

في كل اتي

$$f(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{au^p + (u+p)u + \frac{u}{p}}}{|pu^p + (u-p)u^p + d|} & u \neq a \\ \frac{p \tan b}{\sqrt{-u}} & u = a \end{cases}$$

(1)

$$f(u) = \begin{cases} au^p + pu + p & u < a \\ \tan u & u = a \\ bu - p & u > a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \lim_{u \rightarrow a^-} f(u) &= au^p + pa + p \\ f(a) &= \tan a \\ \lim_{u \rightarrow a^+} f(u) &= ba - p \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) = \lim_{u \rightarrow a^-} f(u) = \lim_{u \rightarrow a^+} f(u)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan a = au^p + pa + p$$

$$\tan a = ba - p \quad \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} = a$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan a = ba - p$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = p \cdot b \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \Rightarrow p = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) b \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{ka}{a} = u \Rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow \frac{ka}{a}} f(u) = f\left(\frac{ka}{a}\right)$$

(2)

$$f(u) = \sin(au) - a + u \Rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow \frac{ka}{a}} f(u) = \sin(ka) - a + \frac{ka}{a}$$

$$-a + \frac{ka}{a} = b \left(\frac{ka}{a} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{a}{a} = \frac{bka}{a} \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$a = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = 1 \quad \text{Elipon}$$

Date:

Sub:

$$ran^r - b + r = 0, \quad \frac{u^r - au + b}{n} = f(n) \quad (1)$$

$$\hookrightarrow n \cdot r \Rightarrow ra(r) - b + r = 0 \quad b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1a - b + r = 0 \Rightarrow 1a - b = 0 \quad ! \text{ for } n = 0 \text{ not}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 0 \Rightarrow 1a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{0}{1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 0 \\ a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$n < 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} (an^r - n + b) = 1(a^r) - 1 + b = a - b \quad (2)$$

$$a + b - 1 = \text{true}$$

$$n > r \Rightarrow f(r) = r - b = -1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow r} (an^r - n + b) = \varepsilon a - r + b$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon a - r + b = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon a + b = 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tan 1 = ka \\ \varepsilon a + b = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan 1 = ka \Rightarrow a = \frac{-\tan 1}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{-\tan 1}{k} \right) \varepsilon + b = 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{\tan 1 \varepsilon}{k} + 1 = b$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$a < 0 \Rightarrow b^r - ka < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) = a(a)^r + b(a) + a + 1 \Rightarrow f(a) = a^r + ab + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) = a^r + a + 1 \Rightarrow a^r + a + 1$$

$$f(b) = b(b^r) - (b)a - a \Rightarrow f(b) = b^r - ab - a \Rightarrow b^r - ab - a \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} f(n) = f(a) \Rightarrow n \neq a \Rightarrow f(n) = n^r + na \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} f(n) = na^r + na$$

$$n \rightarrow a$$

$$a = 0 \Rightarrow n(0) + n'(0) = r$$

$$\Rightarrow r \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} (na^r + r) = na^r + r \Rightarrow na^r + ra = r$$

$$n \rightarrow a$$

$$a = 0 \Rightarrow 0 + 0 \neq r \quad \times$$

$$\Rightarrow na^r + ra = r \Rightarrow n = \frac{r - ra}{a^r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} f(n) = f(1) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} (n^r - n^{r-1} - 1) = \quad (1)$$

$$n^r(1) - n^{r-1}(1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + n = f(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow n+1 = 1 \Rightarrow n = -1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} f(n) = -1 = -1$$

$$n^r - n^{r-1} = (n-1)(n-r) \Rightarrow a = 1 \text{ or } r$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a = r \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow r} f(n) = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow (r)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} f(n) = f(a) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow a} (n^r - a^r) = a^r - a^r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) = r a^{r-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^r - a = r a^{r-1} \Rightarrow a^r - a - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{case 1}$$