

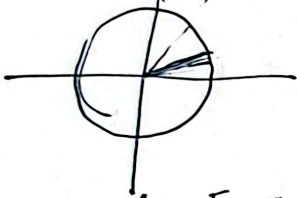
فرس زنده

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

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

$$r - a = r \Rightarrow a = 0$$

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



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

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p}^+ \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p}^+} \left[-\frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{p} - 1} - 1 \right) \right] = -1 \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p}^+} \left[-\frac{1}{p} (1 + 1) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p}^+} \left[-\frac{2}{p} \right] = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p}^- \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p}^-} \left[-\frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{p} - 1} - 1 \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p}^-} \left[-\frac{2}{p} \right] = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2(\pi n)}{1 + \cos(\pi n)^{1/n}} = \frac{\sin^2(\pi^+)}{\cos(\pi^+) + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\pi^+}{\mu}} = \frac{\pi^+}{\mu} = 1$$

(2)

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = c$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &\rightarrow -r_2^+ \rightarrow \left[\frac{-r_2^+}{r_2} \right] = -r \xrightarrow{\quad} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\varepsilon - r_2^+}{0^-} = +\infty \Rightarrow \varepsilon < r_2^+ \quad (*) \\
 &\quad \Rightarrow \text{sign} = 0^- \Rightarrow k > r \\
 &\quad \Rightarrow [-k] = -r \\
 &\quad \rightarrow -r_2^- \rightarrow \left[\frac{-r_2^-}{r_2} \right] = -r \xrightarrow{\quad} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\varepsilon - r_2^-}{0^-} = +\infty \Rightarrow \varepsilon < r_2^- \Rightarrow k > r \\
 &\quad \Rightarrow \varepsilon < r_2^- \Rightarrow k > r
 \end{aligned}$$

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