon + Kx - p}{a^+} = +\infty \rightarrow -\pi K + \epsilon < 0 \rightarrow \pi K < \epsilon \rightarrow K < \frac{\epsilon}{\pi} \\ (-\pi)^- & \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon + Kx - p}{a^-} = +\infty \rightarrow -\pi K + \epsilon < 0 \rightarrow \pi K < \epsilon \rightarrow K < \frac{\epsilon}{\pi} \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{\pi} < K < \frac{\epsilon}{\pi} \rightarrow -K < -\frac{\epsilon}{\pi} \rightarrow [-K] = -\frac{\epsilon}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{x^2+3} - pb}{ax-b} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{x^2+3} - pb}{ax-b} = \frac{b\sqrt{1+3} - pb}{a-b} = \frac{4b - pb}{a-b} = \frac{b(4-p)}{a-b} = \frac{a}{4} = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$x \rightarrow 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a-b=0 \rightarrow a=b \end{array} \right.$$