

۲۰. افندنی

نام و نام خانوادگی: هجری شمسی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۹... کلاس: نظریه ۱۳

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} -2 \left[\frac{2-x}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{2+x}{2} \right] = \begin{cases} -2 \cdot 0 + 2 \left[\frac{2+2}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-2+2}{2} \right] = 2 \cdot 1 + 0 = 2 \\ -2 \cdot 2 + 2 \left[\frac{2+2}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{-2+2}{2} \right] = -4 + 2 \cdot 2 - a = 0 - a = -a \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2 = -a \Rightarrow a = -2$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\frac{a}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{-2}{2} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [2 \sin x - 1] = \lim [1 - 1] = \lim [0] = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} [10x^2 - x] \xrightarrow{\text{مقیاس}} \lim \left[10x - \frac{1}{x} \right] = \lim \left[-1 + \frac{1}{x} \right] = \lim \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right] = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{0^+} \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{0^-} \rightarrow \frac{1}{0^-} \rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} A = \frac{10x+4}{19x+11} = \frac{-\infty+4}{-\infty+11} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{10x+4}{19x+11} = \frac{-\infty+4}{-\infty+11} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{4x+5} - \sqrt{3x+2}}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4x+5} - \sqrt{3x+2}}{1+\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1+1} \times \frac{1+1}{1} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} A = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1-1}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} = \left(-1, 2\right)$$

$$\frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \frac{a+\sqrt{c}}{b+\sqrt{c}} \rightarrow \frac{a+\sqrt{c}}{b+\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2+c}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2+c}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{(-\sqrt{c}) \times (\sqrt{c})}{c} = \frac{-c}{c} = \left(-1\right) \checkmark$$

$$\frac{f(k)}{g(k)} = \frac{\Sigma - 2k}{\Sigma - 3k} = +\infty \rightarrow \Sigma - 2k > 0 \rightarrow k < \frac{\Sigma}{2}$$

$$\frac{f(k)}{g(k)} = \frac{\Sigma + k}{\Sigma - 3k} = +\infty \rightarrow \Sigma - 3k < 0 \rightarrow k > \frac{\Sigma}{3}$$

$$[-k] = -2$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{b\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{a(1)} = \frac{1}{a} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \checkmark$$