

۳۰ تکلیف

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3}{5x^2 - 8x + 3} = \frac{0^+}{0^+} \text{ پس } \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(2x-3)}{(x-1)(5x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x-3}{5x-3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

جواب

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|3x-1| - |3x+1|}{x} = \frac{0^+}{0^+} \text{ پس}$$

$$\frac{-(3x-1) - (3x+1)}{x} = \frac{-3x+1-3x-1}{x} = \frac{-6x}{x} = -6$$

جواب

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x}-2} = \frac{0^+}{0^+} \text{ پس } \rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{(\sqrt{x}-2)} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x}+2 = 4$$

جواب

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt{2x}}{x^2 - x - 6} = \frac{0^+}{0^+} \Rightarrow x \frac{x + \sqrt{2x}}{x + \sqrt{2x}} = \frac{x^2 - 2x}{(x-2)(x+3)(x+\sqrt{2x})}$$

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

جواب

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

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

جواب

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{px + \epsilon} - \epsilon}{\sqrt{ax + v} - v} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow x \frac{wp}{wp} \frac{r0}{r0} = \frac{(px + \epsilon - 1)(r0)}{(ax + v - rv)(wp)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{p(x - 1) + (\sqrt{ax + v}) + q + v\sqrt{ax + v}}{(x - 1)(\sqrt{ax + v} + v)} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{p(\frac{1}{1} + 1 + 1)}{\omega(1)} = \frac{\lambda}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{ax + \epsilon} - \epsilon}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \times \frac{\sqrt{ax + \epsilon} + \epsilon}{\sqrt{ax + \epsilon} + \epsilon} = \frac{\sqrt{ax + \epsilon} + \epsilon}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + 1} = \frac{(px + \sqrt{x} - \epsilon)(\sqrt{ax + \epsilon} + \epsilon)}{(x - 1)(\sqrt{ax + \epsilon} + 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{p(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + \frac{\epsilon}{p})}{p((\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1))} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{(1 + \cos)(1 + \cos^2 x - \cos x)}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{(1 + \cos x)(1 + \cos^2 x - \cos x)}{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)} = \frac{1 + 1 + 1}{1 + 1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

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