

نام و نام خانوادگی: دکتر اسمیر المازانی

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یعنی حد در $x = -2$ موجود و حد شاخص می باشد و راست برابر است.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x \rightarrow -2^+ \lim x \left[\frac{2-x}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+2}{2} \right] &= 2x \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + ax(0) = 2 \\ x \rightarrow -2^- \lim x \left[\frac{2-x}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+2}{2} \right] &= 2x \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + ax(-1) = 1-a \end{aligned} \right\} 1-a \geq 2 \rightarrow \boxed{a \geq 2}$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{2} \right] = 0$$

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

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x < \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \sin x < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2 \sin x < 1$$

$$2 \sin x - 1 < 0$$

$$[2 \sin x - 1] = -1$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^-} \frac{\log x - 2 + \left[\frac{x}{n^2}\right]}{14x - \left[-\frac{x}{n^2}\right]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^-} \frac{\log x - 2 + 1}{14x + 1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x \times \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[\frac{x}{n^2}\right] = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} > -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x \times \left(-\frac{1}{n^2}\right) > -1 \rightarrow \left[-\frac{x}{n^2}\right] = -1$$

$$\left[\frac{\log x - 2 + 1}{14x + 1} \right] \approx \frac{\log x + 1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 14x < -7$$

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

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (1 - \cos x) = 2$$

$$x \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ مجهول}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{x+2}}{1+\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+3) - (x+2)}{(1+\sqrt{x})(1+\sqrt{x})} = \frac{-x-2}{1+x}$$

HOP $\left(-\frac{1}{1} \right)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt{x} + 2}{x - \sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}{x - (\frac{1}{x})} = -1/2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{a}{c}$$

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

$$\frac{-\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} \times \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{bx+c-c}{x\sqrt{c}} = \frac{bx}{x\sqrt{c}} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow b = \sqrt{c} \rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{2}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} \rightarrow \frac{(-\sqrt{c})(\frac{\sqrt{c}}{2})}{c} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} \frac{f + k \left(\frac{\pi}{x} \right)}{\sin x} = +\infty \quad [k]?$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{x} \rightarrow (-\pi)^+ \rightarrow \left[\frac{\pi}{x} \right] \rightarrow \frac{f - \pi k}{0^+} = +\infty \quad k < \pi \rightarrow [-k] = -\pi$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b\sqrt{n+1} - 2b}{an - b} = \frac{-\infty}{\infty} \Rightarrow b = \infty a$$

$$\frac{b = \infty a}{\text{فان}} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\infty a (\sqrt{n+1} - 2)}{(an - \infty a)} \times \frac{1}{1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\infty a (\sqrt{n} - 2)}{a(n-1)(2)} \times \frac{1}{1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n-1)}{(n-1)(2)} = \frac{1}{1}$$