

☆ ۱۹/۷/۵۵

بسم خدا

تکلیف شماره ۱۹
فصل ۱۰، دایره هم و متر

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

①

$$x = 2$$

$$\left[\frac{a}{2} \right] = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-2)^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-2)^-} F(x) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow (-2)^+} F(x) = 2 \left[2^- \right] + a \left[0^+ \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} 2 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-2)^-} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-2)^-} 2 \left[2^+ \right] + a \left[0^- \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-2)^-} 2 - a = 2 - a$$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 - a = 2 \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$

$$\left[\frac{a}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{2}{2} \right] = 1$$

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

$$x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{4})^-$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$8x^3 - x \xrightarrow{x = -\frac{1}{2}} -1 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

چون مقدار عبارت داخل پرانتز
مقدار صحیح است لذا
بازار همایش مقدار $\frac{1}{2}$

چرا از مقدار $\frac{1}{2}$ (مستقیم است)

چرا از مقدار $\frac{1}{2}$ (مستقیم است) حاصل

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

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

$$x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

(شخصی به خودی خود هم نبود)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^-} \frac{1.9x - 5 + [\frac{r}{x^2}]}{14x - [-\frac{r}{x^2}]} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\text{حاصل: } \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^-} (1.(-\frac{1}{r}) - 5 + 11) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{r})^-} (14x - [-\frac{r}{x^2}]) = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow x < -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < r \rightarrow \frac{r}{x^2} < 11 \rightarrow [\frac{r}{x^2}] = 11 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < r \rightarrow \frac{r}{x^2} < 11 \\ & \rightarrow \frac{-r}{x^2} > -11 \Rightarrow [\frac{-r}{x^2}] = -11 \end{aligned}$$

هر وقت صفر عواس اما چون $x < -\frac{1}{r}$ معادله آن از صفر کمتر $(0^-) = -$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{4x+3} - \sqrt{3x+5}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} \times \frac{1 - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x^2}}{1 - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x^2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3x+5}}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3x+5}} =$$

$$\frac{-(x+1)}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3x+5}} \times \frac{1 - \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x^2}}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{-1(1+1+1)}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{3x+5}} \Rightarrow f(x)$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2-5)\epsilon}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}\epsilon$$

$$2x - \sqrt{x+5} = (2\sqrt{x}-5)(\sqrt{x}-1)$$

① از آنجا که مخرج متناهی است و صورت بی حد صورت نیر معین می شود:

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

$$a + \sqrt{b(0)+c} = 0$$

$$a + \sqrt{c} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{c} = -a \quad (1) \Rightarrow a^2 = c$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = ?$$

حاصل lim را در مخرج مساوی ضرب و رتبه می کنیم:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^2 - bx - c}{x} \times \frac{1}{a - \sqrt{bx+c}} \right) \stackrel{(1)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-bx}{x} \times \frac{1}{a - \sqrt{bx+c}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-b}{a - \sqrt{bx+c}} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{-b}{a - \sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{f} \quad a = -\sqrt{c} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \sqrt{c} = \frac{b}{\varepsilon} \quad (2)$$

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

①

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

②

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

③

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

① و ②: $\frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} < k < \varepsilon \Rightarrow -\varepsilon < -k < -\frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \Rightarrow [-k] = -\varepsilon$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} - 2b}{ax-b} \times \frac{\omega \cdot \pi}{\omega \cdot \pi} = \frac{b^2(1+\sqrt{x}) - 4b^2}{ax-b} \times \frac{1}{\omega \cdot \pi} = \frac{b^2(1+\sqrt{x}-4)}{\omega \cdot \pi(ax-b)} = \frac{b^2(1+\sqrt{x}-4)}{\omega \cdot \pi(ax-b)}$$

$$x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow 1a - b = 0 \Rightarrow 1a = b \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{ax-b} \right)$$

مخرج را به صورت $x-1$ در می آوریم و صورت را به صورت $(x-1)$ می نویسیم

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b}{\varepsilon} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{(1+\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x} + 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b}{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}-2)}{\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{n+1}} \times \frac{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}-2) \times \sqrt{n}}{n^2-n-1} \quad 7$$

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