

11/1/20

دوازدهم

مبانی الکترونیک

$f(z) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{4z^2 + (m+r)z + \frac{m}{r}} \\ 2z^2 + (m-r)z + a^2 \\ \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{1-z}} \end{array} \right.$	$z \neq a$	$0 < b < \pi$
		$z = a$
	$z = 0$	

$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (m+r)^2 - 4m = 0 \Rightarrow (m-r)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = r$

$z = a = \frac{-(m+r)}{2} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} \sqrt{4(z + \frac{1}{r})^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} \sqrt{4|z + \frac{1}{r}|}$
 $\lim_{z \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} \frac{\sqrt{4} |2z^2 + \frac{1}{r}|}{r |2z^2 + \frac{1}{r}|} \Rightarrow$

$\frac{\sqrt{4}}{\frac{r}{r}} = \frac{r\sqrt{4}}{r}$
 $\Rightarrow f(-\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}} = \frac{r\sqrt{4}}{r} \Rightarrow r \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{r} \Rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$2z^2 - az + b = 0 \rightarrow f(z) = \frac{z^2 + az + b}{z-1}$

$a - a + b = 0$
 $* a - b = 0$
 $1 + a + b = 0$
 $* a + b = -1$

$a - b = 0$
 $a + b = -1$
 $2a = -1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \quad b = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\left[\frac{b - ra}{r} \right] = ?$
 $\left[\frac{-\frac{1}{2} - r}{r} \right] = -\frac{r+1}{r}$

$$x=1 \rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = -1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \tan \frac{(x+1)\pi}{2} & x < 1 \\ \frac{-(x+1)(x-1)}{|x^2+x-1|} & 1 < x < \infty \\ b(x - [-x]) & x \geq \infty \end{cases}$$

$\sim [1, \infty)$ $ab = ?$

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{(x+1)}{a} \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$ab = -0.1 \checkmark$$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \Rightarrow 1 \cdot b = -\frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = a[x+1] + b[x + [a+1]] \sim \mathbb{R} \rightarrow$$

$$a[a] + a + b[a] + b[a] + b$$

$$[a](a+b) + b[a] + a + b$$

$$\frac{a[a]}{f(a)}$$

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$$\Rightarrow a+b=0 \Rightarrow f(a) = -a[a] \Rightarrow \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = -1 \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = (b[x^2 - ax]) - xa$$

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$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow$

$$\frac{a}{f(a)} = ?$$

$$b=0$$

$$f(a) = -xa \Rightarrow \frac{a}{f(a)} = \frac{a}{-xa} = -\frac{1}{x} \checkmark$$

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z^r + m z + n}{a - z} & z \neq a \\ r & z = a \end{cases} \quad f(za) = 0 \quad n - m = ?$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z^r + m z + n}{a - z} = r \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z^{r+m} - 1}{-1} = r$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{z^r + m z + n}{a - z} = r \Rightarrow r a^r + m a + n = 0 \quad r a^r + m a = -r$$

$$f(za) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{r a^r + m a + n}{a} = 0 \Rightarrow r a^r + m a + n = 0 \quad \frac{1}{r} a z - r$$

$$r a^r + m a + n = 0 \Rightarrow r a^r = -m a - n$$

$$* 1 r + (-r \varepsilon) + n = 0 \Rightarrow n = r - 1$$

$$r a = -r m \Rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} a = m$$

$$m = -r$$

$$\Rightarrow n - m = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

IF

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} (1-a)[z] + (ra-1)[-z] & z \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) & z \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \quad \frac{a}{b} = ?$$

$$1-a = ra-1 \Rightarrow ra + a - r = 0$$

$$ra = 1 \quad a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r([z] + [-z])$$

$$\frac{1}{r}([z] + [-z]) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$b \sin(-\pi) = 0$$

$$b \sin\left(\frac{-\pi}{\mu}\right) = \frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\text{hop: } \frac{|ra+m|}{|ra|m+1} = \frac{m}{m+r}$$

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

$m=1 \rightarrow \frac{|a^r-a|}{-|a^r-1|+|a-1|}$
 $m=r \rightarrow \frac{|a^r+ra-a|}{r|a^r-1|+|a-1|} = \frac{|a^r(a-1)|}{r|a^r-1|+|a-1|} = \frac{|a^r|}{r+1} = \frac{1}{r+1}$
 $\lim_{a \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{a+\frac{1}{r}}{r \cdot \frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{2} = \frac{1}{2r}$

$$\frac{ra+m}{ra+m+1} = \frac{m}{m+r} \Rightarrow \frac{r+m}{r+m+1} = \frac{m}{m+r} \Rightarrow r+m \geq m \geq r+m-\epsilon$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -1} f(a) = 0 \quad m=1 \leq m \leq r$$

$$f(a) = \frac{\sqrt{r}|a^r+a|}{|a^r+(m-r)a+a^r|}$$

$$a^r+ma-ra+a^r=0$$

$$a^r+m-ra=0$$

$$a^r+a+m-r=0$$

$$a=a \rightarrow \dots \quad a \rightarrow a \quad a \rightarrow -1$$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} ra^r+ra-ra-r &= ra^r-a-ra^r+a \\ ra^r+ra-ra-r &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$f'(\cdot) = \frac{r a - 1}{a + r} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow r a^r - a = r a + r \rightarrow r a^r - r a - r = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = r \\ a = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases} \times$$

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