

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \epsilon x - 3 = 1 - 3 = -2$ ✓

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \epsilon x - 3 = 1 - 3 = -2$ ✓

(۲) (۱)

5 الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f[x] - 3 = f(2) - 3 = 1 - 3 = -2$ ✓

$x \rightarrow 2^+ \Rightarrow x > 2 \Rightarrow [x] = 2$

(۲)

10 ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f[x] - 3 = f(1) - 3 = 4 - 3 = 1$ ✓

$x \rightarrow 2^- \Rightarrow 1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow [x] = 1$

(۲)

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} [\epsilon x - 3] = 0$

$x \rightarrow 2^+ \Rightarrow x > 2 \Rightarrow \epsilon x > 1 \Rightarrow \epsilon x - 3 > -2 \Rightarrow [\epsilon x - 3] = 0$ ✓

(۲)

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} [\epsilon x - 3] = 4$

$x \rightarrow 2^- \Rightarrow x < 2 \Rightarrow \epsilon x < 1 \Rightarrow \epsilon x - 3 < -2 \Rightarrow [\epsilon x - 3] = 4$ ✓

(۳)

الف) $[\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \epsilon x - 3] = [f(2) - 3] = [0] = 0$ ✓

ب) $[\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \epsilon x - 3] = [f(2) - 3] = [0] = 0$ ✓

(۲) (۴)

25 الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{\epsilon x - 3}{x - 2} = \frac{9}{0^+} = +\infty$ ✓

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{\epsilon x - 3}{x - 2} = \frac{9}{0^-} = -\infty$ ✓

(۲)

30 ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{\epsilon x - 3}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{9}{(0^+)^2} = \frac{9}{0^+} = +\infty$ ✓

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{\sqrt{x - 0}}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\mu^+} \frac{q}{\sqrt{0^+}} = \frac{q}{0^+} = +\infty \\ & \xrightarrow{\mu^-} \frac{q}{\sqrt{0^-}} = \frac{q}{x} = x \end{aligned}$$

✓ صاف می‌شود (۲)

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

$x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{q}{\sqrt{0^+}} = \frac{q}{0^+} = +\infty$

$$\xrightarrow{\mu^-} \frac{q}{\sqrt{0^-}} = \frac{q}{x} = x$$

✓ صاف می‌شود

ج) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x^2 - 1}$

$x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x - 1)(x + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{q}{0^+}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\mu^+} \frac{q}{0^+} = -\infty \\ & \xrightarrow{\mu^-} \frac{q}{0^+} = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

(۲)

د) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{[x - 1]}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\mu^+} \frac{q}{[0^+]} = \frac{q}{0^+} = 0 \\ & \xrightarrow{\mu^-} \frac{q}{[0^-]} = \frac{q}{-1} = -q \end{aligned}$$

✓ (۵)

الف) $\lim_{u \rightarrow \mu} [f(u)] + [-f(u)]$

$u \rightarrow \mu^+ \Rightarrow u > \mu \Rightarrow f(u) > 9 \Rightarrow [f(u)] = 9$

$u \rightarrow \mu^+ \Rightarrow u > \mu \Rightarrow f(u) < 9 \Rightarrow -f(u) < -9 \Rightarrow [-f(u)] = -9$

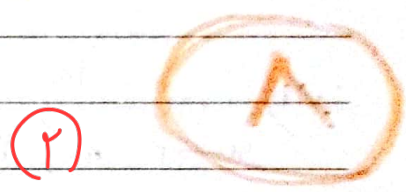
$u \rightarrow \mu^- \Rightarrow u < \mu \Rightarrow f(u) < 9 \Rightarrow -f(u) > -9 \Rightarrow [-f(u)] = -9$

$u \rightarrow \mu^- \Rightarrow u < \mu \Rightarrow f(u) > 9 \Rightarrow [f(u)] = 9$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow \mu} [f(u)] + [-f(u)]$

$\begin{matrix} \mu^+ & 9 - 9 = 0 \\ \mu^- & 9 - 9 = 0 \end{matrix}$

صحيح



ب) $\lim_{u \rightarrow -4} [-f(u)] + [f(u)]$

$u \rightarrow -4$

$u \rightarrow -4^+ \Rightarrow u > -4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} f(u) = -12 \rightarrow [f(u)] = -12 \\ -f(u) < 12 \rightarrow [-f(u)] = 12 \end{cases}$

$u \rightarrow -4^- \Rightarrow u < -4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} f(u) < -12 \rightarrow [f(u)] = -12 \\ -f(u) > 12 \rightarrow [-f(u)] = 12 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow -4} [-f(u)] + [f(u)]$

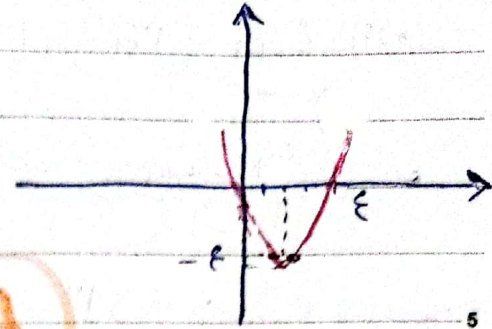
$\begin{matrix} -4^+ & -12 + 12 = 0 \\ -4^- & -12 + 12 = 0 \end{matrix}$

$u \rightarrow -4$

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [x^2 - 4x] = [2^2 - 8] = -4$ ✓

S | $-b/2a = \frac{-(-4)}{2 \cdot 1} = 2$
 $-D/4a = \frac{-(-16)}{4 \cdot 1} = 4$

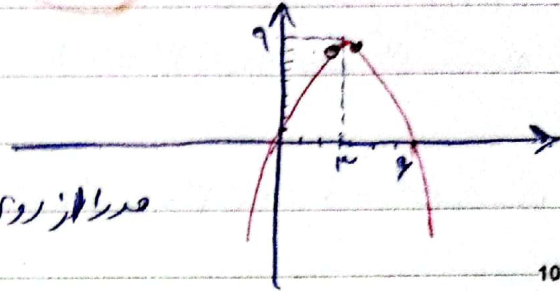
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ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} [4x - x^2] = [12 - 9] = 3$ ✓

S | $-b/2a = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$
 $-D/4a = \frac{-16}{-4} = 4$

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الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-2|}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{0}{0}$ رفع ابهام $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{|x-2|}{(x-2)(x-1)}$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{x-1} = 1$ ✓

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{-1}{x-1} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$ ✓

ب) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - [x]}{x^2 - 1}$

$x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) = 0$
 $x \rightarrow 1^+ \Rightarrow [x] = 1$
 $x \rightarrow 1^- \Rightarrow [x] = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - [x]}{x^2 - 1} \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ رفع ابهام} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ✓} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \text{ ✓} \end{cases}$