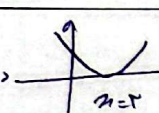
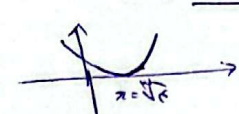


$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - a}{x^2 + ax + b} \xrightarrow{x=2, a=-1} \frac{-1}{4+2a+b} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{4+2a+b} = 0^+ \quad (1) \quad / \quad (2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} a < 0 \\ b > 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow$


$a^2 - 4b = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = 4b \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{4} = b \Rightarrow (1), (2) \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{4} + 2a + \frac{a^2}{4} = 0 \xrightarrow{x^2} \Rightarrow$

$a^2 + 4a + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{a = -2} \Rightarrow \underline{b = -1} \Rightarrow b + a = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{e}} \frac{\sqrt{e} - x}{x^2 + \sqrt{e}x + b} \xrightarrow{x=\sqrt{e}, a=\sqrt{e}} \frac{0}{e + \sqrt{e}a + b} = +\infty \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{e} = b \quad (1) \quad / \quad (2) \quad \Rightarrow$


$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{e} + \sqrt{e}a + \sqrt{e} = 0 \xrightarrow{x^2} a^2 + \sqrt{e}a + \sqrt{e} = 0 \Rightarrow (a + \sqrt{e})^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\sqrt{e} / b = \sqrt{e}$

$\left\{ \frac{b}{a} \right\} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{e}}{-\sqrt{e}} \right] = -1$

$\frac{f(x) + a}{\sqrt{x} - x + a} = -\infty \Rightarrow \frac{-1 + a}{\sqrt{x} - x + a} = -\infty \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 + a = 0 \\ \sqrt{x} - x + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\sqrt{x} \end{cases}$

$[a] = \left[\frac{-\sqrt{x}}{x} \right] = -\frac{1}{x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{14x - \left[\frac{-x}{x^2} \right]}{x^2x + \left[\frac{x}{x^2} \right]} = \begin{cases} 14\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) = -7 \Rightarrow -7 - \left[\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} \right] = -7 - (-2) = -5 \\ 2x^2x = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -1x + \left[\frac{x}{x^2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} + \left[\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} + (-2) = -\frac{5}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{-5}{-\frac{5}{2}} = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{14x + 9}{x^2x + 12} \xrightarrow{x=-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{-7 + 9}{\frac{1}{2} + 12} = \frac{2}{12.5} = \frac{1}{6.25}$

$\frac{1}{0^+} \Rightarrow +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - f}{x^3 - [x^2]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x^2 + 4x + 4)} = \frac{f}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{x^2 + 10x + 19}{12 + 9\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow x \rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow \frac{(x+2)(x+1)}{9(1+\sqrt{x})} \times \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4\sqrt{x} + 1}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4\sqrt{x} + 1}}$$

$$\frac{(x+2)(\sqrt{x^2 - 4\sqrt{x} + 1})}{9} \Rightarrow x \rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow \frac{(-4)(1)}{9} = -\frac{4}{9}$$

6

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos u}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} \times \frac{1}{1-\cos u} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{-x} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x}$$

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

7

$$\frac{k + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{kx^2} \Rightarrow k + \cos(0) = k + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k = -1$$

$$\text{Slope} \Rightarrow \frac{-1 + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{-x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{a \sin(\sqrt{a}x)}{-2x} \Rightarrow \frac{-a}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = -2$$

8

$$\frac{x\sqrt{x-a} + \sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{x\sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x-a}\sqrt{x+a}} + \frac{\sqrt{x-a}}{(\sqrt{x-a})(\sqrt{x+a})} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+a}}{\sqrt{x+a}}$$

$$x \rightarrow a^+ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}} + 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}}$$

9

$$\frac{1-k[x]}{(x-1)(x+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{1+k}{(x+1)(x+1)} \Rightarrow 1+k > 0 \Rightarrow k > -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1+k}{(x-1)(x+1)} \Rightarrow 1+k < 0 \Rightarrow k < -1$$

$$\text{Domain} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \right)$$