

(1) تساوی زیر را بفصل و بسط نموده

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow (m+3)^2 - 12m = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 9 = 0 \rightarrow (m-3)^2 = 0 \rightarrow \underline{m=3}$$

$$\text{فرم} = 2n^2 + a^2 \xrightarrow{n=1} 2a^2 + a^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2(n+\frac{1}{2})^2}}{|2n^2 + \frac{1}{2}|} = \frac{\sqrt{2} |n+\frac{1}{2}|}{|2n^2 + \frac{1}{2}|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} 2 \left| n + \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

$$\frac{2 \tan b}{\sqrt{1-x}} \xrightarrow{n=1} \frac{2 \tan b}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \tan b = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \rightarrow \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \rightarrow \underline{b = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

(2) حددار و بی حدیست و بسط نموده $n=1$

$$\begin{aligned} an^2 - an + b = 0 &\xrightarrow{n=1} a - a + b = 0 \rightarrow a - b = 0 \\ x^2 + an + b &\xrightarrow{n=1} 1 + a + b = 0 \rightarrow a + b = -1 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a=2, b=-3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[\frac{b-2a}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{-5}{3} \right] = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$f(1) = f'(1) \rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{a(1-x)} \rightarrow -1 = \frac{3}{-a} \rightarrow a = 3 \quad (3)$$

$$f(0) = f'(0) \rightarrow b(10) = \frac{21}{-12} \rightarrow b = -\frac{7}{4} \quad ab = -0.17$$

(4) جدول های ۲، ۴ و ۵ تأییدی درستی ندارند

$$f(n) = \underbrace{a[n] + a}_{(1)} + \underbrace{b[n] + b[a] + b}_{(2)} \rightarrow [n](a+b) \rightarrow a+b \text{ ضریب } n \text{ تا بدست شود}$$

(عامل ضریب شده پشت برآورد)

$$a = -b \text{ از بدی, } (a-a)[n] + a - a[a] - a = -a[a]$$

$$\frac{a[a]}{-a[0]} = -1$$

(5) باید کامل ضریب شده پشت برآورد باشد تا بدست شود $b=0$

$$f'(x) = -2a \rightarrow f(a) = -2a \rightarrow \frac{a}{-2a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(4) $a^2 + am + n = 0$ در a پیوسته، $a^2 + 2am + n = 0$ در a پیوسته $f(a) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + am + n &= a^2 + 2am + n \rightarrow 2a^2 = am \rightarrow \boxed{m = -3a} \\ a^2 - 3a^2 + n &= 0 \rightarrow \boxed{n = 2a^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{n^2 - 3an + 2a^2}{a-n} = \frac{(n-a)(n-2a)}{(a-n)} = -(a-2a) = \boxed{a=2}$$

$$m = -4 \quad n = 1 \rightarrow 1 + 4 = 15$$

$$n \rightarrow 0^+ \rightarrow (1-a)(0) + (ra^r - 1)(-1) = 1 - ra^r \quad (V)$$

$$n \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow b \sin \frac{\pi}{r}$$

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

$$\rightarrow ra^r + a - r = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = \frac{r}{r} \end{cases} \rightarrow 1 - ra^r = 1 - r \cdot (-1) = 1 + r \quad a - 1 = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - ra^r = 1 - \frac{r}{r} = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad a - 1 = \frac{r}{r} - 1 = 0$$

$$b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) = b \sin(-\pi) = 0 \rightarrow a \neq -1 \text{ پس } b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) = b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r}\right) = -b \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\frac{r}{r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = r$$

$$\text{تابع بالا بر } (n-1) \text{ بخش پذیر} \rightarrow \frac{|n-1| |n+m+1|}{|n-1| (m|n+1|+1)} \xrightarrow{n=1} \frac{|m+2|}{rm+1} = \frac{m}{m+r} \quad (A)$$

$$m \rightarrow -r \rightarrow -m^r - \epsilon m - \epsilon = r m^r + m \rightarrow r m^r + 0 m + \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad X$$

$$m \rightarrow -r \rightarrow m^r + \epsilon m + \epsilon = r m^r + m \rightarrow m^r - r m - \epsilon = 0$$

$$m = \epsilon \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(n) = \frac{\frac{r}{r}}{\frac{9}{14}} = \frac{14}{9} \quad \text{و } n = -1 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} f(n) = 1$$

$$\text{تابع نامرئی} \quad (A)$$

$$\sqrt{r} |a^r + a| = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \quad X \rightarrow f(n) = 0 \text{ غلط}$$

$$a = -1 \quad \checkmark \rightarrow |-1 + (n-r) + 1| = 0$$

$$m = r$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n^r + |a|}{n^r + a|n|} = \frac{|n|^r + |n|}{|n|^r + a|n|} = \frac{|n|(1|n|^{r-1} + 1)}{|n|(1|n|^{r-1} + a)} = \frac{|n| + 1}{|n| + a} \quad (10)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n^r + |a|}{n^r + a|n|} \rightarrow \frac{r a - 1}{r(a+1)} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow r a^r - a = r a + r$$

$$r a^r - r a - r = 0 \rightarrow a = r$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(n) = \boxed{\frac{r}{a}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow -r} f(n) = \boxed{r}$$