

حل المسألة

المعادلة

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{المعادلة } \rightarrow \text{مخرج مشترك} = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{r a^r + (m-r)a^r + a^r} = 0 \rightarrow a^r (r a + (m-r)) = 0 \quad (1) \\
 & \text{لـ } \sqrt{r a^r + (m-r)a^r + \frac{r}{r}} = 0 \rightarrow r a^r + (a-r)a + \frac{r-r a}{r} = \frac{r a^r + \epsilon a + r}{r} = 0 \\
 & \frac{\sqrt{r a^r + r a + \frac{r}{r}}}{|r a^r + \frac{1}{r}|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{r}} |r a + 1|}{r |a + \frac{1}{r}| |a|} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}}{|r a^r - \frac{r}{r} + \frac{1}{r}|} = \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}}{\frac{r}{r}} = \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}} \rightarrow \\
 & \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{\pi}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(x) = \frac{x^r + a x + b}{x-1} \xrightarrow{x=1} 1+a+b=0 \rightarrow a+b=-1 \quad (2) \\
 & \omega x^r - a x + b = 0 \rightarrow \omega - a + b = 0 \rightarrow a-b = \omega \\
 & \left[\frac{b-r a}{r} \right] = \left[-\frac{r}{r} \right] = \boxed{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{|(x+r)(x-1)|}{a(1-x)} \rightarrow \frac{r}{1-x} \xrightarrow{x=1} -\frac{r}{a} = b \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right) \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} = 1 \cdot b \rightarrow b = -\frac{r}{r_0} \quad (3) \\
 & \text{لـ } \frac{(x+r)(x-1)}{a(1-x)} = -\frac{x+r}{a} \xrightarrow{x=1} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{r}{a} \rightarrow a = r \\
 & ab = r \times \left(-\frac{r}{r_0} \right) = \boxed{-r}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(x) = a[x+1] + b[x+[x+1]] \rightarrow f(x) = a[x] + a + b[x] + b[a] + b \quad (4) \\
 & f(a) = a[a] + a + b[a] + b[a] + b \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} a + b[a] + b = k \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -a + a - b + b[a] + b = k \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow a + b + b[a] = k[a] \\
 & a[a] + a - [a[a]] - a = -a[a] \rightarrow \frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = \boxed{-1} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & a+b=0 \\ & b=-a \end{aligned} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(x) = b[x^r - a x] - r a \xrightarrow{x=a} \text{مخرج مشترك} = 0 \rightarrow b=0 \rightarrow f(x) = -r a \quad (5) \\
 & \frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{-r a} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{r}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(x) \xrightarrow{x=a} (x-a) \text{ مشترك} \rightarrow f(r a) = 0 \rightarrow (x-r a) \text{ مشترك} \rightarrow \quad (6) \\
 & \frac{(x-a)(x-r a)}{-(x-a)} = -(x-r a) \xrightarrow{x=a} -(a-r a) = r \rightarrow a = r \\
 & (m-a)(n-r a) = x^r - r a x + r a^r = x^r + m x + n \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} & m = -r a \rightarrow m = -r \\ & n = r a^r \rightarrow n = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow n-m = \boxed{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x = 0^+ &\rightarrow (1-a)(0) + (a^r-1)(-1) = 1-a^r \\
 x = 0 &\rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) \\
 x = 0^- &\rightarrow (1-a)(-1) + (a^r-1)(0) = a-1 \\
 \frac{a}{b} &= \frac{\frac{r}{p}}{\frac{1}{p}} = r
 \end{aligned}
 \left\{
 \begin{aligned}
 &\rightarrow 1-a^r = a-1 \rightarrow a^r + a - r = 0 \\
 &\text{و } a = -1 \rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) = b \sin(-\pi) = 0 \\
 &\rightarrow a = \frac{r}{p} \rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{p}\right) = -b \\
 &\rightarrow b = \frac{1}{p}
 \end{aligned}
 \right.$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 m < -r &\rightarrow -m^r - \varepsilon m - \varepsilon = r m^r + m \rightarrow r m^r + \varepsilon m + \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad X \\
 m > -r &\rightarrow m^r + \varepsilon m + \varepsilon = r m^r + m \rightarrow m^r - r m - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow m = r \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(x) = \frac{r\varepsilon}{19} \\
 &\quad (m-\varepsilon)(m+1) = 0 \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{R} - \{a\} &\text{ where } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \text{ exists} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = a \rightarrow \sqrt{r}|a^r+a| = 0 \rightarrow a(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = 0 \quad X \\
 &\rightarrow a = -1 \checkmark \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 0 \rightarrow |-1 + (m-r) + 1| = 0 \rightarrow m = r
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{r}|-x-1|}{|x^r + (r-r)x^r + 1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r}|x+1|}{|x^r+1|} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \frac{|x+1|}{|x^r-x+1|} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{a-1}{a+r} \rightarrow a^r - a = a+r \rightarrow a^r - a - r = 0 \rightarrow a = r \quad \text{or } a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{r}+1}{\frac{1}{r}+r} = \frac{r+1}{r^2} \quad \text{or} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -r} f(x) = \frac{r+1}{r-\frac{1}{r}} = r$$