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$$f(x) = 2 \left[\frac{x-2}{x} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+2}{x} \right]$$

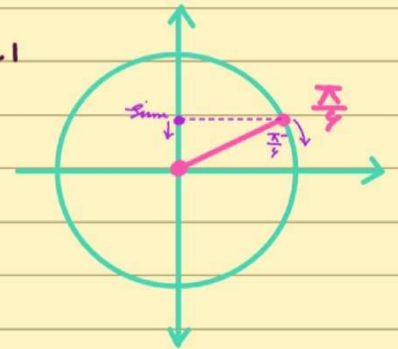
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 2 \left[\frac{x-2}{x} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+2}{x} \right] = 2 \left[\frac{0^+}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{4^+}{2} \right] = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} 2 \left[\frac{x-2}{x} \right] + a \left[\frac{x+2}{x} \right] = 2 \left[\frac{0^-}{2} \right] + a \left[\frac{4^-}{2} \right] = 4 - a$$

$$\begin{matrix} x=2 \text{ } f(x) \\ \text{نقطه} \end{matrix} \rightarrow 2 = 4 - a \rightarrow a = 2 \rightarrow \left[\frac{a}{x} \right] = \left[\frac{2}{x} \right] = 0$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} [\sin x - 1] = \left[\sin \frac{\pi}{2}^- - 1 \right] = [1^- - 1] = [0^-] = -1$$



۳-

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} [8x^3 - x] \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} [-1^- + \frac{1}{2}^-] = -1$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^-} [-1^+ + \frac{1}{2}^-] = -1$$

حدهای در راستای یکدیگر است
می باشد.

۴-

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4})^-} \frac{\log x - 5 + \left[\frac{3}{x^2} \right]}{\frac{1}{x^2} - 1} = \frac{-\infty - 5 + 11}{-\infty + 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{16} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < 16 \rightarrow \frac{3}{x^2} < 12 \rightarrow \left[\frac{3}{x^2} \right] = 11$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{x^2} < 16} -\frac{2}{x^2} > -16 \rightarrow \left[-\frac{2}{x^2} \right] = -17$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^2 \pi n}{[n] + C_5 \pi n} = \frac{1 - C_5 \pi n}{1 + C_5 \pi n} = \frac{(1 + C_5 \pi n)(1 - C_5 \pi n)}{(1 + C_5 \pi n)} = 1 - C_5 \pi n = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2n+3} - \sqrt{2n+5}}{1 + \sqrt{n^2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2n+3} + \sqrt{2n+5}}{\sqrt{2n+3} + \sqrt{2n+5}} \times \frac{(\sqrt{n^2} - \sqrt{n+1})}{(\sqrt{n^2} - \sqrt{n+1})} = \frac{2n+3-2n-5}{1+n} \times \frac{(\sqrt{n^2} - \sqrt{n+1})}{\sqrt{2n+3} + \sqrt{2n+5}}$$

$$= (-1) \times \frac{2}{2} = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{2n - \sqrt{n+1}}{2n - \sqrt{2n+1}} \xrightarrow{HOP} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}} = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = -1/2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{a + \sqrt{bn+c}}{n} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{c} = -a \quad \text{I}$$

$$\xrightarrow{HOP} \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{b}{\sqrt{c}}}{1} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \epsilon b = \sqrt{c} \rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{\epsilon} \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} \rightarrow \frac{a \times b}{c} = \frac{-\sqrt{c} \times \frac{\sqrt{c}}{\epsilon}}{c} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2\pi} \frac{f + k[\frac{n}{\pi}]}{\sin n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 2\pi^+} \frac{f - 2k}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow f - 2k > 0 \rightarrow 2 > k \quad \text{I}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 2\pi^-} \frac{f - 2k}{0^-} = +\infty \rightarrow f - 2k < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} < k \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} \rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} < k < 2 \rightarrow -2 < -k < -\frac{2}{\pi} \rightarrow [-k] = -2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{2n+1} - 2b}{an - b} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \Delta a - b = 0 \rightarrow \Delta a = b$$

$$\xrightarrow{HOP} \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{b \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2n+1}}}{a} = \frac{\Delta a \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}}{\epsilon a} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$