



(2) Limit (3)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r + mx + n}{x - a} & x \neq a \\ \frac{0}{0} & x = a \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \frac{r x^{r-1} + m}{1} \xrightarrow{x=a} r a^{r-1} + m$$

(4)

$$\frac{(x-a)(x-ra)}{-(x-a)} = -(x-ra) \xrightarrow{x=a} -(a-ra) = r \rightarrow a = r$$

$$(x-a)(x-ra) = x^r - r a x^{r-1} + r a^r = x^r + m x + n \begin{cases} m = -r a \rightarrow m = -r \\ n = r a^r \rightarrow n = r a^r \end{cases}$$

$$1 - (-r) = 1 + r$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (1-a)x + (ra^r-1) & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ b \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) & x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

(5)

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

$$x = 0 \rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)$$

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

$$1-ra^r = a-1$$

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

$$a = 1$$

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

$$1-ra^r = 1-r = -r$$

$$a-1 = -r$$

$$b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)$$

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

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

$$b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)$$

$$= b \sin(-a)$$

$$b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) = -b$$

$$\frac{n^r + mx - a - 1}{m(n^r - 1) + (x-1)} \quad x \neq 1 \rightarrow \frac{n^r + mx - m - 1}{(n-1)(m(n+1)+1)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^r + mx - m - 1}{n+m+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n-1)(n+m+1)}{(n-1)(m(n+1)+1)} = \frac{n+m+1}{m(n+1)+1} \Rightarrow \frac{m}{m+r}$$

$$m < -r \rightarrow -m^r - 2m - 2 = r m^r + m \rightarrow r m^r + 2m r + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$m > -r \rightarrow m^r + 2m + 2 = r m^r + m \rightarrow m^r - r m - 2 = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \left| \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right| = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \frac{1-1+1}{(-1 \times 0+1)} = 1$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} |x+a| \rightarrow -x-1 = |x+1|$$

(9)

$$(x^m + cm + r) n^r + a^r$$

$$R - \{a\} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^m} = a \rightarrow \sqrt{x} |a^r + a| = 0$$

$$a(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$a = -1$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} |x+1|$$

$$x = -1$$

$$(-1 + (m-r)(1) + 1)$$

$$m-r, m+r$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{|x+1|}{|x+1| |x^r-1|} = \frac{1}{|1+1|} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$r a^r - a = r a + r$$

$$r a^r - r a - r = 0$$

$$a = \frac{r+1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

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

(10)