

## تمرینات مروری فصل ۲

۷)  $\frac{m}{n}$

۸)  $\lim \frac{(x^n - a^n) - na^{n-1}(x-a)}{(x-a)^r}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{nx^{n-1} - na^{n-1}}{r(x-a)}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{n(n-1)x^{n-2}}{r} = \frac{n(n-1)}{r} a^{n-2}$

۹)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x + x^r + \dots + x^n - n}{x-1}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + rx + r^2x^r + \dots + nx^{n-1}}{1}$

$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

۱۰)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1+mx)^n - (1-nx)^m}{x^r} \rightarrow =$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{nm(1+mx)^{n-1} + mn(1-nx)^{m-1}}{rx}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} mn \frac{[(1+mx)^{n-1} + (1-nx)^{m-1}]}{rx}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} mn \frac{[(1+\cdot)^{n-1} + (1-\cdot)^{m-1}]}{rx} = \frac{mn}{r} = \infty$

۱۱)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{m}{1-x^m} - \frac{n}{1-x^n} \right) = \frac{m}{1-1^m} - \frac{n}{1-1^n}$

۱۲)  $\frac{m}{n}$

۱۳) 2

۱۴)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^r} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{x^r}{x^r}}{x^r} = \frac{1}{2}$

۱۵)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^r x} = \frac{\frac{x^r}{x^r}}{x^r} = \frac{1}{2}$

۱۶)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{x^r} - a^r}$

۱)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = 1$

$\frac{1}{x} - 1 < \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] < \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x \left( \frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) < x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \leq x \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 1 - x < \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 1$

$\lim [a] = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} u = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1$

۲)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1-x) \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{2} x$

$\cdot \times \infty \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-x)}{\cot \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \cot^2 \frac{\pi x}{2})} = \frac{2}{\pi}$

۳)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi x}{2})}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

۴)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin(\cos x) \cdot \sin x = \sin 1 \times 0 = 0$

۵)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin(\cot x^r) \cdot \sin x$

$-1 \leq \sin(\cot x^r) \leq 1$

$-\sin x \leq \sin x \sin(\cot x^r) \leq \sin x$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \sin(\cot x^r) = 0$

راه دوم  $\sin(\cot x^r)$  کراندار پس منفی یک و یک

است  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$  پس حد آن برابر صفر است.

۶)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{n+1} - (n+1)x + n}{(x-1)^r} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{n+1} - (n+1)x + n}{(x-1)^r} \xrightarrow{H}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(n+1)x^n - (n+1)}{r(x-1)} = \frac{n(n+1)^{n-1} x}{2}$   
 $= \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

U  $\frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1} = \frac{m}{n} \xrightarrow{H} \frac{mn^{m-1}}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{m}{n}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[x]}{x} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

حد ندارد.

دارد. (۲۵)

$$۲۶) \sqrt{4x^2 + 3x + 1} - \sqrt{4x^2 - 7x - 2} =$$

$$-2 \left| x + \frac{3}{8} \right| + 2 \left| x - \frac{7}{8} \right| = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$۲۷) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 2}{\sqrt{2x+2} - 3}$$

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

$$۲۸) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(1 - \cos x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$۲۹) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 1) \cot(x^2 - 1)$$

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

$$۳۰) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{3x+4}}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1} \xrightarrow{Hop}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+4}} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+4}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}} = -1$$

$$۳۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\cos \sqrt{x} - \cos \sqrt{x-1}) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2 \sin \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}}{2} \times \frac{\sin \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-1}}{2}$$

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

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

$$۱۷) \frac{1}{n}$$

$$۱۸) \infty$$

$$۱۹) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x+1} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{(x+1)^{n-1}}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$۲۰) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & -1 < x < 2 \\ 2x+1 & 2 \leq x < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 5$$

$$۲۱) f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} & x < 0 \\ \sin \frac{1}{x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \text{وجود ندارد}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi}} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$۲۲) f(x) = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor = -\infty$$

تابع  $\left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor$  در صفر حد ندارد چون حد چپ و راست باهم برابر نیستند.

$$۲۳) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left\lfloor \frac{1}{x} \right\rfloor = -\infty \text{ ندارد.}$$

$$۲۴) f(x) = \frac{[x]}{x}$$

$$۳۷) \lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} \frac{۲ - \sqrt{x}}{۳ - \sqrt{۲x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{-۲}{2\sqrt{2x+1}}} = \frac{۳}{۴}$$

$$۳۸) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[۳]{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{3\sqrt[۳]{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{۴}{۳}$$

$$۳۹) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x - [x]}{\sqrt{x}} = .$$

$$۴۰) \lim_{x \rightarrow +} \frac{x - [x]}{\sqrt{x}} = .$$

$$۴۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) - \sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{x}$$

$$\stackrel{hop}{\Rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\cos 9x + \frac{\pi}{6}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$۴۲) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[۳]{x} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$۴۳) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - ۲}{۲ + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}}}{\frac{1}{3\sqrt{x}}} = -۲$$

$$۴۴) \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - x^2 - (۲+x)}{x+1} = -1$$

$$۴۵) \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\sqrt{1-2x} - x^2 - (1+x)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\frac{-۲-2x}{2\sqrt{1-2x}-x^2}}{1} = -۲$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-۲ \sin(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-1})}{۲} \sin\left(\frac{1}{(2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-1})}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-۲ \sin \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-1}}{۲} \times 0 = .$$

$$۳۲) \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{\sin ۲x}{\sqrt{1-\cos ۲x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{۲x}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \times (۲x)^2}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \cdot} \frac{۲x}{\sqrt{2}|x|}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +} \frac{۲x}{\sqrt{2}|x|} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -} \frac{۲x}{\sqrt{2}|x|} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$۳۳) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + x} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) - x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$۳۴) \lim_{x \rightarrow \lambda^-} \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{x}}}{x-\lambda} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \lambda^-} \frac{\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2-\sqrt{x}}}}{\frac{1}{3\sqrt{x^2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \lambda^-} \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\infty$$

$$۳۵) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x} - \sqrt{x^2 + 4} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x^2 + 2x) - (x^2 + 4)}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 2x} + \sqrt{x^2 + 4})} \Rightarrow$$

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

$$۳۶) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1-x) \sin 8x}{1 - \cos 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x^2 - 8x^3}{4x^2} = 4$$

$$\lim \frac{-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{-\frac{7}{12}}{\frac{1}{12}} = -7$$

۵۱)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^r}{\sqrt[2]{1+5x} - (1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\frac{1}{5} \times 5(1+5x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} - 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{(-\frac{5}{2}) \times (1+5x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$۵۲) \lim \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+x^r} - \sqrt[n]{1-x}}{x}$$

$$\lim \frac{\frac{1}{m\sqrt[m]{(1+x)^{m-1}}} - \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{(1-x)^{n-1}}}}{1} = \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \frac{n-m}{m \cdot n}$$

$$۵۳) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+ax} - \sqrt[n]{1+bx}}{x}$$

$$\lim = \frac{a}{m\sqrt[m]{(1+ax)^{m-1}}} - \frac{b}{n\sqrt[n]{(1+bx)^{n-1}}} = \frac{an-bm}{mn}$$

$$۵۴) \lim_{m \rightarrow n} \frac{\sqrt[m]{x-1}}{\sqrt[n]{x-1}}$$

$$= \lim \frac{\frac{1}{m\sqrt[m]{x^{m-1}}} - \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}}{\frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}} = \frac{n}{m}$$

$$۵۵) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{3}{1-\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{1-\sqrt[3]{x}} \right)$$

$$۴۶) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\lambda+3x-x^r}-2}{x+x^r}$$

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

$$۴۷) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[2]{2\sqrt{1+x}} - \sqrt[2]{2\sqrt{1-x}}}{x+2\sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[2]{x^r} \left[ \sqrt[2]{(2\sqrt{1-x})^r} - \sqrt[2]{(2\sqrt{1-x})^r} \right]}{\sqrt[2]{(2\sqrt{1+x})^r} \sqrt[2]{(2\sqrt{1-x})^r} (\sqrt[2]{x^r} + 2)} = 0$$

$$۴۸) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt[2]{1+x} - \sqrt[2]{1-x}}$$

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

$$۴۹) \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+20}}{\sqrt{x+9} - 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+20}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{(x+9)^r}}}$$

$$۵۰) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[2]{1-(x/3)} - \sqrt[2]{1+(x/2)})}{1 - \sqrt[2]{1-(x/2)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 70) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}} - \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 71) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[3]{x^r + x^r + 1} - \sqrt[3]{x^r - x^r} + 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x + \frac{1}{3} - x + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 72) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^r + 3x^r} - \sqrt{x^r - 2x}) \\ \text{با استفاده از هم ارزی} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x + 1 - (x - 1) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 73) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{1}{r}} \left[ (x+1)^{\frac{1}{r}} - (x-1)^{\frac{1}{r}} \right] \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{r}} \left[ (x+1)^r - (x-1)^r \right]}{(x+1)^{\frac{1}{r}} + (x+1)(x-1)^{\frac{1}{r}} + (x-1)^{\frac{1}{r}}} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{r}} \times \xi x}{\left[ (x+1)^{\frac{1}{r}} + (x+1)(x-1)^{\frac{1}{r}} - (x-1)^{\frac{1}{r}} \right]} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\xi x^{\frac{1}{r}}}{2x^{\frac{1}{r}}} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 74) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{r}{r}} (\sqrt{x+2} - 2\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x\sqrt{x^r + 2x} - 2x\sqrt{x^r + x} + x^r) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(x+1) - 2x(x + \frac{1}{r}) + x^r \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^r + x - 2x^r - x + x^r = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$75) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \sqrt[n]{(x+a_1) \cdots (x+a_n)} - x \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3(1+\sqrt{x}) - 2(1+\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^r})}{1-x} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{x^r}} - \frac{\xi x}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}}{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 56) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-\sqrt{x})(1-\sqrt[3]{x}) \cdots (1-\sqrt[n]{x})}{(1-x)^{n-1}} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1-\sqrt{x})(1+\sqrt{x}) \cdots (1-\sqrt[n]{x})(1+\sqrt[n]{x}) + \dots}{\sqrt{x^{n-1}}} \\ \frac{1}{2 \times 3 \times \cdots \times n} = \frac{1}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 57) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} - x \right] \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x + \frac{a+b}{2} - x \right] = \left[ \frac{a+b}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 58) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{x}}}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + 1} \sqrt{\frac{x^r - x}{x + \sqrt{x}}}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x}{x - \sqrt{x}}}} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x}{x - \sqrt{x}}} = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} = +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 59) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^r + 2x} - 2\sqrt{x^r + x} + x) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x(\sqrt{x^r + 2x} - 2\sqrt{x^r + x} + x) = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ (x+1) - 2(x + \frac{1}{r}) + x \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x [x + 1 - 2x - 1 + x] = x \times 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vee 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cot^r x}{2 - \cot x - \cot^r x} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{3 \cot^r x (1 + \cot^r x)}{(1 + \cot^r x) + 3 \cot^r x (1 + \cot^r x)} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{3 \cot^r x}{1 + 3 \cot^r x} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vee 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{3})}{1 - 2 \cos x} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{3})}{2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vee 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \tan x} - \sqrt{1 + \sin x}}{x^r} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \tan x - 1 - \sin x}{x^r (\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x})} = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^r (\sqrt{1 + \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \sin x})} = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^r}{2}}{x^r (1 + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x})} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vee 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan 3x - 3 \tan x}{\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{6})} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{3 \tan^r x (1 + \tan^r x) - 3(1 + \tan^r x)}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6})} = -24 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vee 5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^r}{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^r}{\sqrt{1 + x^r} - \sqrt{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^r (\sqrt{1 + x^r} + \sqrt{\cos x})}{1 + x^r - \cos x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^r \frac{(\sqrt{1 + x^r} + \sqrt{\cos x})}{x^r + \frac{x^r}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\vee 6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - \sqrt[3]{\cos x}}{\sin^r x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \sqrt[n]{x^n} + (a_1 \cdots a_n) x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 a^r \cdots a_n - x \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + a_1 + \cdots + a_n - x}{n} = \frac{a_1 + \cdots + a_n}{n}$$

$$\vee 7) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x - \sqrt{(x^r - 1)^n} + (x + \sqrt{x^r - 1})}{x^n} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x - \sqrt{(x^r - 1)^n} + x + \sqrt{x^r - 1}}{x^n}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{x^n}{x^n} = -1$$

$$\vee 8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^r + 1} + x)^n - (\sqrt{x^r + 1} - x)^n}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^n}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\vee 9) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan 2x \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\vee 10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{\cot \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{-\frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \cot \frac{\pi x}{2})} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\vee 11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^r x (1 - 2 \sin^r x) (8 \cos^r x - 3 \cos x)}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^r x (1 - 2 \sin^r x) (3 \cos^r x - 3)}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 - \sin^r x) (1 - 2 \sin^r x) (1 - 8 \sin^r x)}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 - x^r) (1 - 2x^r) (1 - 8x^r)}{\frac{1}{2} x^r}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^r \frac{(\lambda x^r - 1)(\lambda x^r + \nu)}{x^r} = \lambda \nu$$

$$m \in \mathbb{Z} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1-p(x)} - 1}{x}$$

$$\frac{a_1}{m} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[m]{1+p(x)} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p(x)}{mx} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2x + \dots + na_nx^{n-1}}{m} = \frac{a_1}{m}x$$

$$\sqrt[m]{1+p(x)} \quad \frac{p(x)}{m} \quad p(x) \rightarrow \cdot$$

$$\wedge 1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^r + 1}{x+1} - ax - b = \cdot$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^r + 1 - ax^r - (a+b)(x-b)}{x+1}$$

$$a = 1 \quad a+b = \cdot \quad b = -a \quad b = -1$$

$$\wedge 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^r - x + 1} - a_1x_1 + b_1) = \cdot$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\left(x - \frac{1}{r}\right) - a_1x_1 - b_1 = \cdot$$

$$(-1 - a_1) = \cdot \quad a_1 = -1 \quad \frac{1}{r} - b = \cdot \quad b_1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\wedge 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^r - x + 1} - a_1x - b_1 = \cdot$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x - \frac{1}{r} - a_1x - b_1\right) = \cdot$$

$$1 - a_1 = \cdot \quad a_1 = 1 \quad -\frac{1}{r} - b_1 = \cdot \quad b_1 = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\wedge 4) f(x) = \frac{x-1}{(2x^r - \sqrt{x} + 5)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \cdot$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2x - 5} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{-\frac{1}{x} - 1}{\frac{2}{x^r} + \sqrt{-\frac{5}{x}}}$$

$$f(\cdot) = -\frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{2x^r - \sqrt{x} + 5}{x-1}$$

\wedge 5)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r} (x+1) = \varepsilon \quad \forall \varepsilon > \cdot \quad E\delta > \cdot \quad \forall x \in DF$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-\sin x}{\sqrt[2]{\cos x}} - \frac{-\sin x}{\sqrt[2]{\cos^2 x}}}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-1}{\sqrt[2]{\cos x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{\cos^2 x}}}{2 \cos x} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\vee \vee) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x^r}}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}x^r}}{\frac{1}{2}x^r} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vee \wedge) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt[2]{\cos x}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \cdot$$

راه حل بهتر  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}} = \frac{\cdot}{\cdot} \xrightarrow{Hop}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos x}}{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x}{\frac{2\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sin \sqrt{x}}} = \frac{\cdot}{2} = \cdot$$

$$\vee 9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos^2 x} \cdot \sqrt{\cos^2 x}}{x^r}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{\cos^2 x} \sqrt{1 - 2\sin^2 x} \sqrt{f \cos^2 x - 3 \cos x}}{x^r}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2\sin^2 x} \sqrt{\cos^2 x (f \cos^2 x - 3)}}{x^r}$$

$$\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1 - 2x^r}} \sqrt{-\varepsilon x^r + 9x^r - 18x^r + 1} -$$

$$\frac{-2\varepsilon x^r + 36x^r - 16x}{3^r \sqrt{(\cdot)^r}} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\wedge \cdot) p(x) = a_1x_1 + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n =$$

$$90) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{5-2x}{2x+1} = 2$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \exists \forall x \in DF$$

$$|x-2| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{5-2x}{2x+1} - 2 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{|x-2|}{|2x+1|} < \varepsilon \quad 2 < x < 4$$

$$\frac{|x-2|}{|2x+1|} < \frac{|x-2|}{5} < \varepsilon$$

$$|x-2| < 5\varepsilon \quad \delta = \min\{1, 5\varepsilon\}$$

$$91) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0 \quad \text{کراندار} \quad \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 \quad \text{کراندار} \quad f(x) = 0$$

پس در  $x=0$  پیوسته است.

$$92) yx^2 = 125$$

$$y = \frac{125}{x^2} \quad c(x) = 8x^2 + 16xy$$

$$= 8x^2 + 16x \frac{125}{x^2}$$

$$c(x) = 8x^2 + \frac{2000}{x} \quad D_c = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ب) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} c(x) = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} c(x) = +\infty$$

$$c' = \frac{16x^2 - 2000}{x^2} = 0 \quad x_{\min} = 5$$

$$c(5) = -200$$

$$c''(x) = \frac{16x^2 + 4000}{x^3} \Rightarrow x = -5\sqrt{5}$$

$$93) \text{الف) } A(x) = (x+1)\left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right)$$

$$\text{ب) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +1} A(x) = +\infty \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} A(x) = +\infty \quad (2)$$

در بازه رابطه (۱) منظور این است که اگر فرض متن چاپی آنقدر کوچک شود که مساحت صفحه بی نهایت شود یعنی عملاً می توان از عرض صفحه صرفه نظر کرد.

$$|x-3| < \delta \Rightarrow |x-3| < \varepsilon \quad \delta \leq \varepsilon$$

$$96) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x+1) = 5$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in DF$$

$$|x-2| < \delta \Rightarrow |2x+1-5| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x-2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \rightarrow \delta \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$97) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x^2 = 1$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \exists \forall x \in DF$$

$$|x+1| < \delta \Rightarrow |x^2-1| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x-1||x+1| < \varepsilon \quad \begin{matrix} -5 < x < -3 \\ -9 < x-1 < -7 \end{matrix}$$

$$|x-1||x+1| < 9 \quad |x+1| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x+1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{9} \quad \delta = \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{9}, 1\right\}$$

$$98) \lim_{r \rightarrow 3} \frac{2}{r-3} = 1$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \exists \forall x \in DF$$

$$|r-3| < \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{2}{r-3} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{|r-3|}{|r-3|} < \varepsilon \quad \begin{matrix} 1 < r < 6 \\ 1 < r-3 < 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\delta = \min\{1, \varepsilon\}$$

$$99) \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{t-3} = 1$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \exists \forall x \in DF$$

$$|t-1| < \delta = \left| \sqrt{t-3} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < t-3 < 3 \quad \frac{1}{2} < t < \frac{9}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 < \sqrt{t-3} + 1 < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1$$

$$\left| \sqrt{t-3} - 1 \right| \left| \sqrt{t-3} + 1 \right| < \varepsilon \left| \sqrt{t-3} + 1 \right|$$

$$|t-1| < \varepsilon \left| \sqrt{t-3} + 1 \right| < \varepsilon \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 \right)$$

$$|t-1| < \varepsilon \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 \right) \quad \delta = \min\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 \right) \varepsilon \right\}$$



$$0 < |h| < \alpha$$

$$|f(x+h) - f(x)| < \beta$$

ثابت می‌کنیم  $f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x+h)$  برای این منظور گزاره زیر را ثابت می‌کنیم.

$$-h = k \quad -k = h \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} k = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$|-k| = |-1| |k| = |k|$$

$$\forall \beta > 0 \quad \exists \alpha > 0 \quad 0 < |k| < \alpha$$

$$|f(x+k) - f(x)| < \beta$$

گزاره اخیر هم‌ااز گزاره (۱) است و چون گزاره (۱) درست لذا این گزاره نیز درست است و چون گزاره اخیر از گزاره (۲) حاصل شده

$$101) f(x) = \frac{\sin \pi x}{x(x-1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi x}{x(x-1)} = -\pi$$

$$f(0) = -\pi$$

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

$$= -\pi \quad f(1) = -\pi$$

۱۰۲)

چون تابع  $[x]$  در نقاط غیر صحیح پیوسته است

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)] = \left[ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right] = [L_1]$$
 بنابراین داریم

۱۰۳)

اگر  $L$  صحیح باشد ممکن است حد وجود نداشته باشد.

$$104) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \exists \forall x \in DF$$

$$|x-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \quad |g(x) - L| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$$

اما در رابطه (۲) مشابه رابطه (۱) است اما با این تفاوت که این دفعه از طول صفحه می‌توان صرفه‌نظر کرد.

$$94) [1-x^2] \quad -2 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2 \quad \text{الف خیر}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0$$

ب) موجود نیست  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$  خیر

$$95) 0 \leq x < 1 \quad g(x) = 0$$

$$1 < x < 2 \quad g(x) = x-1$$

$$x = 2 \quad g(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0 \quad \text{الف بله}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = g(1) \quad \text{ب) بله}$$

$$96) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 0 & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

ب) به ازای همه مقادیر  $a$

در  $a \notin \mathbb{Z}$  پیوسته است پ)

$$97) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = g(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow g(a)} f(x) = f(g(a))$$

بنابر قضیه ۱۷-۲ در  $a$  حد دارد و  $f$  در حد  $g$  پیوسته است در نتیجه

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(g(x)) = f(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)) = f(g(a))$$

$$98) f(x) = \text{sgn}(x) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \text{موجود نیست} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |f(x)| = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1$$

$$99) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{[x^2] - [x]}{x^2 - 1} = 0$$

۱۰۰)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x+h) = f(x) \rightarrow \forall \beta > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$111) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = M$$

$$L < M$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) < \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) < 0$$

$$\lim [f(x) - g(x)] < 0$$

$$f(x) - g(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) < g(x)$$

$$112) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = M \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

$$M = L$$

$$\forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in DF$$

$$|x - a| < \delta$$

$$|f(x) - M| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$|f(x) - L| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$|M - L| = |M - f(x) + f(x) - L| \leq$$

$$|f(x) - M| + |f(x) - L| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$0 \leq |M - L| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow |M - L| = 0 \quad M = L$$

$$113) f(x) = ax^{n-1} + bx^n + cx^{n+1} + \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

حداقل یک نقطه در فاصله  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  وجود دارد

که

$$f(c) = 0$$

$$114) \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in DF$$

$$|x| < \delta$$

$$|x| < \varepsilon \rightarrow \delta \leq \varepsilon$$

$$115) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$  وجود ندارد

$$105) \text{ الف) } f(x) = x^2 - 3x^2 - \varepsilon x + 12$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - \varepsilon)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$x = \pm 2 \quad x = 3$$

$$\text{ب) } h(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \neq 3 \\ k & x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x^2 - \varepsilon)(x - 3)}{x - 3} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - \varepsilon}{1} = 0 = k = h(3) = h(x)$$

زوج است (پ)

$$106) f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x}{2} + 1 & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{الف) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{پیوسته نیست}$$

ب)

عمودی چون  $k$  وجود ندارد که  $f(k) = \frac{3}{2}$  باشد.

$$108) f(x_1) = M \quad f(x_2) = m$$

فرض کنیم  $x_1 < x_2$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$-f(x_1) = -M \quad -f(x_2) = -m$$

این مقادیر  $-m, -M$  هستند.

$$109) a < b \Rightarrow f(a) < f(b) \Rightarrow \text{چون صعودی}$$

$$R_f = [f(x), f(b)]$$

$$M = f(b), m = f(a)$$

$$a < b \Rightarrow f(b) < f(a)$$

$$D_f = [f(b), f(x)]$$

$$M = f(a) \quad m = f(a)$$

$$110) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in DF$$

$$|x - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(a)| < \varepsilon$$

$$|(f(x))| - |f(a)| < |f(x) - f(a)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)}{t} = \frac{1 - \cos t}{t}$$

$$\text{هم ارزی} = \frac{\frac{t^\alpha}{t}}{\frac{t}{t}} = \frac{t}{t} = 0$$

روش دوم: با استفاده از قاعده هویتال خواهیم داشت

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\pi - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos x}{-1} = 0$$

$$۱۲۵) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 11$$

$$۱۲۶) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 10$$

$$۱۲۷) \lim_{x \rightarrow \varepsilon} g(x) = \frac{(x - \varepsilon)(x + \varepsilon)}{(x - \varepsilon)} = \varepsilon$$

$$۱۲۸) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2\varepsilon} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{طبق قضیه فشردگی} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$۱۲۹) -x < x^\alpha \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} < x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$$

$$\text{طبق قضیه فشار} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^\alpha \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2\varepsilon} < \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} < \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{قضیه فشار} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

۱۳۰) الف) -۱

ب) -۱

پ) -۱

$$۱۳۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^\alpha - \varepsilon = +\infty$$

$$\forall M > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists x > M \Rightarrow f(x) > N$$

$$x^\alpha - \varepsilon > N \quad x^\alpha > N + \varepsilon \Rightarrow x > \sqrt[N + \varepsilon]{N + \varepsilon}$$

قابل قبول  $M \geq \lceil \sqrt[N + \varepsilon]{N + \varepsilon} + 1 \rceil$

$$۱۳۲) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (6 - x - x^\alpha) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$۱۱۶) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$$

$$۱۱۷) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -1$$

حد وجود ندارد  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0$

$$۱۱۸) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -1$$

حد دارد  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -1$

$$۱۱۹) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = -1$$

$$۱۲۰) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -2$$

وجود ندارد  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

$$۱۲۱) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0$$

وجود ندارد  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

$$۱۲۲) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$$

$$۱۲۳) \lim_{z \rightarrow -5} \frac{z^2 - 5}{z + 5} = \frac{(z - 5)(z + 5)}{(z + 5)} = 1$$

$$۱۲۴) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\frac{1}{2} - \pi - x} =$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - x = t \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$$

ب)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} c(t) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 \cdot t}{2 \cdot t} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3 \cdot t}{t \left( \frac{2}{t} + 1 \right)} < 3 \cdot \frac{gr}{lit}$$

$$۱۳۸) \text{ الف) } |t^2 - 9| < \frac{1}{10} \quad 0 < |t - 3| < \delta$$

$$|t - 3| |t + 3| < \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow |t - 3| < \frac{1}{10 \cdot (t + 3)}$$

$$\text{ب) } |t^2 - 9| < \frac{1}{100} \quad |t - 3| |t + 3| < \frac{1}{100}$$

$$|t - 3| < \frac{1}{100 \cdot (t + 3)}$$

$$\text{پ) } |t^2 - 9| < \varepsilon \quad |t - 3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{t + 3}$$

$$۱۳۹) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 = 9 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad |x - 3| < \delta \rightarrow$$

$$|f(x) - 9| < \delta \rightarrow |f(x) - 9| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x - 3| < \delta \rightarrow |x^2 - 9| < \varepsilon \rightarrow |x + 3| |x - 3| < \varepsilon$$

$$|x - 3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|x + 3|} \quad |x - 3| < 1$$

شعاع  $-1 < x - 3 < 1$   
 $\frac{2}{\min} < x < \frac{4}{\max}$

همسایگی

در اینجا شعاع همسایگی را ۲ گرفته ایم اما می توان

۱ یا ۲ یا  $\frac{3}{\varepsilon}$  یا  $\varepsilon$  ... تا نزدیک ۶ گرفت.

$$۱۴۰) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = L \quad \forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0 \quad 0 < x < \delta \rightarrow$$

$$|f(x) - L| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$0 < x < \delta \rightarrow |1 - L| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

دارد

و حد آن  $L$  است.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = L \rightarrow \forall \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0$$

$$-\delta < x < \delta \rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \frac{\varepsilon}{L} \rightarrow |1 - L| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\forall x > 0 \quad \exists x > N \rightarrow f(x) < -M$$

$$f(x) < -M \rightarrow -(x^2 + x - 6) < -M \rightarrow$$

$$-(x+3)(x-2) < -M \rightarrow (x+3)(x-2) < M$$

$$۱۳۳) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3 - 2x}{x} = -2$$

$$\left| \frac{3 - 2x}{x} + 2 \right| < \varepsilon \quad \left| \frac{3 - 2x + 2x}{x} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{x} \right| < \varepsilon \quad \left| \frac{x}{3} \right| > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad x > \frac{3}{\varepsilon}$$

۱۳۴)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{9x + 1}{3x - 2} = 3$$

$$\left| \frac{9x + 1}{3x - 2} - 3 \right| < \varepsilon \quad \left| \frac{9x + 1 - 9x + 6}{3x - 2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{7}{3x - 2} \right| < \varepsilon \quad \left| \frac{3x - 2}{7} \right| > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$3x - 2 > \frac{7}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow 3x > \frac{7}{\varepsilon} + 2 \Rightarrow x > \frac{\frac{7}{\varepsilon} + 2}{3}$$

۱۳۵)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{8x + 3}{2x - 1} = 4$$

$$\left| \frac{8x + 3}{2x - 1} - 4 \right| < \varepsilon \quad \left| \frac{8x + 3 - 8x + 4}{2x - 1} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{7}{2x - 1} \right| < \varepsilon \quad \left| \frac{2x - 1}{7} \right| > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad 2x - 1 > \frac{7}{\varepsilon}$$

$$2x > \frac{7}{\varepsilon} + 1 \quad x > \frac{\frac{7}{\varepsilon} + 1}{2}$$

$$۱۳۶) c(x) = 400 \cdot x$$

در هر دقیقه ۲۵ لیتر آب که هر لیتر آن شامل

۳۰ گرم نمک است در مخزن ریخته می شود

$$\text{مقدار نمک} = \frac{\text{مقدار کل آب}}{\text{غلظت نمک}}$$

پس مقدار کل نمک در یک دقیقه  $25 \times 30$

$$c(t) = \frac{25 \times 30 \cdot (t)}{500 + 25(t)} = \frac{3 \cdot t}{25 + t}$$

$$\frac{2x+1}{x^r-1} < \varepsilon$$

ب)  $\left| \frac{x}{x-1} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \left| \frac{x-x+1}{x-1} \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$

$$\left| \frac{1}{x-1} \right| < \varepsilon \stackrel{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\Rightarrow} \frac{1}{x-1} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow x-1 > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$x > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1 \Rightarrow N \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1$$

۱۴۹)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{3}{(x-2)^r} = +\infty$

$$\forall N > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < |x-2| < \delta$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{(x-2)^r} \right| > N \Rightarrow \left| \frac{(x-2)^r}{3} \right| < \frac{1}{N} \Rightarrow$$

$$|(x-2)^r| < \frac{3}{N} \Rightarrow |x-2| < \sqrt[r]{\frac{3}{N}} \Rightarrow \delta \leq \sqrt[r]{\frac{3}{N}}$$

۱۵۰)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \frac{-2}{(x-4)^r} = -\infty$

$$\forall N > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < |x-4| < \delta \Rightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{-2}{(x-4)^r} \right| < -N \Rightarrow \left| \frac{(x-4)^r}{-2} \right| > -N \Rightarrow$$

$$|(x-4)^r| > 2N \Rightarrow |x-4| > \sqrt[r]{2N} \Rightarrow \delta \geq \sqrt[r]{2N}$$

$$|1-L| + |1+L| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \rightarrow |1-L+1+L| < \delta$$

$$\rightarrow |2| < \varepsilon$$

این تناقض است زیرا ممکن است  $\varepsilon < 2$  باشد.

$$|a+b| < |a| + |b|$$

۱۴۱)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < 0.01 \quad \sqrt{x} > 100 \quad x > 10000$

۱۴۳)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{1}{(x+3)^r} = +\infty$

$$\left| \frac{1}{(x+3)^r} \right| > N$$

$$|x+3| < \sqrt[r]{\frac{1}{N}} = \delta$$

۱۴۴)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{5}{(x+1)^r} = -\infty$

$$\exists |x+1| < \delta \exists \left| \frac{5}{(x+1)^r} \right| < N$$

۱۴۵)

$$\forall N > 0, \exists M > 0 \Rightarrow x > M, x \in D_f \Rightarrow$$

$$x^r > N \Rightarrow x > \sqrt[r]{N} \Rightarrow M \geq \sqrt[r]{N}$$

۱۴۶)

الف)

$$\forall N > 0, \exists M > 0 \Rightarrow x > M, f(x) < N$$

ب)  $\forall N > 0, \exists M > 0 \Rightarrow x < -M, f(x) > N$

ج)

$$\forall N > 0, \exists M > 0 \Rightarrow x < -M, f(x) < -N$$

۱۴۷)  $(x^r - \varepsilon) > N \Rightarrow x^r > N - \varepsilon \Rightarrow$

$$x > \sqrt[r]{N - \varepsilon} \Rightarrow M \geq \sqrt[r]{N - \varepsilon}$$

۱۴۸) الف)  $\left| \frac{x^r + 2x}{x^r - 1} - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$

$$\left| \frac{x^r + 2x - x^r + 1}{x^r - 1} \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \left| \frac{2x+1}{x^r - 1} \right| < \varepsilon \stackrel{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\Rightarrow}$$