

۱- صورت باید یا منفی یا صفر باشد چون در صورت + بودن صورت داریم در R بیگانه نیست

$$\Delta = (m+3)^2 - 12m = (m-3)^2 \rightarrow \Delta = 0 \rightarrow (m-3)^2 = 0 \rightarrow m=3 \checkmark$$

غیر ۰ $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m-3)^2 < 0$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6x^2+6x+3}}{\sqrt{12x^2+a^2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{12x^2+a^2}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{6}a^2}$$

اگر $a^2 + a' = 0 \rightarrow a = 0$ یا $a = -1$

$$f(a) = \frac{2 \pm \tan b}{a \leftarrow \sqrt{-a}} = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{6}a^2} \rightarrow \tan b = \sqrt{3} \rightarrow (b = \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$\frac{2 \tan b}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$f(x) = R - \{1\} \rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1+a+b}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow 1+a+b=0 \quad I$

$$ax^2 - ax + b = 0 \xrightarrow{x=1} II \quad a - a + b = 0 \quad I, II \rightarrow a=2 \quad \left[\frac{b-2a}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{-4}{3} \right] = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{|2x^2+x-2|}{a(1-x)} = \frac{|2-1|}{a(0)} \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{\mu}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\mu}{a} = -1$$

$$a=3: x=a \Rightarrow b(a-(-a)) = \frac{21}{-12} \rightarrow b = -\frac{7}{4} \quad ab = 3 \times \frac{-7}{4} = -\frac{21}{4}$$

$$f(x) = a[x] + a + b[x] + b[a] + b = (a+b)[x] + a + b + b[a]$$

$$\rightarrow a+b=0 \rightarrow a=-b \quad \frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{a+b+b[a]} = \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = -1$$

$b=0 \rightarrow f(x) = -2a$

$$\frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{-2a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + ma + n = 0 \\ 6a^2 + 2am + n = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3a^2 + am = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{m}{3}$$

$m = -4, n = 8 \rightarrow n - m = 8 - (-4) = 12$

$$\frac{-2-m}{2} = \frac{-m}{3} \rightarrow 2m + 2m \rightarrow m = 0, a = 2 \quad 2 - 12 + n = 0 \rightarrow n = 10$$

$$n - m = 12 \quad f(x) = \frac{(x-a)(x-2a)}{-(x-a)} = \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{-(x-2)} = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{-(x-2)} = \frac{x^2 + mx + n}{-(x-2)}$$

- به نظر می آید که داخل این بگم لو شتم دسترس به بگم های اصلی نداشتیم

$$[x] + [-x] \begin{cases} x \notin \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow -1 \checkmark \\ x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow r a^r - 1 = 1 - a \rightarrow r a^r + a - r = 0 \begin{cases} a = -1 - \checkmark \\ a = \frac{r}{\mu} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{if } a = -1 \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} -r & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ b \sin(-\pi) & x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$b \sin(-\pi) = 0 \neq -r \rightarrow a = -1 \notin \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{if } a = \frac{r}{\mu} \rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\frac{r}{\mu}}\right) = -b \rightarrow -b = -\frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\frac{r}{\mu}}{\frac{1}{\mu}} = r$$

$$\text{if } a = \frac{r}{\mu} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\mu} & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\frac{r}{\mu}}\right) & x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \quad b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\frac{r}{\mu}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} b = -\frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow b = \frac{-r}{r\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\frac{r}{\mu}}{\frac{-r}{r\sqrt{r}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{|x-1| |x| |x+m+1|}{|x-1| (m(x+1)+1)} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{|r+m|}{r m+1} = \frac{m}{m+r} \quad \begin{cases} m > -r \\ m < -r \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (m+r)^r = r m^r + m \rightarrow -1 \\ m^r + r m^r = 0 \rightarrow m = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$-(r+m)^r = r m^r + m \rightarrow -m^r - \epsilon - \epsilon m = r m^r + m \rightarrow r m^r + \Delta m + \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{if } m = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{|x-1| |x| |x+m+1|}{|x-1| |x| (m(x+1)+1)} = 1$$

$$\text{if } m = \epsilon \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \epsilon} f(x) = \frac{|x-1| |x| |x+m+1|}{|x-1| |x| (m(x+1)+1)} = \frac{r}{\mu} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{r}{\mu}} \frac{\infty + \frac{1}{\epsilon}}{\frac{r}{\mu} + 1} = \frac{\frac{r}{\mu}}{\frac{r}{\mu}} = \frac{r}{\mu}$$

$$x=a \rightarrow a^r + m a - r a + a^r = 0 \quad f(a) = \frac{\sqrt{r} |a^r + a|}{|a^r + (m-r)a + a^r|} = \frac{\sqrt{r} |a+1|}{|a^r + m - r + a^r|}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{r} |-a-1|}{|a^r+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r} |-(a+1)|}{|(a+1)(a^r-a+1)|} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

(1)

$$\frac{x^r + m}{x^r + a|x|} = \frac{|x|+1}{|x|+a} \xrightarrow{x=0} \frac{1}{a} = \frac{r a - 1}{r a + r} \rightarrow r a^r - r a - r = 0 \begin{cases} a = r - 1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{if } a = r \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{r} + 1}{\frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{r}{r} \checkmark$$

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$$\text{if } a = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon-1} = r \checkmark$$