

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

$$x = -2^+ \Rightarrow 2 + 2 \left[1^- \right] + a \left[\frac{-2^+ + 2}{2} + \frac{0^+}{2} \right] = 2$$

$$x = -2^- \Rightarrow 2 + 2 \left[1^+ \right] + a \left[\frac{-2^- + 2}{2} = \frac{0^-}{2} \right] = 2$$

$$2 - a = 2 \Rightarrow a = 2 \quad \left[\frac{a}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{2}{2} \right] = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} [x \sin \frac{\pi}{x} - 1] \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} [x \times \frac{1}{x}] - 1 = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

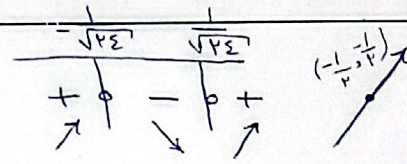
$$x \sim \frac{\pi}{2}^-$$

$$x < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin x < \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x \sin x < 1 \Rightarrow [x \sin x] = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 - x \Rightarrow x^2 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{x} < \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2}} \Rightarrow \text{---} \oplus \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right] = -\infty$$

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



حد دارد

$$\frac{\sin^2 \pi^+}{1 + \cos \pi^+} = \frac{0}{2} \quad \text{نوع 0/0} : \frac{1 - \cos^2}{1 + \cos} = \frac{(1 - \cos)(1 + \cos)}{(1 + \cos)} = 1 - \cos$$

$$1 - \cos \pi = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{x^3}{x^2} < 1$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow -x^2 < -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{-x^3}{x^2} > -1$$

$$x < -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow 18x < -1$$

$$\frac{-1.0^- + 11}{-1.0^- + 11} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{px+p} - \sqrt{px+k}}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{px+p} + \sqrt{px+k}}{\sqrt{px+p} + \sqrt{px+k}} = \frac{px+p-px-k}{p(1+\sqrt[3]{x})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-x-1}{p(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} \times \frac{1-\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{1-\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \frac{-p(x+1)}{p(x+1)} = \frac{-p}{p}$$

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$$\frac{px - \sqrt{px} + \omega}{px - \sqrt{px} + 1} \times \frac{px + \sqrt{px} + 1}{px + \sqrt{px} + 1} = \frac{K(px - \sqrt{px} + \omega)}{Kpx - px - 1} \quad \frac{V \pm \sqrt{K^2 - K}}{K} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{pxK(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-\frac{\omega}{p})}{px(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)(x+\frac{1}{K})} = \frac{pxK(\sqrt{x}-\frac{\omega}{p})}{px(\sqrt{x}+1)(x+\frac{1}{K})} = \frac{-\frac{K}{p}}{\frac{1}{3/2}} = -\frac{4}{\omega}$$

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د $x=0$ مجموع درجی شود و چون حاصل در عدد حقیقی می شود پس صورت نیز صفر بوده.

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

$x \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{hop: } \frac{b}{\sqrt{bx+c}} = \frac{1}{K} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{K} \Rightarrow b = \frac{\sqrt{c}}{K} \quad \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\sqrt{c} \times \frac{\sqrt{c}}{K}}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-c}{Kc} = -\frac{1}{K}$$

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$$I - p\pi^+ : x > -p\pi \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\pi} > -p \quad \frac{K - pK}{0^+} = +\infty \Rightarrow K - pK > 0$$

$$K < p$$

$$II : x < -p\pi \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\pi} < -p \quad \frac{K - pK}{0^-} = +\infty \Rightarrow K - pK < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{K}{p} < K$$

$$\frac{K}{p} < K < p \Rightarrow -\frac{K}{p} > -K > -p \Rightarrow [-K] = -p$$

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$$\frac{\sqrt{K}b - pb}{\lambda a - b} \quad \text{مواضع حد صفر} \Rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \lambda a = b$$

(1,0)

$$\text{hop: } \frac{\frac{1}{p}b}{\frac{\sqrt{p+\sqrt{x}}}{a}} \Rightarrow x=1 \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{p} \times \lambda a}{\frac{K}{a}} = \frac{p}{p}$$

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صورت کسر بہ صفر میں مرکب ہیں چون جواب حد عددی حقیقی است مفروضہ ہم باہر بہ صفر میں کنند!

$$a - b < 0 \rightarrow b > a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{n}} - 2)}{a(n - 1)} \times \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{n}} + 2}{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{n}} + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a(\sqrt{n} - 2)}{a(n - 1) \times 4}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{n^2} + \sqrt{n^2} + 2) \times 4} = \frac{1}{12 \times 4} = \frac{1}{48}$$