

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |1n^3 + (m-3)n^2 + a^2| \xrightarrow{nsa} |2a^3 + (m-3)a^2 + a^2| \varepsilon_0 \\
 & \rightarrow 2a^3 + ma^2 - 2a^2 \varepsilon_0 \rightarrow a^2(2a + m - 2) \varepsilon_0 \xrightarrow{a \varepsilon \frac{r-m}{r}} a \varepsilon \frac{r-m}{r} \text{ قد } \\
 & \sqrt{4a^2 + (m+3)a + m} \varepsilon_0 \xrightarrow{a \varepsilon \frac{r-m}{r}} 4 \times \left(\frac{r+m^2-6m}{r} \right) + \left(\frac{-m^2-m+4}{r} \right) + \frac{m}{r} \varepsilon_0 \\
 & \rightarrow \frac{4m^2 + 12 - 12m - m^2 - m + 4 + m}{r} \rightarrow 2m^2 - 12m + 18 \varepsilon_0 \rightarrow m^2 - 6m + 9 \varepsilon_0 \rightarrow m \varepsilon 3 \\
 & \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{(n + \frac{1}{2})\sqrt{4}}{(n + \frac{1}{2})(n^2 - \frac{1}{4}n + \frac{1}{2})} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2})} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\sqrt{4} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot b}{\sqrt{4}} \rightarrow \frac{4b}{2} = 2b \text{ حيث } b = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

1- $f(m)$ فقط درستی خارج می‌باشد $\alpha = 1$ نیست است

دو صورتی حد داریم که اولی هم درستی صورت و هم درستی α است و دومی $0 \cdot m^2 + am + b$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} & \alpha^2 + am + b \varepsilon_0 \xrightarrow{nsa} 1 + a + b \varepsilon_0 \\ & \omega \alpha^2 + am + b \varepsilon_0 \xrightarrow{nsa} 0 - a + b \varepsilon_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow b \varepsilon - 2, a \varepsilon 2$$

$$\left[\frac{b - 2a}{2} \right] \rightarrow \left[\frac{-2 - 4}{2} \right] = [-3] \text{ جواب}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & f(1) = \tan \frac{\pi n}{r} = -1 \\ & \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{a(n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{-(n+2)}{a} = -\frac{3}{a} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow a = 3$$

$$f(\omega) = b(\omega - [-\omega]) = b(\omega - (-\omega)) = 1 \cdot b$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 8^-} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 8^-} \frac{\frac{1}{(n-1)(n+2)}}{\frac{1}{2(1-n)}} \rightarrow \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2(1-n)} = \frac{f \times v}{2 \times -2} = -\frac{v}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \cdot b = -\frac{v}{2} \rightarrow b = -\frac{v}{2} \quad ab \rightarrow -\frac{v}{2} \times 2 = -v \text{ جواب}$$

$$f(m) = a[n] + a + b[m] + b[a+1]$$

$$\hookrightarrow a[n] + a + b[n] + b + b[a]$$

شرط پیوستگی در R حذف $[n]$ است
 $\downarrow$
 $a = b$

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

۵- برای آنکه تابع به صورت یک درجه یک باشد باید در آن یک ضابطه داشته باشیم

$$f(x) = b[x^2 - ax] - 2a \rightarrow \text{برای آنکه درجه یک باشد باید ضابطه داشته باشیم} \\ b \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = -2a \quad \frac{a}{f(b)} = ? \rightarrow \frac{a}{-2a} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{جواب} \\ \hookrightarrow f(b) = -2a$$

$$(m-a)(m-a-2) = m^2 + mn + n \rightarrow m^2 + (-2a-2)m + a^2 + 2a \quad - 9$$

$$m = -2a-2 \quad n = a^2 + 2a$$

$$f(a) = \frac{(m-a)(m-a-2)}{a-m} = -m + a + 2 = -2a + a + 2 \rightarrow 2-a$$

$$2-a = 0 \rightarrow a = 2 \quad m = -4 \quad n = 4$$

$$n-m \rightarrow 4 - (-4) = 8 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$1) \quad \text{در حالت } n > n \quad \begin{cases} [n] = n \\ [-n] = -n-1 \end{cases} \quad - 7$$

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

$$\rightarrow (-2a^2 - a + 2)n + (1 - 2a^2)$$

$$2) \quad \text{در حالت } n < n \quad \begin{cases} [n] = n-1 \\ [-n] = -n \end{cases}$$

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

$$\text{در حالت } n = n \quad 1 - 2a^2, a-1 \rightarrow 2a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow n^+} f(n) = (-2a^2 - a + 2)n + (1 - 2a^2) = 0 + 1 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(n) = b \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow b \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = b \rightarrow -b = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \rightarrow \frac{1/2}{1/2} = 1 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$\frac{-n^r + mn - m - 1}{(m+1)n - m - 1} \left| \frac{n-1}{n+m+1} \right| \Rightarrow \frac{|(n-1)| |(n+m+1)|}{|n-1| (m|n+1|+1)} = \frac{|n+m+1|}{m|n+1|+1} \quad - 1$$

$$\rightarrow n \leq 1 \rightarrow \frac{|m+r|}{r m + 1} = \frac{m}{m+r} \xrightarrow{m < r} -m^r + m - \varepsilon = r m^r + m < 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{m > r} m^r + m + \varepsilon = r m^r + m$$

$$\rightarrow m^r - r m - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow (m - \varepsilon)(m+1) = 0 \xrightarrow{m \leq -1} m \leq -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(n) = \frac{|n^r + \varepsilon n - \varepsilon|}{r|n^r - 1| + |n - 1|} \Rightarrow \frac{|n + \delta|}{r|m+1|+1} = \frac{r+1}{r} \quad \text{ss}$$

$$\sqrt{r} |a^r + a| = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}, a < 0$$

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$$f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{r} |n+1|}{|n^r + (m-r)n+1|} \rightarrow n \leq -1 \rightarrow |(-1)^r - (m-r) + 1| < 0 \rightarrow m \leq r$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{r}}{|n^r - n + 1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{|1+1+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +} \frac{n^r + n}{n(n+a)} \rightarrow \frac{n(n+1)}{n(n+a)} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -} \frac{n^r - n}{n^r - an} \rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)}{n(n-a)} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

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

$$ra^r - ra - r \leq 0$$

$$(a - \varepsilon)(a+1) \rightarrow r \leq \frac{r}{r} \quad \left(\frac{-1}{r} \right) \text{ ss}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -r} \frac{n^r + |n|}{n^r + (-\frac{1}{r}|n|)} \Rightarrow \frac{r+r}{r-1} = \frac{4}{r} = \boxed{2} \quad \text{جواب}$$