

اذا كانت، لفاتمة نقدية من  $(\infty)$ ، ولادة تكون بصيغة  
 (رقم ادمتغير + دالة) اوبالمرى فاننا نضرب  
 بالعامد المرافق.

Ex.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 + x})$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{1 + 0}} = \frac{-1}{1 + 1} = \frac{-1}{2}$$



مطابق، لہجہ، کرول

$$1. \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cos \theta$$

$$2. \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \sin \theta$$

$$3. \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cot \theta$$

$$4. \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \tan \theta$$

$$5. \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \sec \theta$$

$$6. \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \csc \theta$$

مطابق، لہجہ، لٹانی

$$1. \sin(\pi - \theta) = \sin \theta$$

$$2. \cos(\pi - \theta) = -\cos \theta$$

$$3. \tan(\pi - \theta) = -\tan \theta$$

$$4. \cot(\pi - \theta) = -\cot \theta$$

$$5. \sec(\pi - \theta) = -\sec \theta$$

$$6. \csc(\pi - \theta) = \csc \theta$$



مسايقات الجيب، لسان

$$1) \sin(\pi + \theta) = -\sin \theta$$

$$2) \cos(\pi + \theta) = -\cos \theta$$

$$3) \tan(\pi + \theta) = \tan \theta$$

$$4) \cot(\pi + \theta) = \cot \theta$$

$$5) \sec(\pi + \theta) = -\sec \theta$$

$$6) \csc(\pi + \theta) = -\csc \theta$$

مسايقات الجيب، لسان

$$1) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = \cos \theta$$

$$2) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = -\sin \theta$$

$$3) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = -\cot \theta$$

$$4) \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = -\tan \theta$$

$$5) \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = -\csc \theta$$

$$6) \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = \sec \theta$$



المعادلات

$$1) \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$2) \tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$3) \cot^2 \theta + 1 = \csc^2 \theta$$

$$4) \cos 2X = \begin{cases} \cos^2 X - \sin^2 X \\ 2 \cos^2 X - 1 \\ 1 - 2 \sin^2 X \end{cases}$$

$$5) \sin 2X = 2 \sin X \cdot \cos X$$

$$6) \sin^2 X = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2X)$$

$$7) \cos^2 X = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2X)$$



$$\text{EX. } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2y}{3y}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2y}{y} \times \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2y}{2y}$$

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

$$\text{EX. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x^2 + x}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x+1}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2x+1}$$

$$= 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{0+1} = 2$$



عند وجود احد الصيغ، لتالية

اداي صيغة افراحت بحد  $(\frac{\pi}{x}, \frac{1}{x}, \pi \pm x, \frac{\pi}{2} \pm x)$

فاننا نأخذ السوال بطريقة الفرضية حيث نفرض الصيغة

(y =)

$$\text{EX. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\text{let } y = x - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{if } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x = y + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + y) - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + y)}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + y)}{y} - \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + y)}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos y}{y} - \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin y}{y}$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$



$$\text{Ex. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin \pi x}{x-1}$$

$$\text{Let } x-1 = y \quad \text{when } x=1 \quad y=0$$

$$x = y+1$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi (y+1)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin (\pi + \pi y)}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin \pi y}{y} \times \frac{\pi}{\pi}$$

$$= -\pi \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi y}{\pi y} = -\pi \times 1 = -\pi$$



عندما تكون الزاوية  $\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  حرة، تصبح، سابقة

فإننا نطبق أحد القوانين، التالي

$$1. \tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}$$

$$2. \tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}$$

$$\text{Ex. } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\text{let } y = x - \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ when } x = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$\therefore x = y + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + y\right) - 1}{y}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan y}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \tan y} - 1$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \tan y - 1}{1 - \tan y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \tan y - 1 + \tan y}{1 - \tan y}$$



$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 \tan y}{1 - \tan y}}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan y}{y} \cdot \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{+1}{1 - \tan y}$$

$$= 2 \times 1 \times \frac{+1}{1 - 0} = +2$$

Ex. Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x \sin \frac{1}{x}}{1 + x \cos \frac{1}{x}}$

Let  $\frac{1}{x} = y$  when  $x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow y = \infty$

$$x = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{y} \sin y}{1 + \frac{1}{y} \cos y}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin y}{y}}{1 + \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos y}{y}} =$$

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



# Hopital's Rule

شروطها

1. لا تستخدم هذه الطريقة الا عندما يطلب استخدامها

2. تتضمن هذه الطريقة اشتقاق البسط والمقام

على حد خاص

Ex. Find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - x}{x}$  by Hopital's Rule

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin 2x \times 2 - 1}{1}$$

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