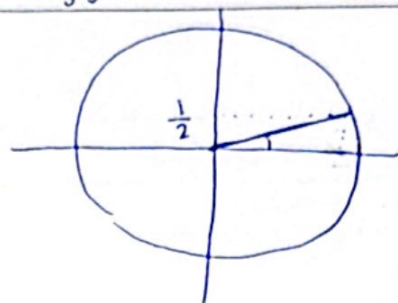


$$\begin{aligned} -2^+: 2 \left[\frac{2 - (-2^+)}{2} \right] &= 2 \left[\frac{4^-}{2} \right] = 2 [2^-] = 2(1) = 2 \\ a \left[\frac{-2^+ + 2}{3} \right] &= a \left[\frac{0^+}{3} \right] = 0 \\ -2^-: 2 \left[\frac{2 - (-2^-)}{2} \right] &= 2 \left[\frac{4^+}{2} \right] = 2 [2^+] = 2(2) = 4 \\ a \left[\frac{-2^- + 2}{3} \right] &= a \left[\frac{0^-}{3} \right] = -a \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) &= 2 \\ 4 - a = 2 \rightarrow a = 2 \\ f(x) &= 4 - a \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) &= 4 - a \\ \left[\frac{a}{3} \right] &= \left[\frac{2}{3} \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{6})^-} [2 \sin x - 1] \rightarrow \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{6})^-$$

$$\left[2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - 1 \right] = [1 - 1] = [0^-] = -1$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2})^-} \frac{\log x - 5 + \left[\frac{3}{x^2} \right]}{16x - \left[-\frac{2}{x^2} \right]} &= \frac{-5 - 5 + \left[\frac{3}{\frac{1}{4}} \right]}{-8 - \left[-\frac{2}{\frac{1}{4}} \right]} = \frac{-10 + [12^-]}{-8 - [-8^+]} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 1 - \cos \pi \rightarrow 1 - (-1) = 2$$

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

$$= \frac{-(x+1)(1-\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})}{(x+1)(\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{3x+4})} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x-7\sqrt{x}+5}{2x-\sqrt{3x+1}} \times \frac{2x+\sqrt{3x+1}}{2x+\sqrt{3x+1}} = \frac{(2\sqrt{x}-5)(\sqrt{x}-1)(2x+\sqrt{3x+1})}{4x^2-3x-1}$$

$$= \frac{(2\sqrt{x}-5)(\sqrt{x}-1)(2x+\sqrt{3x+1})}{(4x-1)(x-1)} = \frac{(2\sqrt{x}-5)(\sqrt{x}-1)(2x+\sqrt{3x+1})}{(4x-1)(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{(-3)(-1)(4)^2}{(3)(2)} = -2$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a+\sqrt{bx+C}}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \text{جواب صحیح نیست: } a+\sqrt{C}=0 \rightarrow \sqrt{C}=-a$$

$$\frac{a+\sqrt{bx+C}}{x} \times \frac{a-\sqrt{bx+C}}{a-\sqrt{bx+C}} = \frac{a^2-bx-C}{x(a-\sqrt{bx+C})} \xrightarrow{a^2=C} \frac{-bx}{x(a-\sqrt{C})} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-4b=2a=-2\sqrt{C} \rightarrow \frac{ab}{C} = \frac{a \times (-2a)}{a^2} = \frac{-2a^2}{2} = -2$$

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$$(-2\pi)^+ \quad 4+k\left[\frac{(-2\pi)^+}{\pi}\right] = 4+k[-2^+] = \frac{4-2k}{0^+} \rightarrow 4-2k > 0 \rightarrow 4 > 2k \rightarrow 2 > k$$

$$(-2\pi)^- \quad 4+k\left[\frac{(-2\pi)^-}{\pi}\right] = 4+k[-2^-] = \frac{4-3k}{0^-} \rightarrow 4-3k < 0 \rightarrow 4 < 3k \rightarrow \frac{4}{3} < k$$

$$\frac{4}{3} < k < 2 \rightarrow -\frac{4}{3} > -k > -2 \rightarrow [-k] = -2$$

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