

$$۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x)+0}{x+1} = \frac{f(2)+0}{2+1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$ب) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x)+0}{x+1} = \frac{f(2)+0}{2+1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$۲) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)+0}{x+1} = \frac{f(2)+0}{2+1} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$۳) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)+V}{[x^2]} = \frac{V}{0} = \text{تعریف نشده!} \quad \text{زیرا خروجی دقیق است}$$

$$۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} [x] - 2 = f(2) - 2 = 0$$

$$2 \leq x < 3 \Rightarrow [x] = 2$$

$$ب) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} [x-2] = [1.99-2] = [1.99] = 1$$

$$x < 2 \Rightarrow x_n < 1.9 \Rightarrow x_n - 2 < 1.0 \Rightarrow [x_n - 2] = 1$$

$$۲) \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} [x-2] = [1.99-2], [1.0] = 1 \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{جواب جدید صورت} \\ \text{دقیق اعلام می‌شود} \end{array} \right.$$

$$۳) \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} [x-2] = [2.01-2], [1.0] = 1 \right\}$$

$$۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x)+1}{x} = \frac{f(2)+1}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ب) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left[\frac{f(x)+1}{x} \right] = \left[\frac{10}{2} \right], [5] = 5 \\ x < 2 \Rightarrow x_n < 1.9 \Rightarrow \frac{x_n+1}{x_n} < 1.0 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{x_n+1}{x_n} \right] = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$۲) \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \left[\frac{f(x)+1}{x} \right] = \left[\frac{10}{2} \right], [5] = 5 \right\}$$

$$۳) \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left[\frac{f(x)+1}{x} \right] = \left[\frac{10}{2} \right], [5] = 5 \right\}$$

$$\text{الف 1) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-d}{x^c - x + d} = \frac{-\varepsilon}{0} \quad \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-\varepsilon}{0^-} = +\infty & -\varepsilon \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{-\varepsilon}{0^+} = -\infty & \text{نفي } 0 \end{cases}$$

$a - s_{2,d}$:

	1	Δ
+	-	+

$$\rightarrow) \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{x - \varepsilon}{x^2 + x + 9} = \frac{x - \varepsilon}{(x - c)^0} = \frac{-1}{0^+} = -\infty \quad \text{w/vo}$$

التمه مائت عبارت از خروج اربعین است که در روز دوازدهم پیرایه کرد

الف) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [-r_2] - [d_2] = [9] - [-18] = !?$

$$r \rightarrow -r$$

$\rightarrow -P$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} \{-r_n\} = \begin{cases} -r_n > 9 \rightarrow \{-r_n\} \leq 9 \\ r_n < -18 \rightarrow \{r_n\} \geq -18 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{ -n \} - \{ \delta n \} = 1 + \{ \delta \} \sqrt{n}$$

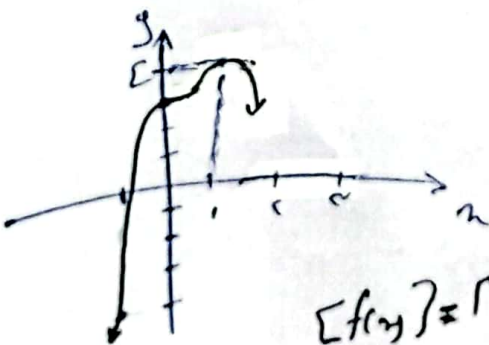
$$2 > -r \rightarrow \begin{cases} -r_n < 9 \rightarrow \{r_n\}, \wedge \\ \Delta n > -10 \rightarrow \{\Delta n\}, -10 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow) \lim \left\{ \frac{-1}{2\varepsilon} \right\} = -1^4$$

$$n \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{-}$$

$$x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^- \quad x^c > \frac{1}{19} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^c} < 19 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{x^c} > -19 \rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{x^c}\right] > -19$$

الف) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{\overbrace{\varepsilon_n - \mu_n^2}^{\text{}} + \alpha\} = \underline{\underline{\mu}}$



$$f(n) = \mu(n)^2 + \epsilon(n)^2 + n \quad - 4$$

$$\rightarrow f'(n), -1r_n^c + 1r_n^c = nr(-1r_n + 1r)$$

$\begin{array}{c} \circ \Delta \\ | \\ + \quad | \quad + \quad | \quad - \\ f_{\text{reg}}, \rho \quad f_{\text{reg}}, \varepsilon \end{array}$

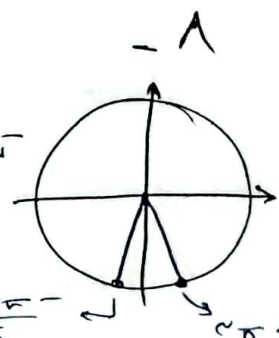
جدید شکل ، در نقطه ۱ ، اکثریم نفس داریم پس $\{f(x)\} = 3$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \{ \epsilon n^c - n^{\epsilon+c} \} = \{ \epsilon \}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \{ \epsilon n^c - n^{\epsilon+c} \} = \{ \epsilon^+ \}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \{ \epsilon n^c - n^{\epsilon+c} \} = \{ \epsilon^- \}$

الذ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{|n^c - 1|}{n^c - \epsilon}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^c - 1}{n^c - \epsilon} = \frac{(n-r)/(n+\epsilon+r)}{(n-r)/(n+r)} = \frac{n^c + n + \epsilon}{n + r} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} \frac{-(n^c - 1)}{n^c - \epsilon} = \frac{-(n-r)/(n+\epsilon+r)}{(n-r)/(n+r)} = \frac{-n^c - n - \epsilon}{n + r} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon}$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \pi} \frac{|\sin n|}{\sin n}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{-\sin n}{\sin n} = \frac{-\sin n}{r \sin n \cos n} = \frac{-1}{r \cos n} = \frac{-1}{r \cos(1)} = \frac{1}{r}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{\sin n}{\sin n} = \frac{\sin n}{r \sin n \cos n} = \frac{1}{r \cos n} = \frac{1}{r \cos(1)} = \frac{1}{r}$

الذ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos n}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^+} \sqrt{\cos n} = \sqrt{0^+} = 0$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^-} \sqrt{\cos n} = \sqrt{0^-} \rightarrow$ تعريف نشده



التيكل بصورت غير واضح ومشتبه

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{n-2\sqrt{n}}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{n-2\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n}-2)}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{n-2\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n}-2)}$

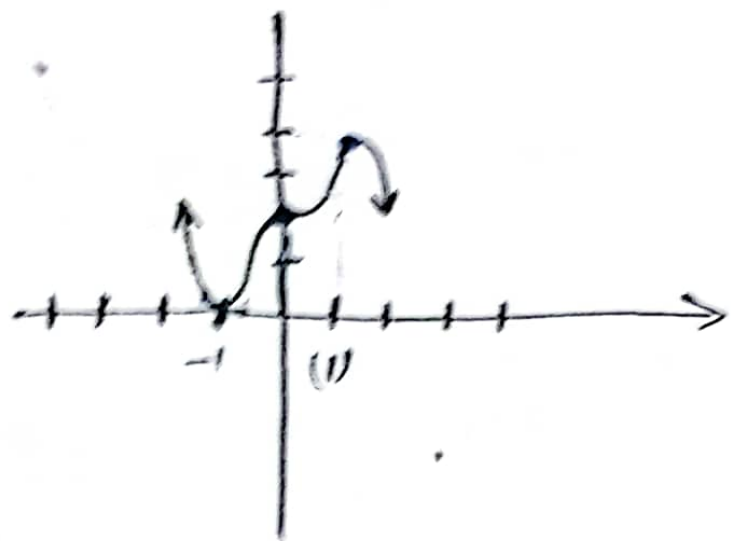
الذ) $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1)}{n^c - n^r} = \frac{(1)^0}{n^r(n-1)} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$

$n^c - n^r$
 $\frac{0}{-|-|+}$

ب) $\lim_{n \rightarrow r} \frac{n^c - \epsilon n^r}{n - \epsilon n^r}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow r^+} \frac{n^c - \epsilon n^r}{n - \epsilon n^r} = \frac{n^c - \epsilon}{n - r} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow r^-} \frac{n^c - \epsilon n^r}{n - \epsilon n^r} = \frac{n^c - \epsilon}{n - 1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

الذ) $y = n^r - n^{\delta+r}$
 $\Rightarrow y' = -1 n^{\epsilon} + 1 n^c = 1 n^r (-n^{\epsilon} + 1)$

$\frac{0}{-|-|+}$
 $y = 0, y = r, y = \epsilon$



$$y = x^2 - \ln x + C$$

$$y' = 2x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x}$$

