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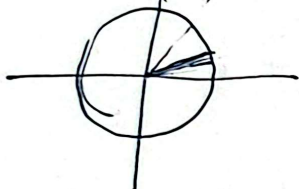
فرس زنده

$$x \rightarrow 1^+ \rightarrow f(x) = r \left[\cancel{r - \frac{(-r^+)}{r}} \right] + a \left[\cancel{(-r^+) + r} \right] = r + a(0) = r$$

$$x \rightarrow 1^- \rightarrow f(x) = r \left[\cancel{r - \frac{(-r^-)}{r}} \right] + a \left[\cancel{(-r^-) + r} \right] = r + a(-1) = r$$

$$F - a = r \Rightarrow \left[\frac{a}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{r}{r} \right] \cdot 0 \Rightarrow a = r$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^-} [r \ln(x-1)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^-} [r \ln\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) - 1] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^-} [1 - 1] = 0 - 1 = -1$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} [1 x^r - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} [x(1 x^{r-1} - 1)]$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^+ \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^+} \left[-\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{1}{r}^{r-1} - 1 \right) \right] = -1 \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^+} \left[-\frac{1}{r} (1^+) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^+} \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right] = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^- \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^-} \left[-\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{1}{r}^{r-1} - 1 \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}^-} \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right] = -1$$

سوال ۴

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

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

$$\leadsto \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} = \frac{\log x - \infty + 1}{14x - (-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} = \frac{\log x + 4}{14x + 1} = \frac{-\infty + 4}{(-1)^- + 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sinh^r(\pi x)}{1 + \cos(\pi x)^{1/x}} = \frac{\sinh^r(\pi^+)}{\cos(\pi^+)+1} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{\sim} \frac{\frac{e^{\pi^+} - e^{-\pi^+}}{2}}{1 - \frac{\pi^+}{\mu}} = \frac{\pi^+}{\mu} = r \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1} - \sqrt{x^2+1}}{1+\sqrt{x}} \propto \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2+1}} \propto \frac{(1+\sqrt{x^2+1})}{(1+\sqrt{x^2+1})} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \\
 & = \frac{x^2-1-x^2-1}{1+x} \propto \frac{-2}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1}} = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt{x+8}}{x - \sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{x - \cancel{\sqrt{x}}}{x - \cancel{\sqrt{x+1}}} = \frac{x - \cancel{\sqrt{x}}}{x - \cancel{\sqrt{x}} \cancel{\sqrt{1}}} = \frac{-\cancel{\sqrt{x}}}{-\cancel{\sqrt{x}} \cancel{\sqrt{1}}} = -\frac{1}{1} \quad (v)$$

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

$$a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\sqrt{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a + \sqrt{b^2 + c}}{a} = \frac{a - \sqrt{b^2 + c}}{a - \sqrt{b^2 + c}} \quad (*)$$

$$= \frac{a^2 - (\sqrt{b^2 + c})^2}{a(a - \sqrt{b^2 + c})} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{(b^2 - c) - a^2}{a(\sqrt{b^2 + c} - a)} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b^2}{a(\sqrt{b^2 + c} - a)} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2 + c} - a} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{c} - a \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{c} \Rightarrow \varepsilon b = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} a \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} a$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} a \times a}{a^2} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \checkmark$$

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$$(I) \cap (IV) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\mu} (K < r \rightarrow -r < -K < -\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} \rightarrow [-K] = -r$$

①

$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow -r^+ &\rightarrow \left[\frac{-r^2}{x} \right] = -r \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^+} \frac{\varepsilon - r^2}{0^-} = +\infty \Rightarrow \varepsilon < r^2 \Rightarrow K < r \quad (I) \\ x \rightarrow -r^- &\rightarrow \left[\frac{-r^2}{x} \right] = -r \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^-} \frac{\varepsilon - r^2}{0^-} = +\infty \Rightarrow \varepsilon < r^2 \Rightarrow K < r \quad (II) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{r+\sqrt{x}} - rb}{ax-b} = \frac{b\sqrt{r+r} - rb}{1a-b} = \frac{rb-rb}{1a-rb} = \frac{0}{1a-rb} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$1a-b=0 \rightarrow b=1a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1a(\sqrt{r+\sqrt{x}} - r)}{ax - 1a} = \frac{1a(\sqrt{r+\sqrt{x}} - r)}{ax - 1a} \times \frac{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{x}} + r}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{x}} + r} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1a(\sqrt{x} - r)}{a(x-1) \times r} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{r(\sqrt{x} - r)}{(\sqrt{x} - r)(\sqrt{x} + r + r\sqrt{x})} = \frac{r}{1r} = \frac{1}{1}$$