

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-2)^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-2)^-} f(x) \Rightarrow 2+0 = 2-a \quad a=2$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{p}\right] = \left[\frac{r}{p}\right] = 0$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{4})^-} [2 \sin x - 1] = [2(\frac{1}{2})^- - 1] = [1^- - 1] = [0^-] = -1$$

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{4})^- = \frac{1}{2}^-$$

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

چون داخل عبارت عدد صحیح می شود نیازی به روشانه کردن نیست!

$$[2(-\frac{1}{2}) - (-\frac{1}{2})] = [-1 + \frac{1}{2}] = [-\frac{1}{2}] = -1$$

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$$x < -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -x^2 < -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{x^2} > -2 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{x^2} > -4 \rightarrow \left[\frac{-2}{x^2}\right] = -4$$

$$x^2 > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < 2 \rightarrow \frac{3}{x^2} < 4 \rightarrow \left[\frac{3}{x^2}\right] = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^-} \frac{10x - 8 + 11}{14x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^-} \frac{10x + 4}{14x + 1} = \frac{-5}{-7} = +\infty$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-(\varepsilon)}{x+1} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+1-\varepsilon} + \sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x+1-\varepsilon} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \left(\frac{-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt{x} + \delta}{x - \sqrt{x+1}} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1}}{1 - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1}}{1 - \sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{2}} \right)$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\text{hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{x\sqrt{bx+c}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \varepsilon b = \sqrt{c}$$

$$x b = \sqrt{c} \rightarrow \underline{c = \varepsilon b^2}$$

$$x b = \sqrt{c} \rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \xrightarrow{\sqrt{c} = -b} \underline{a = -b^2}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-b^2 \times b}{\varepsilon b^2} = \left(\frac{-1}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} \frac{\varepsilon + k \left[\frac{x}{\pi} \right]}{\sin x} = +\infty$$

$$\xrightarrow{(-\pi)^-} \left[\frac{x}{\pi} \right] = -1 \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon - k}{\sin 0^-}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(-\pi)^+} \left[\frac{x}{\pi} \right] = -1 \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon - k}{\sin 0^+}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon - k < 0 \rightarrow k > \frac{\varepsilon}{1} \rightarrow -k < -\frac{\varepsilon}{1}$$

$$\varepsilon - k > 0 \rightarrow k < \varepsilon \rightarrow -k > -\varepsilon$$

$$\left. \varepsilon - k < 0 \rightarrow k > \frac{\varepsilon}{1} \rightarrow -k < -\frac{\varepsilon}{1} \right\} [-k] = \left(-\varepsilon \right)$$

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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b\sqrt{x+\sqrt{n}} - rb}{ax-b} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b(\sqrt{x+\sqrt{n}} - r)}{a(x - \frac{b}{a})} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{n}} + r}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{n}} + r}$$

$$= \frac{(x+\sqrt{n}-\varepsilon)b}{\varepsilon a(x-\frac{b}{a})} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{n}} + r}{\sqrt{x+\sqrt{n}} + r} = \frac{(x-\frac{b}{a})b}{r \varepsilon a(x-\frac{b}{a})} = \frac{b}{a} \times \frac{1}{r \varepsilon} = \frac{1}{r \varepsilon} = \left(\frac{1}{r \varepsilon} \right)$$

$$\Lambda a = b \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \Lambda$$

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