

# المراجعة النهائية

لليلة الاختبار

## الدوري الثاني Math 110

تشمل الأفكار الأساسية والمهمة  
وإن شاء الله تكون عوناً لك بعد الله في  
جميع الأفكار المهمة ...

التمارين الغير محلولة أو تحتاج إلي توضيح ....

إرجع إلي التست بنك (TEST BANK)

وراجع مسألة مشابهة لها

كل التمنيات الطيبة للجميع بالتوفيق،،،

# جمال السعدي



\* Domain : مجال أي دالة أسية

$$D_f = R = (-\infty, \infty)$$

\* Range : مدى الدالة الأسية

من الأسس

← يعتمد على الأسس والثابت

•  $f(x) = \frac{3}{T} e^x + \frac{2}{T} \Rightarrow R_f = (2, \infty)$

•  $f(x) = \frac{-3}{T} e^x + \frac{2}{T} \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 2)$

•  $f(x) = 2^x \Rightarrow R_f = (0, \infty)$

•  $f(x) = -2^x \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, 0)$

•  $f(x) = 3 \cdot 5^x + 7 \Rightarrow R_f = (7, \infty)$

•  $f(x) = -3 \cdot 5^x - 7 \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, -7)$

مجال جميع الدوال السابقة Domain

هو  $R = (-\infty, \infty)$



Solve :

حل المعادلة الآتية

$$\textcircled{1} 2^{x^2-5x-3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$2^{x^2-5x-3} = \frac{1}{2^3} = 2^{-3}$$

$$x^2-5x-3 = -3$$

$$x^2-5x-\cancel{3}+\cancel{3}=0$$

$$x^2-5x = 0$$

$$x(x-5) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad | \quad x=5$$

$$\textcircled{2} 5^{x^2-7x+9} = 125$$

$$5^{x^2-7x+9} = 5^3$$

$$x^2-7x+9 = 3$$

$$x^2-7x+6=0$$

من الاختيارات  
اعكس اشارتي الـ  $x$   
ثم اجمع = -7  
اخرب = 6  
هذا هو الحل الصحيح

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الهدف هو جعل الأساس = الأساس

فيكون الأس = الأس

ثم نحل المعادلة .

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{1}{2^x} = 2^{-2}$$

$$2^{-x} = 2^{-2} \Rightarrow -x = -2 \Rightarrow x = 2$$



Solve:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 25^{(x-1)} = 125$$

$$5^{2(x-1)} = 5^3$$

$$2(x-1) = 3$$

$$2x - 2 = 3$$

$$2x = 5$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 3^{x+1} = 2$$

$$\log_3 3^{x+1} = \log_3 2$$

$$x+1 = \log_3 2$$

$$x = \log_3 2 - 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad e^{2x-1} = 9$$

$$\ln e^{2x-1} = \ln 9$$

$$2x-1 = \ln 9$$

$$2x = \ln 9 + 1$$

$$x = \frac{\ln 9 + 1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad e^{2x-1} = 1$$

$$\ln e^{2x-1} = \ln 1$$

$$2x-1 = 0$$

$$2x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \ln(3x+2) = 7$$

$$e^{\ln(3x+2)} = e^7$$

$$3x+2 = e^7$$

$$3x = e^7 - 2$$

$$x = \frac{e^7 - 2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(e^7 - 2)$$

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

عوضه من الحد الذي يمتوى  
على أكبر أس فقط  
ثم ضرب الناتج في -5

$$= -5 \cdot (\infty) = \boxed{-\infty}$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x^2}{4\cos^2 x - 4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x^2}{-4\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8}{-4} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x}$$

$$= -2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

لا حظ أن  
 $4\cos^2 x - 4$   
تساوي  
 $-4\sin^2 x$

$$= \boxed{-2}$$



•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{7|x-3|}{x-3} = 7(+1) = \boxed{7}$  نفس الصورة  
ونفس الترتيب

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{7|x-3|}{x-3} = 7(-1) = \boxed{-7}$

• •  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{7|x-3|}{x-3}$  Does not exist غير موجوده  
عدم تساوي  
النهاية اليمنى مع اليسرى

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{7|x-3|}{3-x} = 7(-1) = \boxed{-7}$  A  
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نفس الصورة  
وكس الترتيب

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{7|x-3|}{3-x} = 7(+1) = \boxed{7}$  S  
A

• •  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{7|x-3|}{3-x}$  Does not exist A  
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غير موجوده  
عدم تساوي  
النهاية اليمنى مع اليسرى

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{7|x-3|}{x^2-9}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{7|x-3|}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \frac{7}{(3+3)} \cdot 1 = \boxed{\frac{7}{6}}$



•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(3x-4)^{-1} - 2^{-1}}{x-2} = \frac{2^{-1} - 2^{-1}}{2-2} = \frac{0}{0}$  (I.f.)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1(3x-4)^{-2} \cdot 3}{1} = \frac{-3}{(3x-4)^2} = \frac{-3}{4}$  (لوبيتال)

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{5^{-1} - x^{-1}}{5-x} = \frac{5^{-1} - 5^{-1}}{5-5} = \frac{0}{0}$  (I.f.)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{-(-1)x^{-2}}{-1} = \frac{-1}{x^2} = \frac{-1}{25}$  (لوبيتال)

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3-x}{3^{-1} - x^{-1}} = \frac{3-3}{3^{-1} - 3^{-1}} = \frac{0}{0}$  (I.f.)

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

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+25} - 5}{x} = \frac{0}{0}$  (I.f.) (لوبيتال)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+25}}}{1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{0+25}} = \frac{1}{2(5)} = \frac{1}{10}$

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+9} - 3} = \frac{0}{0}$  (I.f.) (لوبيتال)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+9}} = 2\sqrt{x+9} = 2\sqrt{9} = 2(3) = 6$

← مقام المقام بسيط



$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 7}{5x - 3x^3 + 1} = \boxed{0}$$

حيث أن  
درجة البسط  
أصغر من  
درجة المقام

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 + 3x - 1}{5x - 7x^3 + 3} = \frac{2}{-7}$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{2}{7}}$$

حيث أن  
درجة البسط  
= درجة المقام

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x^3) + 1}{3x (-7x^2)} = \frac{+\infty}{-\infty}$$

$$= \boxed{-\infty}$$

درجة البسط  
أكبر من  
درجة المقام

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$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2} + 5}{(-2x) + 1} = \frac{2x}{-2x} = \frac{2}{-2} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2} + 5}{(-2x) + 1} = \frac{-2x}{-2x} = \frac{-2}{-2} = \boxed{1}$$





Horizontal asymptote  
خط التقارب الأفقي

①  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{9x^2 + 5}}{-7x + 1}$

$y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2 + 5}}{(-7x) + 1} = \frac{3x}{-7x} = \boxed{-\frac{3}{7}}$

$y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \dots = \boxed{\frac{3}{7}}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = \pm \frac{3}{7}}$  H. asymp.

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②  $f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 5}{2 - 7x^2}$

$y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 5}{2 - 7x^2} = \frac{3}{-7}$

دالة البسط = دالة المقام

$\boxed{y = -\frac{3}{7}}$

is Horizontal asymptot.



$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 3x}{\tan 5x} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \boxed{\frac{6}{5}}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -3x \cot x = \frac{-3x}{\tan x} = \frac{-3}{1} = \boxed{-3}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3x \csc x = \frac{3x}{\sin x} = \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan\left(\frac{7}{2}x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{5}{9}x\right)} = \frac{\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{5}{9}\right)} = \boxed{\frac{63}{10}}$$

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$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} \stackrel{\text{تحويل باستر}}{=} \frac{0}{0} \text{ (I.f.)}$$

تحليل البسط فرق مربعين

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 45} \frac{(\cancel{\cos x - \sin x})(\cos x + \sin x)}{(\cancel{\cos x - \sin x})}$$

$$= \cos 45 + \sin 45$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \boxed{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x + \sin 2x}{3x + \tan 4x} = \frac{5 + 2}{3 + 4} = \frac{7}{7} = 1$$

معاملات  $x$   
من البسط والمقام

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin(x-3)}{5x-15} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin(x-3)}{5(x-3)}$$

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

A

L

If:  $f(x) = \{(2,3), (-2,5), (3,-7)\}$

S

$$\hookrightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \{(3,2), (5,-2), (-7,3)\}$$

A

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تبدیل اعدادیات  $x, y$

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داخل الزوج المرتب فقط

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

الساندويتش

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \quad ??$$

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

عوضه من الطرف  
الأعلى  
عند  $x \rightarrow 0$



Continuous or domain  
الاتصال or المجال

①  $f(x) = \sin^{-1} (7x - 3)$   
 $\cos^{-1}$  أو  $i$

$$-\frac{1+3}{7}, \frac{1+3}{7}$$

$$\frac{2}{7}, \frac{4}{7}$$

الحواف

\*Df or continuous =  $[\frac{2}{7}, \frac{4}{7}]$

• discontinuous =  $(-\infty, \frac{2}{7}) \cup (\frac{4}{7}, \infty)$

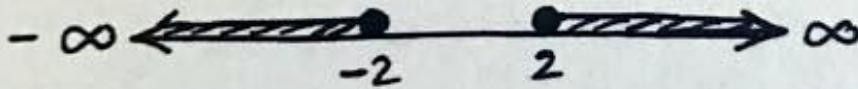
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②  $f(x) = \sec^{-1} (2x + 3)$   
 $\csc^{-1}$  أو  $i$

$$\frac{-1-3}{2}, \frac{1+3}{2}$$

$$-2, 2$$

الحواف



\*Df or continuous =  $(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$

• discontinuous =  $(-2, 2)$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (2x^5 + 3x^2 - 5x + 1) \text{ تقويم مباشر} \\ = 2(-1)^5 + 3(-1)^2 - 5(-1) + 1 \\ = -2 + 3 + 5 + 1 = \boxed{7}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x+3}{x^2+7} \text{ تقويم مباشر} = \frac{-2+3}{4+7} = \boxed{\frac{1}{11}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - x - 2} \text{ تقويم مباشر} = \frac{4 - 10 + 6}{4 - 2 - 2} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (I.f.)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x - 5}{2x - 1} = \frac{4 - 5}{4 - 1} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{3}} \text{ (لوبيتال)}$$

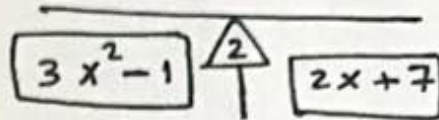
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 27}{x - 3} \text{ تقويم مباشر} = \frac{27 - 27}{3 - 3} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (I.f.)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3x^2}{1} = 3(9) = \boxed{27} \text{ (لوبيتال)}$$



If:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 1 & ; x \leq 2 \\ 2x + 7 & ; x > 2 \end{cases}$$



•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (2x + 7) = 2(2) + 7 = \boxed{11}$

اليمنى: حوصره من فرغ اكبر من

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

اليسرى: حوصره من فرغ اصغر من

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \text{ Exist} = \boxed{11}$

لتساوي اليمين واليسرى.

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\*\*\* I أو وجد قيمة C أو K التي تجعل الدالة متصلة

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

$$\begin{aligned} 3c^2 - 2(1) &= 3(1) + 1 \\ 3c^2 - 2 &= 4 \\ 3c^2 &= 6 \\ c^2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{c = \pm \sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx^2 + 1 & : x \geq 2 \\ 2 - cx & : x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2c + 1 &= 2 - 2c \\ 2c + 2c &= 2 - 1 \\ 4c &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{c = \frac{1}{4}}$$



•  $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{2+e^x}$

دالة أسية + عدد موجب  
من المقام

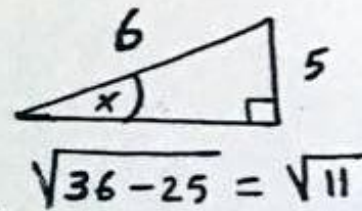
Domain  $f(x) = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty) \leftarrow$

• Range  $f(x) = 5 - 3^x \Rightarrow (-\infty, 5)$

• Range  $f(x) = 5 + 3^x \Rightarrow (5, \infty)$

• If :  $x = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{5}{6} \right)$  <sup>المقابل</sup> <sub>الوتر</sub>  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$   
من الربع الأول  
find  $\cot x$  ??

$\cot x = \frac{\text{المجاور}}{\text{المقابل}} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{5}$   
مقلوباً  
 $\tan x$



\* الناتج موجب لأنه الزاوية  $x$  تقع من الربع الأول  
لا حظ تحديد الإشارة طبقاً للربع

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$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{|x-1|}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{-2} \cdot -1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

نفس العسرة  
 ونفس الترتيب  
 اليسر  $\leftarrow$  (-1)

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(2x) - 1}{9x^2}$$

L قانون  
 $\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sin^2 x}{9x^2}$$

A  
 $\cos 2x - 1 = -2\sin^2 x$

$$= \frac{-2}{9} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

الفلك I

$$= \frac{-2}{9} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \boxed{\frac{-2}{9}}$$

$f(x) = \log_3(2-x)$  للبيانات الأخرى صائل  
 -∞ ← 0 2

f is continuous or Domain on  $(-\infty, 2)$





$$* \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+6} - 2}{x - 2} = \dots = \frac{1}{12}$$

solve the eq.

$$* \ln(x+3) = 5 \Rightarrow x = e^5 - 3$$

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

$$* \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{x^2} \quad * \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \sin(x-3)}{5x-15}$$

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نقطة 5 تامل مشترك

$$* \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{x^{2/5}} + 2 \right) = 2 \quad * \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x} + 4} = 2$$

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$$* \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 - 5x + 4) = \infty \quad * \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3 - 5x + 4) = -\infty$$

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عوضهم من أكبر أو أصغر فقط

$$* \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - 3}{2 \cos^2 x - 3 \cos x + 1} = \dots = \frac{4}{3}$$

I  
بعد التحليل

$$* \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2x-3}}{2x^2 + 7x - 1} = 0$$

درجة البسط  
أعلى من  
درجة المقام

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



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \arccos \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{4x^2 - 8x} \right) \xrightarrow{2} \frac{0}{0} \text{ (I.F.)}$$

(by L.H.R)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2x}{8x - 8} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{4}{16 - 8} \right)$$

$$= \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{4}{8} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \boxed{60 = \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

اسم أفعياً أما  $\cos$  اسم  
فم تصل إلى  $\frac{1}{2}$  أطرح لقول

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$$f(x) = \ln(x - 2)$$

vertical asymptote

اسم، دالة  
 $\ln$

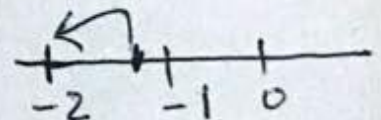
$$x - 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{x = 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \lfloor x \rfloor + 1$$

$$= -2 + 1$$

$$= \boxed{-1}$$



يا،  $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$

يرد إلى  $\lfloor -2 \rfloor$

$f(x) = \tan x \Rightarrow$  vertical asymptote

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$



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

أصفا، لققا

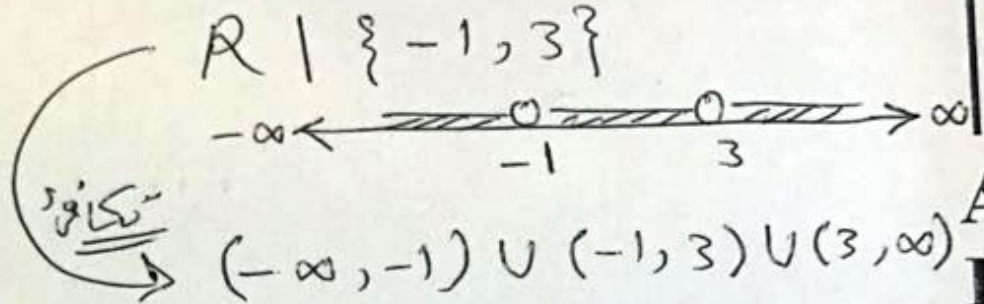
$$|x-1|-2=0$$

$$|x-1|=2$$

$$x-1=\pm 2$$

متصلة على  
continuous:  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 3\}$

✓  $x = 2+1 = 3$   
✓  $x = -2+1 = -1$



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\*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} [x] = 5$       \*  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} [x] = 4$

\*  $f(5) = [5] = 5$   
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} [x] \text{ (D.N.E)}$

النهاية غير موجودة لعدم تساوي النهايتين من اليمين واليسار  
 \* النهاية اليمنى = قيمة الدالة في تلك النقطة من اليمين  
 cont. from the right

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1.8} [x] = [1.8] = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow e} [x] = [e] = 2$

$f(x) = \underline{\underline{\sin x}}$  is one-to-one on  $\underline{\underline{[-1, 1]}}$

True ✓

$f(x) = \ln(x + \overset{\text{قالب}}{\underline{\underline{4}}})$

$f^{-1}(x) = e^x - 4$

If:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 8$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 3$

Then:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{2f(x) - 4g(x)}$

$= \sqrt{2(8) - 4(3)}$

$= \sqrt{16 - 12} = \sqrt{4} = \boxed{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - 8}{x - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$  (indeterminate form)

افزب مقصود

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 8$  (Note:  $x \rightarrow 1$  is circled)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 8$

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find the inverse function

of :

لو عوضنا  
بالمعكوس من الدالة الأصلية  
يصح على  X

①  $f(x) = x + 2$

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

②  $f(x) = x^3 + 4$

$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 4}$

③  $y = 3 + \sqrt{x - 5}$

$f^{-1}(x) = (x - 3)^2 + 5$

④  $f(x) = 5 + \ln x$

$f^{-1}(x) = e^{x - 5}$

⑤  $f(x) = -4 + \ln x$

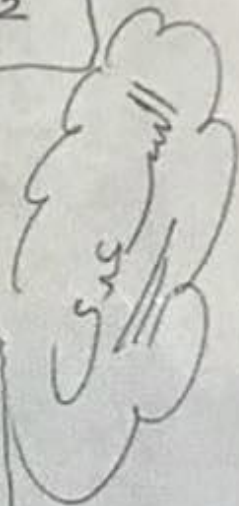
$f^{-1}(x) = e^{x + 4}$

⑥  $f(x) = e^{x + 7}$

$f^{-1}(x) = \ln x - 7$

⑦  $f = e^{x - 1}$

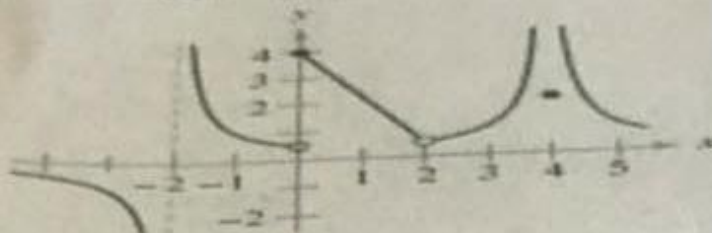
$f^{-1} = \ln x + 1$



A  
L  
S  
A  
A  
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I



In [7-10] Consider the following graph of the function  $f(x)$  then



(7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) =$   
 (a) 1      (b) 0      (c) 4      (d) Doesn't exist

(8)  $f(4) =$   
 (a) 1      (b) 0      (c) 2      (d) Doesn't exist

(9) The function  $f$  is discontinuous at the point  $x = 0$ , because:  
 (a)  $f(0)$  doesn't exist      (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \neq f(0)$   
 (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$       (d) Not of the above

(10) The function  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 2$ .  
 (a) True      (b) False

A  
L  
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T

Choose the correct answer of the following questions:

(1)  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(5\theta)}{9\theta} =$

(a) 9

(b) 5

(c)  $\frac{5}{9}$ (d)  $\frac{9}{5}$ 

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

(a) 5

(b) 4

(c) 2

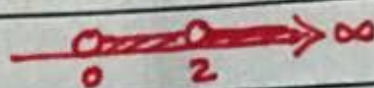
(d) 1

(3) Any polynomial function is continuous on  $\mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty)$ .

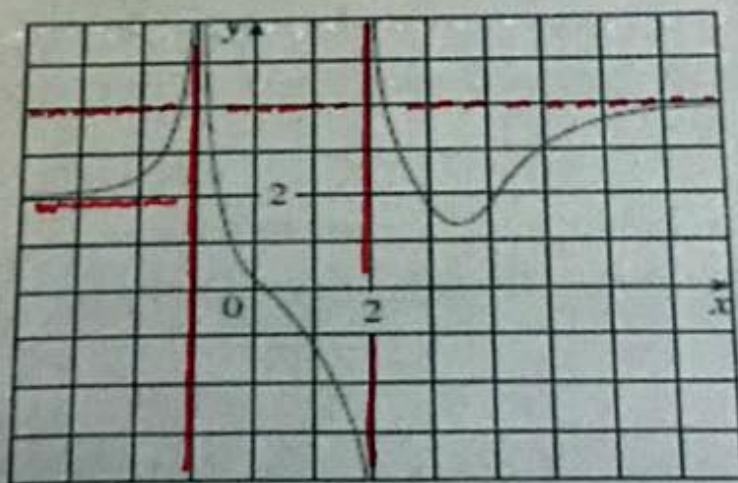
(a) True

(b) False

(4) The function  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2 - 4}$  is continuous on

(a)  $(0, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$ (b)  $\mathbb{R} - \{-2, 2\}$ (c)  $(0, 2] \cup [2, \infty)$ (d)  $(0, \infty)$ 

In [5-6] Consider the following graph of the function  $f(x)$  then



(5) The function  $f$  has horizontal asymptotes at

(a)  $x = -2, x = -4$ (b)  $x = 2, x = 4$ (c)  $y = -2, y = -4$ (d)  $y = 2, y = 4$ 

(6) The function  $f$  has vertical asymptotes at

(a)  $x = 2, x = -1$ (b)  $y = 2, y = -1$ (c)  $x = -2, x = 1$ (d)  $y = -2, y = 1$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin kx}{2x} & ; x < 0 \\ 3x - 2 & ; x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

find the value of  $k$

That makes  $f(x)$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

$$\frac{k}{2} = 3(0) - 2$$

$$\frac{k}{2} = -2$$

$$k = -4$$

تمنيات لجميع بالتوفيق...

جمال السعدى





$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} \right) = \frac{0}{0}$$

تحويل  
بسيط

لوبيتال

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

$$= \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \overset{\text{الاجابة}}{\boxed{30 = \frac{\pi}{6}}} \text{ من الجدول}$$

$$\sin \rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

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A  
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D  
I

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3\theta)}{5\theta} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4 \sin(3x)}{5x} = -4 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \boxed{\frac{-12}{5}}$$



$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} \right) = \frac{0}{0}$$

تحويل مباشر

لوبيتال

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

$$= \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \boxed{30 = \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

الاجابة  
من الجدول

sin →  $\left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3\theta)}{5\theta} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4 \sin(3x)}{5x} = -4 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \boxed{\frac{-12}{5}}$$



$$\textcircled{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} \right) = \frac{0}{0}$$

تحويل مباشر

لوبيتال

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

$$= \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \overset{\text{الاجابة}}{\boxed{30 = \frac{\pi}{6}}} \text{ من الجدول}$$

$$\sin \rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

A  
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$$\textcircled{6} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3\theta)}{5\theta} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4 \sin(3x)}{5x} = -4 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \boxed{\frac{-12}{5}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \log_2 80 - \log_2 5$$

$$= \log_2 \left( \frac{80}{5} \right)$$

$$= \log_2 (16)$$

$$= \log_2 2^4 = \boxed{4}$$



$$\textcircled{2} e^{3-2x} = 6$$

$$\ln e^{3-2x} = \ln 6$$

$$3 - 2x = \ln 6$$

$$-2x = \ln 6 - 3$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} (\ln 6 - 3)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} (3 - \ln 6)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3 - \ln 6}{2}$$

تم ضرب السائب  
داخل القوس

$$\textcircled{3} * e^{-2 \ln 3} = e^{\ln 3^{-2}} = 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{9}}$$

$$* e^{5 \ln 2} = e^{\ln 2^5} = 2^5 = \boxed{32}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \log_3 15 - \log_3 5 + \log_3 27$$

$$= \log_3 \left( \frac{15}{5} \right) + \log_3 3^3$$

$$= \log_3 3 + \log_3 3^3$$

$$= 1 + 3 = \boxed{4}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = 3$$

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

find

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [2 f(x) g(x) h(x)] ?$$

$$= 2 (4) (3) (-2) = \boxed{-48}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x$$

$$= e^{-\infty} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \ln(x-2)$$

$$= \boxed{-\infty}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \log_3 15 - \log_3 5 + \log_3 27$$

$$= \log_3 \left( \frac{15}{5} \right) + \log_3 3^3$$

$$= \cancel{\log_3 3} + \cancel{\log_3 3^3}$$

$$= 1 + 3 = \boxed{4}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = 3$$

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

find

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [2 f(x) g(x) h(x)] ?$$

$$= 2 (4) (3) (-2) = \boxed{-48}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x$$

$$= e^{-\infty} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \ln(x-2)$$

$$= \boxed{-\infty}$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad -5 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 + 2x - 5)$$

عوض من الحد الذي يحتوي  
على أكبر أس فقط  
ثم أ ضرب الناتج في -5

$$= -5 \cdot (\infty) = \boxed{-\infty}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2(1 - \cos x)}{(1 - \cos x)} = \frac{2}{1} = \boxed{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x^2}{4\cos^2 x - 4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8x^2}{-4\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8}{-4} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x}$$

$$= -2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \boxed{-2}$$

لا بد أن  

$$4\cos^2 x - 4$$
تساوي  

$$-4\sin^2 x$$



⑨  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+6} - 2}{x - 2} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (I.f.)}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{(x+6)^2}}$

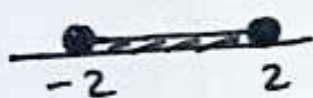
لو بيتال

لاحظ:  
قاعده  
استقامه  
الجذر التكعيبي

$= \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{(8)^2}} = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{64}}$

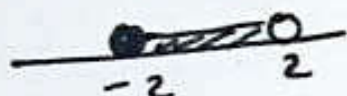
$= \frac{1}{3(4)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{12}}$

⑩  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x-2}$



متصلة  
continuous

وبعد  
استبعاد اصفاء المتناهي



on  $[-2, 2)$

⑪  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2x+\pi}\right)$

خوصه  $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$= \cos\left(\frac{1}{-\infty}\right) = \cos(0) = \boxed{1}$

A  
L  
S  
A  
A  
D  
I



80/100

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x - 1}$$

discont. at  $x=1$

$$\frac{1^4 + 1}{1 - 1} = \frac{2}{0}$$

$$\frac{2}{0}$$

we can't re.  
discontinuous

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}$$

discont. at  $x=1$

$$\frac{1^4 - 1}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

we can re. discont.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{4x^3}{1} = 4$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1} & ; x \neq 1 \\ 4 & ; x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$; x \neq 1$$

$$4$$

$$; x = 1$$

lim 19  
5520  
2030

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{4x} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{\sin 3x}{4x} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$\frac{\tan \Delta x}{\Delta x} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{\sin x}{4x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{4x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{\cos 7x}{2x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\cos 7x}{2x} = 0$$

80/100

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x - 1}$$

discont. at  $x=1$

$$\frac{1^4 + 1}{1 - 1} = \frac{2}{0}$$

$$\frac{2}{0}$$

we can't re.  
discontinuous

$$f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}$$

discont. at  $x=1$

$$\frac{1^4 - 1}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0}$$

we can re. discont.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{4x^3}{1} = 4$$

$$g(x) =$$

$$\frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1} \quad ; x \neq 1$$

$$4 \quad ; x=1$$

lim 0/0  
19  
6  
5  
2030

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{4x} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{\sin x}{4x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{\cos 7x}{2x} = 0$$

91 ص 8

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2x+7} - \sqrt{x+1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{5x+1} - \sqrt{x+3} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{5x+4} - \sqrt{5x-1} = -8$$

19 مل  
2030

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x} = \infty + \infty = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x} = \infty - \infty \text{ (I.F.)}$$

الضرب في المرافق

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2 - x}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\infty} = 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{4x} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{4x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos 7x}{2x} = 0$$

98

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-2x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$e^{-2 \cdot \infty} \cdot \cos x$$

$$e^{-\infty} \cdot \cos x = 0$$

19 mll  
US\$ 2030

19 mll  
US\$ 2030

97

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

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

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t(t+1)} \right) = \infty - \infty$$

(I.f.)

مساك مساوية  
توحيد المقامات

$$= \frac{1}{t(t+1)} - \frac{1}{t(t+1)} = \frac{t+1}{t(t+1)} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\infty} = \boxed{0}$$

2030  
2018  
5 ج.س

3) 26  
مساك مساوية

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{6}{x^2-9} \right) = \infty - \infty$$

(I.f.)

توحيد المقامات

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x - \tan 2x}{\sin 3x - 5x}$$

$$= \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x} \sin x - \tan 2x}{\sin 3x - \cancel{5x}}$$

"اگرچه"  
 "مقامی"  
 "کلی"  
 $\cancel{x}$

$$\frac{0(1) - 2}{3 - 5} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x - \tan 2x}{\sin 3x - 5x}$$

$$= \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x} \sin x - \tan 2x}{\sin 3x - \cancel{5x}}$$

"aslı"  $\frac{0}{0}$   $\frac{0}{0}$   $\frac{0}{0}$   
 "aslı"  $\frac{0}{0}$   $\frac{0}{0}$   $\frac{0}{0}$   
 "aslı"  $\frac{0}{0}$   $\frac{0}{0}$   $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\frac{0(1) - 2}{3 - 5} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$

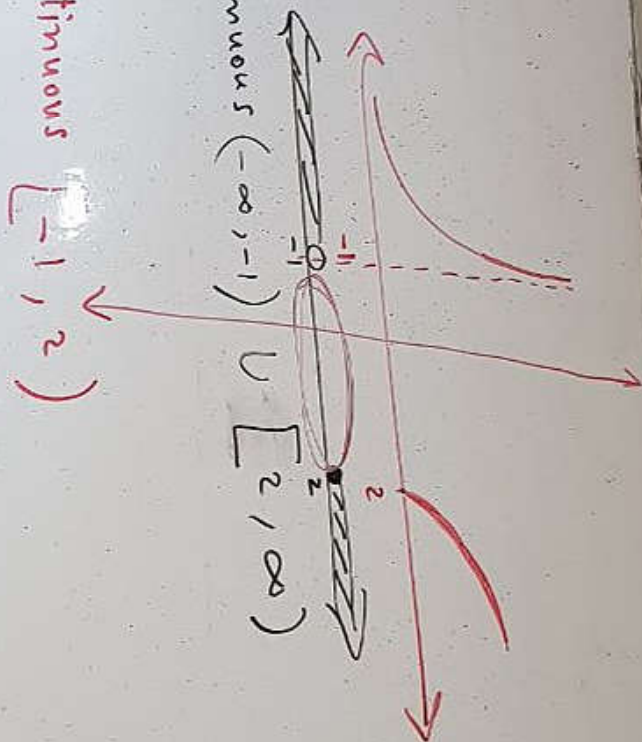
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t(t+1)} \right)$$

+  
 $\frac{26}{0} - \frac{26}{0}$

\* discontinuous  $[-1, 2)$

\* continuous

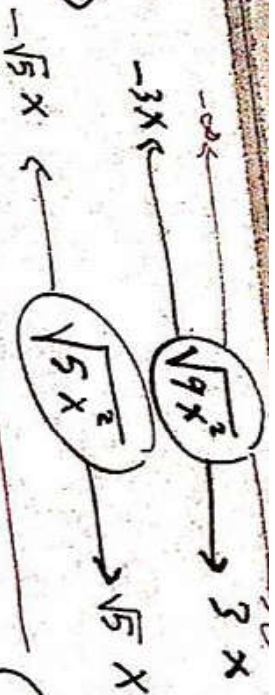
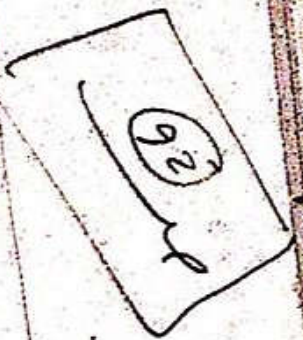
$(-\infty, -1) \cup [2, \infty)$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} (5x - 5) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} 5(x - 5) = 0$$







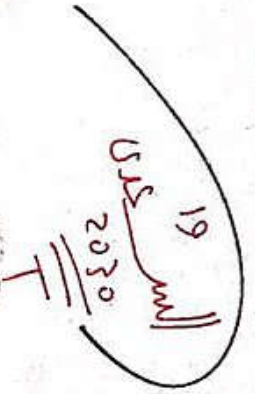
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 5x - \sqrt{25x^2 + 2x} = \boxed{\infty - \infty} \text{ I.f.f.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{0} = \boxed{\infty - \infty} \text{ I.f.f.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{16x^2 + 7} - 4x = \boxed{\infty - \infty} \text{ I.f.f.}$$

الاجتهاد  
= zero = 0

مثل  $\sqrt{5} - 5$  الجذر



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{16x^2 + 3x} + 4x = \infty + \infty = \boxed{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{16x^2 + 3x} - 4x = \boxed{\infty - \infty} \text{ I.f.f.}$$

معامل  $\sqrt{16x^2 + 3x}$  الموجود تحت الجذر  
جذر / معكوب من 2

$$= \frac{3}{8} +$$

السنة 2020  
عدي 19  
تساوي

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{5x+3} - \sqrt{5x-1} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{5x+7} - \sqrt{5x+6} = \boxed{\infty}$$

الأصغر      الأكبر

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2x+11} - \sqrt{5x+1} = \boxed{-\infty}$$

الأصغر      الأكبر

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x} = \infty + \infty = \boxed{\infty}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x} = \boxed{\infty - \infty}$$

القسم من المرافقة (I.f.)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x}+2 - \cancel{x}}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\infty} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - 3}{2 \cos^2 x - \cos x - 1} = \frac{1+2-3}{2-1-1} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (I.f.o.)}$$

تحليل

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x + 3)(\cancel{\cos x - 1})}{(2 \cos x + 1)(\cancel{\cos x - 1})}$$

$$= \frac{1+3}{2+1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

كيفية تحليل المقام

$$2 \cos^2 x - \cos x - 1$$

$$(2 \cos x + 1)(\cos x - 1)$$

$$(\cos x + 2)(\cos x - 1)$$

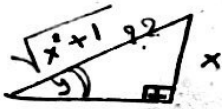
السنة 2018 على  
2030

29

~~المقابل~~  
~~المجاور~~  
~~الوتر~~  
 ~~$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\text{المجاور}}{\text{الوتر}}$~~

~~المقابل~~  
~~المجاور~~  
~~الوتر~~  
 ~~$\tan(\theta) = \frac{\text{المقابل}}{\text{المجاور}}$~~

~~المقابل~~  
~~المجاور~~  
~~الوتر~~  
 ~~$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta)$~~



$$\rightarrow \cos(y) = \frac{\text{المجاور}}{\text{الوتر}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\rightarrow \tan(y) = \frac{\text{المقابل}}{\text{المجاور}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \cos(2y) &= \cos^2 y - \sin^2 y \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} = \frac{1-x^2}{x^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - 3}{2 \cos^2 x - \cos x - 1} = \frac{1+2-3}{2-1-1} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ (I.f.)}$$

تفليل

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x + 3)(\cancel{\cos x - 1})}{(2 \cos x + 1)(\cancel{\cos x - 1})}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1+3}{2+1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

كيفية تحليل المقام

$$2 \cos^2 x - \cos x - 1$$

(2 cos x + 1) (cos x - 1)

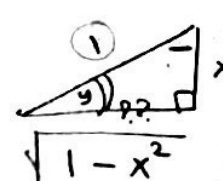
السنة 2018  
2030  
عددى

~~cos (y) = \frac{المجاور}{المقابل}~~



ص 29

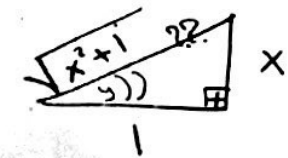
~~tan (y) = \frac{المقابل}{المجاور}~~



$$\cos(y) = \frac{\text{المجاور}}{\text{المقابل}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\tan(y) = \frac{\text{المقابل}}{\text{المجاور}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

~~cos (2y) = \cos^2(y) - \sin^2(y)~~



$$\cos(2y) = \cos^2(y) - \sin^2(y)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{x^2+1}$$

السنة 2030  
عدي 19  
تساوي

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{5x+3} - \sqrt{5x-1} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{5x+7} - \sqrt{2x+6} = \boxed{\infty}$$

الأصغر      الأكبر

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2x+11} - \sqrt{5x+1} = \boxed{-\infty}$$

الأصغر      الأكبر

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x} = \infty + \infty = \boxed{\infty}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x} = \boxed{\infty - \infty}$$

القسم من الخرافة (I.f.)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x}+2 - \cancel{x}}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\infty} = \boxed{0}$$