

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5}{x^2 + ax + b} = -\infty$$

صورت: $2(2) - 5 = -1$

مخرج باید ۰ باشد تا جواب $-\infty$ شود $\rightarrow$ مخرج: $(x-2)^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4 = x^2 + ax + b$

$\rightarrow a = -4, b = 4 \rightarrow a+b = 0$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4}} \frac{x}{x^2 + ax + b} = +\infty$$

چون صورت مثبت است پس مخرج برابر ۰ است پس مخرج ریشه مزدوج دارد

$$x = \sqrt[3]{4}$$

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$$(x - \sqrt[3]{4})^2 = x^2 - 2\sqrt[3]{4}x + 2\sqrt[3]{4} = x^2 + ax + b \rightarrow a = -2\sqrt[3]{4}, b = 2\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\frac{b}{a} \right] = \left[\frac{2\sqrt[3]{4}}{-2\sqrt[3]{4}} \right] = \left[-\frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt[3]{4}} \right] = \left[-1 \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{4})^+} \frac{[-x] + a}{|\frac{x}{4} + a| + a} = -\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow (\frac{1}{4})^+ \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow -x < -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow [-x] = -1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{x}{4} > \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{4} = (\frac{1}{4})^+$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-1+a}{|\frac{1}{4} + a| + a} = -\infty$$

$$\rightarrow |\frac{1}{4} + a| + a = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + 2a = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \varepsilon + 2a = \varepsilon \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow [a] = -1$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^+} \frac{14x - [-\frac{x}{2}]}{x^2 + [\frac{x}{2}]} = \frac{14(-\frac{1}{2}) - (-1)}{(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1} = \frac{-7+1}{\frac{1}{4}+1} = \frac{-6}{\frac{5}{4}} = -\frac{24}{5}$$

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$$x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2})^+ \Rightarrow x > -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x > -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} < 4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x^2} > -4 \rightarrow [-\frac{1}{x^2}] = -4 \\ \frac{1}{x^2} < 4 \rightarrow [\frac{1}{x^2}] = 4 \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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$$x \rightarrow 2^+ \Rightarrow x > 2 \Rightarrow x^2 > 4 \rightarrow [x^2] = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^5 + 10x + 14}{1 + 4\sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{ل‌ه‌وپیتال}} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)/(x+1)}{4(\sqrt[3]{x}+1)} \times \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 4}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 4}$$

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

$$= \frac{(-4)(\sqrt[3]{x^2})}{4} = -12$$

معمولاً اگر $u \rightarrow 0$ و از $1 - \cos u \sim \frac{u^2}{2}$ استفاده می‌کنیم

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{2+3x} - \sqrt{2-2}}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$$

سپس با جایگذاری $x=0$ در کسری بالا $\frac{0}{0}$ می‌رسیم و سپس از قاعده ل‌ه‌وپیتال استفاده می‌کنیم

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2+3x}} - \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2-2}}}{\frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{x}{-x} \right|} \stackrel{\text{Hop}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2+3x}} - \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2-2}}}{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}} = -2$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 + \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{-x^2} \stackrel{\text{Hop}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sqrt{a} \sin(\sqrt{a}x)}{-2x} = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{Hop}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-a \cos(\sqrt{a}x)}{-2} = \frac{-a}{-2} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow a = 4 \rightarrow \frac{a}{k} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x-a} + 3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2}} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x-a} + 3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})}{\sqrt{(x-a)(x+a)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x-a}\sqrt{x+a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9a^2}} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{(a.s.)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x+a}} + \frac{3(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{x+a})} \right) \times \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}^+} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{x+a}} + \frac{3\sqrt{x-a}}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a})(\sqrt{x+a})} \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} + \frac{3\sqrt{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{a}}}{(\sqrt{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a}})(\sqrt{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{a}})} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3a}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1-k[x]}{x^2-1} = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1-k[x]}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^+} \frac{1+k}{x^2-1} = \frac{1+k}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\rightarrow 1+k > 0 \rightarrow k > -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1-k[x]}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{1+2k}{x^2-1} = \frac{1+2k}{0^+} = -\infty \rightarrow 1+2k < 0 \rightarrow k < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{نتیجه}} -1 < k < -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\pi < k\pi < -\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \cos(k\pi) < \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow -1 < \cos(k\pi) < 0$$

مؤلفه اول و دوم همواره منفی هستند پس در ربع سوم قرار دارد.