

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -r^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -r^-} f(x)$$

-1

$$x \rightarrow -r^+ \Rightarrow \underbrace{r \left[\frac{\epsilon^-}{r} \right]}_r + \underbrace{a \left[\frac{0^+}{r} \right]}_0 = r$$

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$$x \rightarrow -r^- \Rightarrow \underbrace{r \left[\frac{\epsilon^+}{r} \right]}_r + \underbrace{a \left[\frac{0^-}{r} \right]}_{-1} \Rightarrow r - a = r \Rightarrow \boxed{a = r}$$

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

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

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} [12x^r - x] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r}^+ \rightarrow [-1^+ + \frac{1}{r}^+] = -1 \\ \frac{1}{r}^- \rightarrow [-1^- + \frac{1}{r}^+] = -1 \end{cases}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{r}\right]} [12x^r - x] = (-1)$$

✓

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^-} \frac{10x - \omega + \left[\frac{r}{2r}\right]}{14x - \left[-\frac{r}{2r}\right]} = \frac{\frac{-10^-}{-\omega^- - \omega} + 11}{-1^- + 11} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sin^r \pi x}{[x] + G S \pi x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

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$$\frac{1 - G S^r \pi x}{1 + G S \pi x} \cdot \frac{(1 + G S \pi x)(1 - G S \pi x)}{1 + G S \pi x} = 1 - G S \pi x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{r x + r} - \sqrt{r x + \epsilon}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}} \xrightarrow{HOP} \frac{\frac{r}{2\sqrt{r x + r}} - \frac{r}{2\sqrt{r x + \epsilon}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}} = \left(\frac{-1}{r} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{-1}} \right) = \frac{-1}{r}$$

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آذین

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{y^2 x - \sqrt{y^2 x} + a}{y^2 x - \sqrt{y^2 x} + 1} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \frac{y - \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 x}}}{y - \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 x} + 1}} = \left(\frac{-\frac{y}{2}}{\frac{y}{2}} \right) = -\frac{y}{y} = -1$$

(1, \sqrt{0})

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{bx+c}}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{ab}{c} = ? \quad -\infty$$

$$a + \sqrt{bx+c} \xrightarrow{x=0} a + \sqrt{c} = 0$$

$$a = -\sqrt{c}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \frac{b}{\sqrt{bx+c}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{y^2 c}} \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\sqrt{c} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{c}}{y}}{c} = \left(\frac{-\frac{c}{y}}{\frac{c}{y}} \right) = -1$$

$$\sqrt{y^2 c} = \varepsilon b \rightarrow \sqrt{c} = \frac{\varepsilon b}{y}$$

$$\hookrightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{y}$$

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

$$x \rightarrow -\pi \quad \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\pi^+ \quad \frac{\varepsilon + K \left[\frac{-1,9 \pi}{\pi} \right]}{\sin(-\pi)^+} = \frac{\varepsilon - 1,9K}{0^+} \rightarrow \varepsilon - 1,9K > 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon > 1,9K \rightarrow K < \frac{\varepsilon}{1,9} \\ & \text{بالعكس} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\pi^- \quad \frac{\varepsilon + K \left[\frac{-2,1 \pi}{\pi} \right]}{\sin(-\pi)^-} = \frac{\varepsilon - 2,1K}{0^-} \rightarrow \varepsilon - 2,1K < 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon < 2,1K \\ & \text{بالعكس} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{2,1} < K < \frac{\varepsilon}{1,9} \rightarrow [-K] = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b\sqrt{y^2 x} - yb}{ax - b} \rightarrow \frac{1a\sqrt{y^2 x} - 1a}{ax - 1a} = \frac{1a(\sqrt{y^2 x} - 1)}{a(x-1)} = \frac{1a(\sqrt{y^2 x} - 1)}{a(x-1)(\sqrt{y^2 x} + 1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y^2 x} + 1}{\sqrt{y^2 x} + 1} = \frac{1a(\sqrt{y^2 x} - 1)(\sqrt{y^2 x} + 1)}{a(x-1)(\sqrt{y^2 x} + 1)(\sqrt{y^2 x} + 1)} = \frac{1a(y^2 x - 1)}{a(x-1)(\sqrt{y^2 x} + 1)^2}$$

$$1a - b = 0$$

$$b = 1a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} = \frac{1a(x-1)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{y^2 x} + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

آزیر

$$\lim \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}-2)}{\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n+1}} \times \frac{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}-2) \times \sqrt{n}}{n^2 - n - 1} \quad \text{?}$$

$$\lim \frac{\cancel{(\sqrt{n}-1)}(\sqrt{n}-2) \times \sqrt{n}}{\cancel{(\sqrt{n}-1)}(n+1)} = \lim \frac{[\sqrt{n}-2] \times \sqrt{n}}{(n+1) \times \sqrt{n}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$