

## الوحدة الأولى النزيات والإتصال

① P. 16

Ⓐ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 1$

Ⓑ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$

Ⓒ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \text{غير موجود}$

Ⓓ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 1$

② P. 17 بفرض  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 7$  ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = -3$

Ⓐ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (f(x) + g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)$

$= 7 + (-3) = 4 \neq 0$

Ⓑ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)$

$= 7 \cdot (-3) = -21$

Ⓒ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{8 f(x) \cdot g(x)}{f(x) + g(x)} = \frac{8 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (f(x) \cdot g(x))}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (f(x) + g(x))}$

$= \frac{8(-21)}{4} = -42$

③ P. 18

①  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 17) :$

$= (1)^3 + 3(1)^2 - 2(1) - 17 = -15$

②  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x + 2} = \frac{(2^2 + 5(2) + 6)}{4}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x + 2) = 2 + 2 = 4 \neq 0$   $= 5$

④ اذا كانت الاله P. 19

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 3 & ; x < 2 \\ x - 1 & ; x > 2 \end{cases}$$

اوجد  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (x^2 - 3) = 2^2 - 3 = 1$$

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

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

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

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + x & ; x > 1 \\ \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} & ; x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

اوجد ان امكن  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) : \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{1^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) \text{ غير موجود}$$

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

$$f(x) = x^2 - |x+2| \quad ; \text{ لنگر } \textcircled{6} \text{ P. 20}$$

ⓐ آتب  $f(x)$  دوه استقام رمز لقمه المطلقة

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - (x+2) & ; x > -2 \\ x^2 + (x+2) & ; x \leq -2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{c} -(x+2) \quad x+2 \\ \hline - \quad -2 \quad + \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x^2 - x - 2 & ; x > -2 \\ x^2 + x + 2 & ; x \leq -2 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \sqrt{x^2 - 5} = \quad ; \text{ آدب } \textcircled{7} \text{ P. 22}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} x^2 - 5 = 25 - 5 = 20 > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \sqrt{x^2 - 5} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (x^2 - 5)} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x + \sqrt{x})^4 = \quad ; 4 > 0$$

$$= \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x + \sqrt{x}) \right)^4$$

$$= (4 + \sqrt{4})^4 = 6^4 = 1296$$



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{c} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 4x + 5}}{x - 2} & \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x - 2) = -2 - 1 = -3 \neq 0 \\ & = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^3 - 4x + 5)}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x - 2)} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{(-1)^3 - 4(-1) + 5}}{-3} \\ & = \frac{\sqrt[3]{8}}{-3} = \frac{2}{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{a} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^2 - 4} & \quad \text{0/0} \text{ لڀي ٿو } \textcircled{8} \text{ P. 23} \\ & \quad \text{0 لڀي ٿو} \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)(x+1)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+1}{x-2} = \frac{-2+1}{-2-2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -7} \frac{(x+4)^2 - 9}{x^2 + 7x} \quad \text{0/0 لڀي ٿو}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -7} \frac{(x+4-3)(x+4+3)}{x(x+7)} & = \lim_{x \rightarrow -7} \frac{x+1}{x} \\ & = \frac{-7+1}{-7} = \frac{6}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{|x+2| - 7}{x^2 - 25} \quad \text{0/0 لڀي ٿو}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x+2-7}{(x+5)(x-5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{x+5} = \frac{1}{5+5} = \frac{1}{10}$$

Q. 25 P. 25  
ادھر سے آگے

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+5} - 3}{x^2 - 2x} =$$

0/0 کی صورت

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+5} - 3}{x^2 - 2x} \times \frac{\sqrt{x^2+5} + 3}{\sqrt{x^2+5} + 3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 5 - 9}{(x^2 - 2x)(\sqrt{x^2+5} + 3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x(x-2)(\sqrt{x^2+5} + 3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x(x-2)(\sqrt{x^2+5} + 3)} \quad ; x \neq 2$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x(\sqrt{x^2+5} + 3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x \left( \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 + 5} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 3 \right)$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{9} + 3) = 12 \neq 0$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x+2}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x(\sqrt{x^2+5} + 3)} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3+1}}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

9 P. 25

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

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

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

$$= \sqrt[3]{(-1)^2 - (-1) + 1} = \sqrt[3]{3}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x-9}{3-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(\sqrt{x})^2 - (3)^2}{-(\sqrt{x}-3)} =$$

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$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}+3)}{-(\sqrt{x}-3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} [-(\sqrt{x}+3)]$$

$$= -(\sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} 3)$$

$$= -(\sqrt{9} + 3) = -6$$

طريقة ثانية

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

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

$$6 = \sqrt[3]{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x^2-x+1} = \sqrt[3]{3}$$



$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 3}{x - 3}$$

لا يمكن التعويض عن  $x$  بـ 3 لأنه نهاية المقام تؤول إلى 0، وكذلك نهاية البسط تؤول إلى 0 « صيغة غير معينة ».

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 3 & 1 & -2 & -4 & 3 \\ & & 3 & 3 & -3 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + x - 1) = (3)^2 + 3 - 1 = 11$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-x^5 + x^3 + x + 22}{x - 2}$$

لا يمكن التعويض عن  $x$  بـ 2 لأنه نهاية المقام تؤول إلى 0، وكذلك نهاية البسط تؤول إلى 0 « صيغة غير معينة ».

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrrr} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 22 \\ & & -2 & -4 & -6 & -12 & -22 \\ \hline & -1 & -2 & -3 & -6 & -11 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (-x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 6x - 11)$$

$$= -(2)^4 - 2(2)^3 - 3(2)^2 - 6(2) - 11$$

$$= -67$$

نهاییات تشبیه علی  $\infty/\infty$

P. 30 ① بعد از بنیاد التالیه ان امکان

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x(1-\frac{2}{x})}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1-\frac{2}{x}) = \lim 1 - \lim \frac{2}{x} = 1-0=1 \neq 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{x}} = 0 \times \frac{1}{1} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2}{x^2+9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2(1+\frac{2}{x^2})}{x^2(1+\frac{9}{x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{9}{x^2}}$$

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$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{9}{x^2}} = \frac{0+0}{1} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{c} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3-3x+1}{x^3+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3(1-\frac{3}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^3})}{x^3(1+\frac{5}{x^3})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-\frac{3}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^3}}{1+\frac{5}{x^3}}$$

$$\lim 1 + \frac{5}{x^3} = 1+0=1 \neq 0$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1-\frac{3}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x^3}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1+\frac{5}{x^3}} = \frac{1-0+0}{1} = 1$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3}{|x+1|} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{x+1} & : x > -1 \\ \frac{-3}{x+1} & : x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$* \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{3}{|x+1|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{3}{x+1} = \infty \dots (1)$$

$$* \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{3}{|x+1|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{-3}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \left( -1 \cdot \frac{3}{x+1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (-1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{3}{x+1} = -1 \times -\infty = \infty \dots (2)$$

(2), (1) من

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

P.35 ③ اوصلان أمكن صارت الخطة المقاربة الرأسية  
والأفقية لتحيات الدوال التالية:

$$(a) f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x^2-9} = \frac{x-3}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{1}{x+3} ; x \neq 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x}{x} + \frac{3}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{x}} = \frac{0}{1+0} = 0$$

∴ المستقيم  $y=0$  خط مقارب أفقي  
ف  $x=3$  ليس من اهتمامنا  
∴ المستقيم  $x=3$  خط مقارب رأسي

$$(b) f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

∴ المستقيم  $y=0$  خط مقارب أفقي

ف  $x=0$  ليس من اهتمامنا  
∴ المستقيم  $x=0$  خط مقارب رأسي

$$(c) f(x) = \frac{2x}{x-3}$$

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

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{x}} = \frac{2}{1-0} = 2$$

∴ المستقيم  $y=2$  خط مقارب أفقي  
ف  $x=3$  ليس من اهتمامنا

∴ المستقيم  $x=3$  خط مقارب رأسي

\* P.35 اوجد ان افكن صادرات الخطوط المقاربه للمنحنيات :

$$(a) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2} = \text{محدد موجوده}$$

: لا يوجد محاذي افقي

$$x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$x = 2$  محاذي رأسي

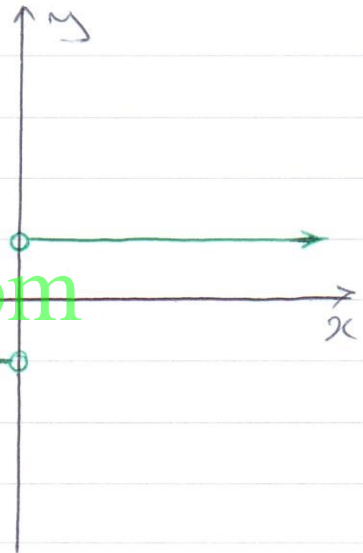
$$(b) f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x} = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x} = 1 & ; x > 0 \\ -\frac{x}{x} = -1 & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

محاذيان افقيان  $y = 1$  ,  $y = -1$

ولا يوجد محاذي رأسي



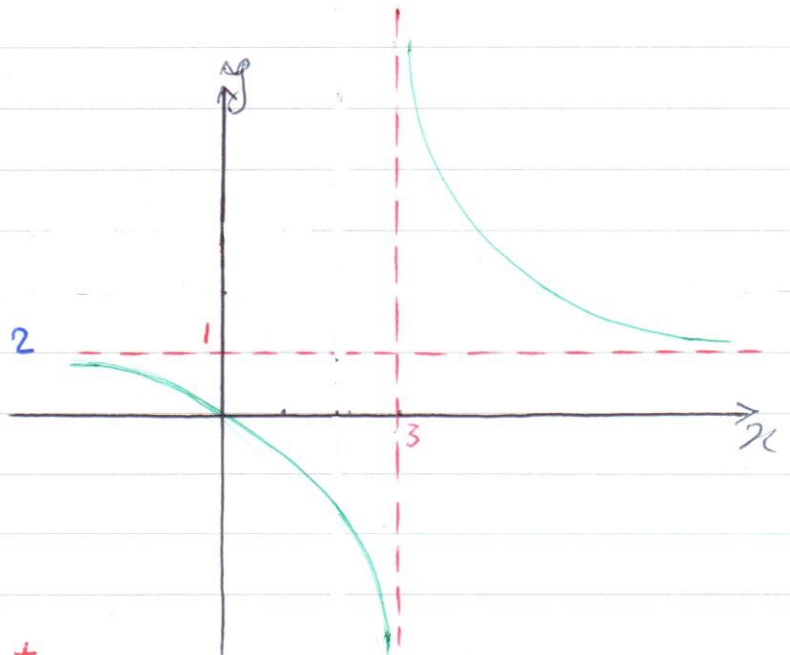
$$(c) f(x) = \frac{2x}{x - 3}$$

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

$y = 2$  محاذي افقي

$$x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$x = 3$  محاذي رأسي





## الصيغ غير المحددة

P. 37 أوجد

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-3x^2 + 2x - 4)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3x^2 \left( -1 + \frac{2x}{3x^2} - \frac{4}{3x^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3x^2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( -1 + \frac{2x}{3x^2} - \frac{4}{3x^2} \right)$$

$$= \infty \cdot (-1) = -\infty$$

P. 39 ② استخدم النظرية في ما يلي

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-3x^2 + 5x + 1}{6x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{-3}{6} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

«درجة البسط = درجة المقام»

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x + 1}{4x^3 - 2x + 3} = \frac{0}{\infty}$$

«درجة البسط أقل من درجة المقام»

P. ③ اوجد قيمه a, b اذا كانت

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x-2}{ax^2+bx-3} = -1$$

∴ النهاية تساوي -1 ∴ درجة البسط = درجة المقام يجب ان تكون

ب درجة اقل من درجة المقام اي:

$$ax^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

وكذلك

$$\frac{1}{b} = -1 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - x}}{x + 1} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x} \sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{x}}}{\cancel{x}(1 + \frac{1}{x})} \quad |x| = x : x > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2 - \frac{1}{x} = 2 - 0 = 2 > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{x} = 1 + 0 = 1 \neq 0$$

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

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$$\textcircled{b} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x - 5}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(3 - \frac{5}{x})}{\sqrt{x^2(1 - \frac{9}{x^2})}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(3 - \frac{5}{x})}{|x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{x^2}}}$$

$$|x| = -x : x < 0$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x}(3 - \frac{5}{x})}{-\cancel{x} \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{x^2}}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 3 - \frac{5}{x} = 3 - 0 = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 1 - \frac{9}{x^2} = 1 - 0 = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{x^2}} = -\sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 1 - \frac{9}{x^2}} = -\sqrt{1} = -1 \neq 0$$

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (3 - \frac{5}{x})}{\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-\sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{x^2}})} = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x^2 - x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x(2x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x-1}$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{3x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{3x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= -1(1+1) = -2$$



$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2 \tan x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{\sin x}}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\cancel{\sin x}}$$

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

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \tan x + x^2 \cos x}{5x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \tan x}{5x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos x}{5x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin x}{5x \cos x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x}{5}$$

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$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{5} \cos x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{5} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times 1 \times 1 + \frac{0}{5} \times 1$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x - x^2}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{x \sin x}{3x^2} - \frac{x^2}{3x^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sin x}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 1 - \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x + 3x \cos 4x}{5x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{5x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{5} \cos 4x$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{5} \cos 4x$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos 4x$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \times 1$$

$$= 1$$

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## نظرية الاطراف

P. 46 (4) يوجد

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$-1 \leq \cos \frac{1}{x^2} \leq 1$$

$$-x^2 \leq x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2} \leq x^2$$

بالضرب بـ  $x^2$ :

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x^2) = 0 \quad \& \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

ومن نظرية الاطراف:

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 2 + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2x} \right)$$

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$$-1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{2x} \leq 1$$

$$-x^2 \leq x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2x} \leq x^2$$

بالضرب بـ  $x^2$ :

$$2 - x^2 \leq 2 + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2x} \leq 2 + x^2$$

بإضافة 2:

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 - x^2) = 2 - 0 = 2 \quad \& \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2 + x^2) = 2$$

ومن نظرية الاطراف:

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



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+1}$$

$$-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

$$\forall x > 0 \Rightarrow x+1 > 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{x+1} \leq \frac{\cos x}{x+1} \leq \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{x+1} = 0 \quad , \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x+1} = 0$$

وهي نظرية الإسقاط

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+1} = 0$$

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