

21 cases possible cases (10 cases)

Conjugate $\Rightarrow 0 = \text{Euler's Case}$ $\Rightarrow |r a^r + (m-r) a^r + a^r| = 0$

$\Rightarrow a^r (r a + m - r) = 0$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $a = 0 \quad r a = r - m \Rightarrow m = r - r a$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{r a^r + (m-r) a + \frac{m}{r}} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{r a^r + (r - r a) a + \frac{r - r a}{r}} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \epsilon a^r + \epsilon a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (r a + 1)^r = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r n^r + r n + \frac{r}{r}}}{|r n^r + \frac{1}{\epsilon}|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}}{\frac{r}{r} |r n + 1|}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}}{|r n^r - \frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{\epsilon}|} = \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{-r}} \quad n = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}}{\frac{r}{r}} = \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{1}}$

$\Rightarrow \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{\pi}{4}}$

$\omega n^r - a n + b = 0 \quad f(n) = \frac{n^r + a n + b}{n-1} \quad \left[\frac{b-r a}{r} \right] \quad (r \text{ follows})$

de $\omega = 1$

Conjugate $\Rightarrow n = 1 \rightarrow 1 + a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = -1$

$\omega n^r - a n + b = 0 \quad n = 1 \rightarrow 1 - a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b - a = -1$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} a + b = -1 \\ b - a = -1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} b = -1 \\ a = 0 \end{array}$

$\left[\frac{b-r a}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{-1-0}{r} \right] = \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right] = \boxed{-\frac{1}{r}}$

آبادی

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Date:

$$f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{\tan((x+1)\pi)}{x} & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{|x^2+x-1|}{a(1-x)} & 1 < x < \omega \\ b(x-[-x]) & x \geq \omega \end{cases} \quad ab = ? \quad (\text{سوال ۲})$$

[1, \omega] \text{ دالة متصلة}

$$\frac{+}{|(x+1)(x-1)|} = \frac{-1}{a(1-x)} \quad \frac{-1}{+1-1+}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(x+1)(-1)}{a(1-x)} = \frac{x+1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\epsilon} = \frac{-1}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a=1}$$

$$x = \omega \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{1} \\ b(\omega - (-\omega)) = 1 = b \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{1} = 1 = b \Rightarrow b = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

$$ab = 1 \cdot (-1) = \boxed{-1}$$

$$f(x) = a[x+1] + b[x+[a+1]] \quad \frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = ? \quad (\text{سوال ۳})$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{x=0^+} a + b[a] + b$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \{0 \\ -x + x - b + b[a] + b \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a + b + b[a] = b[a] \\ \rightarrow a + b = 0 \rightarrow a = -b \end{matrix}$$

$$f(a) = a[a] + a + b[a] + b[a] + b \rightarrow a[a] + a - a[a] - a[a] + a$$

$$\frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$f(n) = b \left[\frac{a^n - a^n}{n(n-a)} \right] - ta \quad \frac{a}{f(b)} = s \quad (\text{adbeu})$$

\downarrow
 $n(n-a) \rightarrow b=0 \rightarrow$ bölge de $a=0$ dir
 'Cevap' de bulunur

$b=0$ bölge de Cevap de bulunur $n=a$ ve $n=0$ bölge de Cevap de bulunur
 Cevap de bulunur

$$\Rightarrow 0 \cdot [n(n-a)] - ta = -ta \quad \frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{-ta} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{t}}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{a^n + m \cdot n + n}{a-n} & n \neq a \\ r & n = a \end{cases} \quad (\text{40/50})$$

$f(a) = 0 \quad n-m=s$
 $\frac{a^n + m \cdot n + n}{a-n} \rightarrow$ Cevap de bulunur

$a^n + m \cdot n + n \rightarrow$ Cevap de bulunur $(n-a)$ Cevap de bulunur

$$\rightarrow \frac{(a^n - a)(n - ta)}{a-n} = - (n - ta) \xrightarrow[n=a]{f(a)=r} - (a - ta) = r \Rightarrow \underline{a=r}$$

$$\frac{(n-a)(n-ta)}{n-r} = \frac{a^n - a^n + m \cdot n + n}{n-r} = \frac{a^n + m \cdot n + n}{n-r} \quad \begin{matrix} n=1 \\ m=-4 \end{matrix}$$

$n-m = 1 - (-4) = \boxed{5}$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} (1-a)[a^n] + (ta^r - 1)[-m] & n \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ b \sin\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) & n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \quad (\text{Vdberu})$$

$\frac{a}{b} = s \rightarrow \boxed{r}$

$$n=0^+ \rightarrow (1-a)(0) + (ta^r - 1)(-1) = 1 - ta^r$$

$$n=0 \Rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{n}{a}\right)$$

$$n=0^- \Rightarrow (1-a)(-1) + (ta^r - 1)(0) = a - 1$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \rightarrow a-1 = 1-ta^r \\ \rightarrow ta^r + a - r \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} a=1 \\ a=r \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow a=r \rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) = b \sin\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = -b \quad -b = \frac{r}{r} - 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r}$$

آبادی

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x^r + mx - m - 1|}{m|x-1| + |n-1|} & x \neq 1 \\ \frac{m}{m+r} & x = 1 \end{cases} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{m}} f(x) = ?$$

$$x^r + mx - m - 1 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{m}} (x-1)(x+(m+1))$$

$$\frac{|x-1|(x+(m+1))}{|x-1|(m|x+1|+1)} = \frac{|x+m+1|}{(m(m+1)+1)} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{|m+1|}{r(m+1)} = \frac{m}{m+r}$$

$$\rightarrow m < -r \Rightarrow -m^r - \epsilon m - \epsilon = \pm m^r + m \Rightarrow \pm m^r + \omega m + \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$\rightarrow m > -r \Rightarrow m^r + \epsilon m + \epsilon = \pm m^r + m \Rightarrow m^r - \pm m - \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow (m-\epsilon)(\dots) = 0$$

$m = \epsilon$

$$m = \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \epsilon + 1}{\epsilon(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1) + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{1}} \checkmark$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{|-1-1+1|}{-1(-1+1)+1} = \frac{1}{1} \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{r} |ax+a|}{|x^r + (m-r)x + a^r|} \quad \mathbb{R} - \{a\} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = ?$$

Case = a

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{r} |a^r + a| = 0 \rightarrow a(a+1) = 0 \\ a^r + (m-r)a + a^r = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \text{ or } -1 \\ a = -1 \text{ or } 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow -x + (m-r)(-1) + x = 0$$

$$r - m = 0 \rightarrow \underline{m = r}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{r} |-x-1|}{|x^r + (r-r)x + 1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r} |x+1|}{|x^r + 1|} \xrightarrow{x=-1} \frac{\sqrt{r} |1+1|}{|1+1|} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}} \checkmark$$

(سوال 1)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r + |x|}{x^r + a|x|} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{r-1}{r+a} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}} f(x) = ?$$

Y

$$\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}} (x^r + |x|)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}} (x^r + a|x|)} = \frac{(\frac{1}{a})^r + \frac{1}{a}}{(\frac{1}{a})^r + a \cdot \frac{1}{a}} \xrightarrow{x=0} \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{r-1}{r+a} \rightarrow r+a = r-1 \rightarrow r+a-r = -1 \rightarrow a = -1$$

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