

ثنا امير قاضي عتيد ١٩

$$\lim_{(-r)^+} f(m) = r[1] + a[0] = r$$

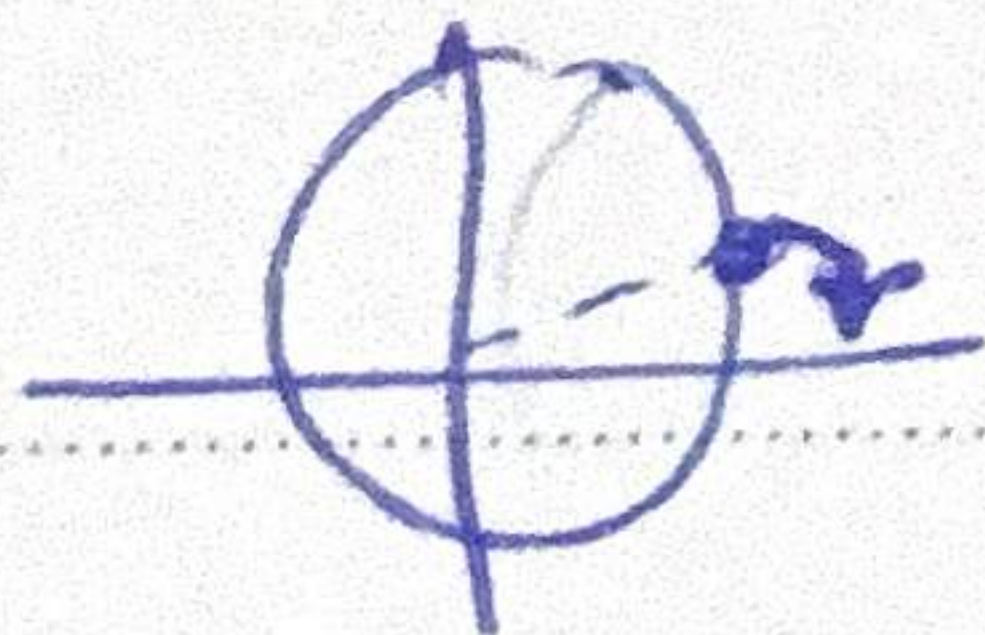
سوال ١

$$\lim_{(-r)^-} f(m) = r[r] + a[-1] = r - a$$

$$r - a = r \rightarrow a = 0$$

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

سوال ٢



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{p})} [1x^3 - x] = [1(-\frac{1}{p}) - (-\frac{1}{p})] = -1$$

سوال ۳

$$x < -\frac{1}{p} \rightarrow x^2 > \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{p}{x^2} < 12$$

سوال ۴

$$\rightarrow \frac{-1}{x^2} > -\varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{-p}{x^2} > -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{p})^-} \frac{1x - \infty + 11}{12x + 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

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

سوال ۵

$$= 1 - (-1) = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

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

سوال ۶

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(2x+3) - (3x+5)}{(1+x)(1+x)} \cdot \frac{(3x+5)}{(3x+5)} = \frac{-(1+x) \times 3}{(1+x) \times 2} = -1,5$$

Date:

Sub:

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

سوال ۷

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

سوال ۸ چون جواب دارد یعنی $\frac{0}{0}$ بوده پس صورت در ازای $x=0$ باید منفی شود

$$x=0 \rightarrow a + \sqrt{c} > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{c} = -a \rightarrow c = a^2$$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -2 \rightarrow a = -2b \rightarrow b = -\frac{a}{2} \quad \frac{ab}{c} = \frac{a(-\frac{a}{2})}{a^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-2\pi)} \frac{k + k[\frac{x}{\pi}]}{\sin x} = +\infty$$

سوال ۹

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-2\pi)^+} \frac{k + k(-2)}{0^+} = +\infty \rightarrow c - 2k > 0 \rightarrow 2 > k$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-2\pi)^-} \frac{k + (-2)k}{0^-} = +\infty \quad c - 2k < 0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{2} < k$$

$$\rightarrow -2 < -k < -\frac{c}{2} \rightarrow [-k] = -2$$

سوال ۱۰ چون در ازای $x=1$ صورت منفی شود پس جواب غیر منفی است پس حد صورت

$\frac{0}{0}$ بوده است. $x=1 \rightarrow 1a - b = 0 \rightarrow b = 1a$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{b^{\frac{1}{p}} (\sqrt[p]{x} - 1)}{(ax - b)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\epsilon b)} \times \frac{\frac{1}{p} (\sqrt[p]{x} - 1)^{p-1}}{\frac{1}{p} (\sqrt[p]{x} - 1)^{p-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)b}{(ax-b)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\epsilon)(\epsilon)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{b=1a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(b)}{\epsilon 1a (x-1)} = \frac{b}{\epsilon 1a} \rightarrow \frac{1a}{\epsilon 1a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$