

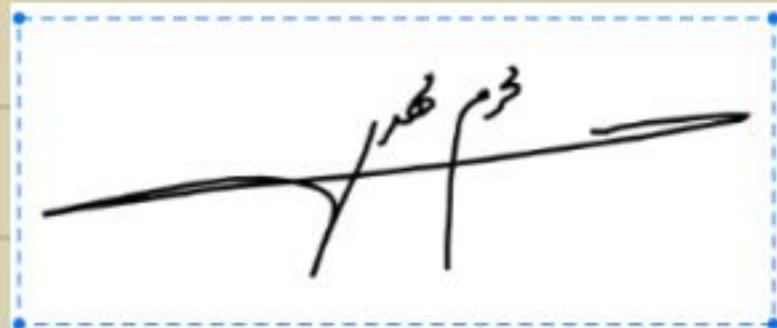
# به نام خداوند بخشنده مهربان

حل فعالیتها و کار در کلاسها و تمرینهای درس چهارم از فصل پنجم



## حسابان ۱

### محاسبه حد توابع کسری (حالت $\frac{0}{0}$ )



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صفحه ۱۴۱

کاردر کلاس

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

مقدار حد زیر را بباید.  
مُنْهَمْ.

$$x \rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow (x-2) \text{ عامل ابیم}$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 2}{\cancel{\lim}} \frac{(x-2)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} =$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 2}{\lim} \frac{x-2}{x+2} = \frac{2-2}{2+2} = \frac{0}{4} = 0$$

صفحه ۱۴۲

کاردر کلاس

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{\sqrt{3x^2 - 5} - 2} = \frac{3^2 - 9}{\sqrt{3 \cdot 3^2 - 5} - 2} = \frac{9 - 9}{2 - 2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

مقدار حد زیر را بباید.  
مُنْهَمْ.

$x \rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow (x-3) \text{ عامل ابیم}$

$$\text{برهان رجوع} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{x^r - q}{\sqrt{rx - \omega} - r} \times \frac{\sqrt{rx - \omega} + r}{\sqrt{rx - \omega} + r}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{(x-r)(x+r)(\sqrt{rx-\omega}+r)}{(\sqrt{rx-\omega})^2 - r^2}$$

برهان  
 $\sqrt{rx-\omega}-\varepsilon = \sqrt{rx-q}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{(x-r)(x+r)(\sqrt{rx-\omega}+r)}{r(x-r)}$$

$$= \frac{(r+r)}{r} \cdot (\sqrt{q-\omega}+r) = \frac{2r}{r} = 2$$

بالا صفحه

صفحه ۱۵۲

کارد کلاس

مقدار حد زیر را باید.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{\sin rx}{rx} = \frac{\sin(rx_0)}{r(x_0)} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{برهان رجوع} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{rsinx \cos x}{rx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{r \cos x}{r}$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{r \cos 0^+}{r} = 1 \times \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$\text{رادرم} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \gamma x}{\gamma x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \gamma x}{\frac{1}{\gamma} \times \gamma x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma} \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \gamma x}{\gamma x}} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

پاسخ

صفر

کارد کلاس

مقدار حد زیر را باید.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin \gamma x - 1}{\gamma x - \pi} = \frac{\sin \left( \gamma x \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - 1}{\gamma \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \pi} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} - 1}{\pi - \pi} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\text{رفع اعماق} \quad x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\Sigma} \Rightarrow \left( x - \frac{\pi}{\Sigma} \right) = t \quad \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\Sigma} \\ t \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$$x = t + \frac{\pi}{\Sigma} \Rightarrow \gamma x = \gamma t + \frac{\pi}{\gamma}$$

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

$\longleftrightarrow$   
 $\gamma t + \pi - \pi$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \gamma t - 1}{\gamma t} \times \frac{\cos \gamma t + 1}{\cos \gamma t + 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \gamma t - 1}{\gamma t (\cos \gamma t + 1)}$$

$$\cos \gamma t - 1 = \cos \gamma t - (\sin \gamma t + \cos \gamma t) = -\sin \gamma t$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \gamma t}{\gamma t (\cos \gamma t + 1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \gamma t}{\gamma t} \times \frac{-\sin \gamma t}{\gamma (\cos \gamma t + 1)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\gamma} \times \boxed{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \gamma t}{\gamma t}} \times \boxed{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \gamma t}{\cos \gamma t + 1}} = 0$$

$\frac{0}{1+1} = 0$

صفحه ۱۴۴

تمرین

۱) مقدار حد های زیر را باید.

الف)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{3x^2 + 3x}$

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

ج)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - 2}{x^2 - 4}$

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

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

ز)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$

(الف)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 + x - 1}{3x^2 + 3x} = \frac{2(-1)^2 + (-1) - 1}{3(-1)^2 + 3(-1)} = \frac{0}{0}$  پنجم

$x \rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow (x+1)$  عامل

صورت	۲	۱	-۱
	-۱	۰	-۲
	۲	-۱	۰

کسریه عبارت صورت به ا青山 هویز

عبارت صورت  $\Rightarrow (x+1)(2x-1)$

$2x^2 + 3x = 2x(x+1)$  عبارت کسری

$$\text{رفع ایم} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x(x+1)} = \frac{-(-1)-1}{-(-1)} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$


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ب)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{x[x]-\lambda}{x-r}$   $x \rightarrow r^+ \Rightarrow [x] = [r^+] = r$

$\text{بعد از جانبداری} = \frac{r(r) - \lambda}{r-r} = \frac{\lambda - \lambda}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ پنهان.}$

$x \rightarrow r \Rightarrow (x-r) = \text{حل ایم}$

$$\text{رفع ایم} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{rx^r - \lambda}{x-r} = \lim_{x \rightarrow r^+} \frac{r(x^r - \varepsilon)}{(x-r)} =$$

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


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ج)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow r} \frac{\sqrt{x+r}-r}{x^r - r} = \frac{\sqrt{r+r} - r}{r^r - r} = \frac{r-r}{r-r} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ پنهان.}$

$x \rightarrow r \Rightarrow (x-r) \text{ رفع ایم جمع}$

$$\text{رفع ایم} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow r} \frac{(\sqrt{x+r} - r)}{(x^r - r)} \times \frac{(\sqrt{x+r} + r)}{(\sqrt{x+r} + r)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow r} \frac{(x+r-\varepsilon)}{(x-r)(x+r)(\sqrt{x+r}+r)} = \frac{1}{17}$$

1       $\underbrace{x+r}_{\varepsilon}$        $\underbrace{r}_{\varepsilon}$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow r} \frac{r - \sqrt{x}}{r - \sqrt{rx+1}} = \frac{r - \sqrt{\varepsilon}}{r - \sqrt{r+r}} = \frac{r-r}{r-r} = \frac{0}{0}$

$x \rightarrow \varepsilon \Rightarrow (x-\varepsilon)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{\circ} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \varepsilon} \frac{r - \sqrt{x}}{r - \sqrt{rx+1}} \times \frac{r + \sqrt{x}}{r + \sqrt{x}} \times \frac{r + \sqrt{rx+1}}{r + \sqrt{rx+1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \varepsilon} \frac{(r - \sqrt{x})(r + \sqrt{x})(r + \sqrt{rx+1})}{(r - \sqrt{rx+1})(r + \sqrt{rx+1})(r + \sqrt{x})} \\ &\quad \xleftarrow{\qquad r-x = -(x-\varepsilon) \qquad} \\ &\quad \xleftarrow{\qquad -rx+1 \qquad} \\ &\quad -rx+1 = -r(x-\varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \varepsilon} \frac{-r(x-r)(r+\sqrt{rx+1})}{-r(x-r)(r+\sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{r+r}{r+r} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{r} = \frac{2}{r}$$

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

$x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow x-0 = x$  *لـ*

A B

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

*جيـ*  $\cancel{x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{A \times B = (1+x) - (1-x)}{x(0+1)(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \frac{Y}{(0+1) \underbrace{(\sqrt{1+0} + \sqrt{1-0})}_Y}$$

$$= \frac{Y}{Y} = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1-1}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow (x-1)$  *لـ*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x-1}} \times \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{x + \sqrt{x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{A \times B \times (\sqrt{x+1})}{C \times D \times (x + \sqrt{x})}$$

مـ جـ

جيـ

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

$$= \frac{1 \times (\sqrt{1+1})}{(1+\sqrt{1})} = \frac{Y}{Y} = 1$$

اگر  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} f(x)g(x)$  حاصل،  $g(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x}$  و  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{2x^2-x-1}$  را بسأید.

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

$\overset{\text{جبری}}{\longrightarrow}$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{r}+1}{2(-\frac{1}{r})^2 - (-\frac{1}{r}) - 1} \times \frac{2(-\frac{1}{r})+1}{-\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$\overset{\text{مکمل}}{\longrightarrow}$

$$x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow x - (-\frac{1}{r}) \Rightarrow (x + \frac{1}{r}) \quad \text{پہلے کو}$$

فعیل  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} \frac{(x+1)(x+\frac{1}{r})}{x(x+\frac{1}{r})(2x-2)}$

$A$	$2$	$-1$	$-1$
$-x$	$0$	$-1$	$1$
	$2$	$-2$	.

$\underset{(2x-2)}{\cancel{(2x-2)}}$

$$= \frac{(-\frac{1}{r}+1)(2)}{(-\frac{1}{r})(2(-\frac{1}{r})-2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \times 2}{-\frac{1}{r} \times -2} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$A = (x + \frac{1}{r})(2x - 2)$$

آخری عبارت  $A$  پر سُن حوزہ

الف)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x}$

ب)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \frac{\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos x - \sin x}$

ج)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{x^2}{|1 - \cos x|}$

د)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x}$

ه)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos x + 1}{x + \pi}$

ز)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a}$

ح)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{\pi x - 2\pi}$

ظ)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{x-1}$

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

رفع اعماق  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{(1 - \sin x)}{\cos x} \times \frac{(1 + \sin x)}{(1 + \sin x)}$

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

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

$= 0$

$$\checkmark) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos x - \sin x} = \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) &= \cos x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x\end{aligned}$$

لُجُجُ

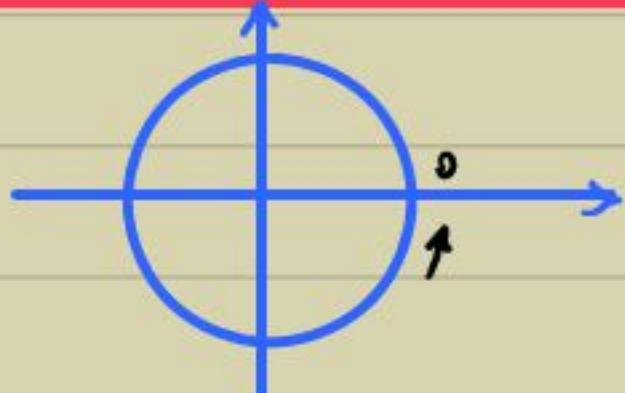
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos x - \sin x)$$

$$\text{رفع الجذر} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos x - \sin x)}{\cos x - \sin x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\checkmark) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^r}{|1 - \cos x|}$$

$$\text{جَانِدِرِي} = \frac{0^r}{|1 - \cos 0|} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^-$$



$$x < 0 \rightarrow 0 < \cos x < 1$$

$$-1 < -\cos x < 0$$

$$\text{رفع الجذر} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^r}{(1 - \cos x)^*} \times \frac{(1 + \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)}$$

$$0 < 1 - \cos x < 1$$

$$|1 - \cos x| = 1 - \cos x$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^r}{\sin^r x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 + \cos x) = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x} = \frac{1 - \cos 0}{0 \times \sin 0} = \frac{1 - 1}{0 - 0} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{متصفح}$$

$$1 - \cos x = 1 - \cancel{\cos 0} \xrightarrow{\text{أعلاه}} 1 - \cos x = \cancel{1} \sin x$$

$$\cancel{1 - \cos x} = 1 - \cancel{\cos 0} \xrightarrow{\text{أعلاه}} 1 - \cos x = \cancel{1} \sin x$$

لـ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{1} \sin x}{\cancel{x} \sin x} = \cancel{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \cancel{1}$

$$\text{c) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi} \frac{\cos x + 1}{x + \pi} = \frac{\cos(-\pi) + 1}{-\pi + \pi} = \frac{-1 + 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{متصفح}$$

$$x + \pi = t \Rightarrow x = t - \pi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \rightarrow -\pi \\ t \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

لـ  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(t - \pi) + 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\pi - t) + 1}{t}$

$$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{t} \times \frac{1 + \cos t}{1 + \cos t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos t}{t(1 + \cos t)}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} \times \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos t} = 1 \times \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\text{ج) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x - a} = \frac{\sin a - \sin a}{a - a} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$x - a = t \Rightarrow x = t + a \quad \text{توجه}$$

$$x \rightarrow a \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$$

رجوع

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(t+g) - \sin a}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t \cos a + \cos t \sin a - \sin a}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t \cos a + \sin a (\cos t - 1)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} \times \cos a + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos t - 1)}{t} \times \sin a$$

$$= \cos a + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cancel{\sin} \frac{t}{r}}{\cancel{t} \frac{t}{r}} \times \sin a$$

$$= \cos a + \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{t}{r}}{t/r} \times \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{t}{r}}{t/r} \times \sin a$$

$$= \cos a$$

$$\cos^r t = 1 - \sin^r t$$

$$\sin^r t = 1 - \cos^r t$$

$$\rightarrow \sin^r t = \cos^r t - 1$$

$$-\sin^r \frac{t}{r} = \cos t - 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{t}{r} \approx t \quad \text{لما} \quad t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Q) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{\tan(x - 2\pi)} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4})}{\tan(\frac{\pi}{4}) - 2\pi} = \frac{\sin 0}{2\pi - 2\pi} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$x - \frac{\pi}{4} = t \Rightarrow x = t + \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow 4x = 4t + 2\pi$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0.$$

پس از  $\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{4t + 2\pi - 2\pi} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{4t}$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} \right] = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Q) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[x]{x} - \sqrt[3]{x+1}}{x-1} = \frac{\sqrt[1]{1} - \sqrt[3]{1+1}}{1-1} = \frac{1-2}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow (x-1) \quad \text{پس از}$$

پس  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt[x]{x+1}) - \sqrt[3]{x}}{(x-1)} \times \frac{(\sqrt[x]{x+1}) + \sqrt[3]{x}}{(\sqrt[x]{x+1}) + \sqrt[3]{x}}$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 1 - 9x}{(x-1)((2x+1) + \sqrt[3]{x})} \xrightarrow{F(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 1} A$$

A

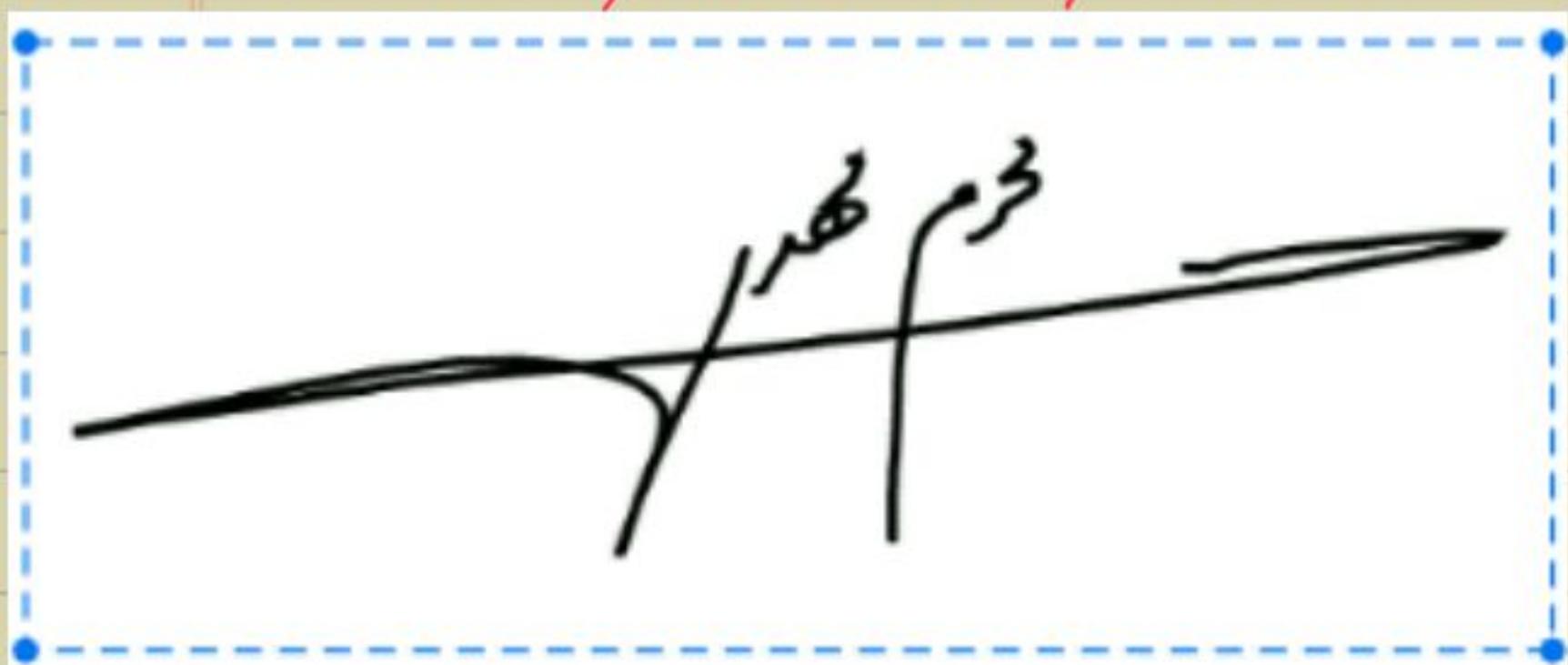
	-5	1
1	0	-1
	-1	0

$$\Rightarrow A = (x-1)(5x-1)$$

A نجیب

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(5x-1)}{(x-1)((2x+1) + \sqrt[3]{x})} = \frac{-1 - 1}{2 + 1} = \frac{-2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

پرور و کریمی باشد



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تهران

24 فروردین ماه 1400

لطفاً در این ماه مبارکه رمضان صاررا از رحای خیر محظوظ نظرماید.