

A) (a, b)

كيفية الحل

14

برهان

$$f(u) = \frac{\sqrt{4u^2 + (m+\mu)u + \frac{m}{\mu}}}{|mu^2 + (m-\mu)u^2 + a^2|} ; u \neq a$$

$$0 < b < \pi$$

$$\frac{\mu \tan b}{\sqrt{-u}} ; u = a$$

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow (m+\mu)^2 - 4\mu m = 0 \rightarrow m^2 + 4m + 4 - 4\mu m = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (m-\mu)^2 = 0 \rightarrow m = \mu$$

$$u \rightarrow \frac{-b}{\mu a} = \frac{-(m+\mu)}{1\mu} \xrightarrow{u=a} a = -\frac{1}{\mu}$$

(14)

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\mu}} \frac{\sqrt{4(u+\frac{1}{\mu})^2}}{|mu^2 + \frac{1}{\mu}|} = \lim_{u \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\mu}} \frac{\sqrt{4} |u + \frac{1}{\mu}|}{\mu |u + \frac{1}{\mu}| |u^2 - \frac{u}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\mu}|} \left[\frac{\mu \sqrt{4}}{\mu} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow f\left(-\frac{1}{\mu}\right) = \frac{\mu \tan b}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu}}} = \frac{\mu \sqrt{\mu}}{\mu} \rightarrow \mu \tan b = \frac{\mu \sqrt{\mu}}{\mu} \rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Scanned with

$$f(n) = \frac{n^r + an + b}{n-1}$$

$$\omega n^r - a \neq b \neq 0$$

✓ 107 ✓
X 108

بدرستی
 $\hookrightarrow$ با درستی $n=1 \Rightarrow \frac{n^r}{n-1} \Rightarrow \omega - a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a - b = \omega$

بدرستی
 $\hookrightarrow$ با درستی $n^r + an + b \xrightarrow{n=1} 1 + a + b \neq 0 \Rightarrow a + b = -1$

$$a = \varepsilon \rightarrow a = r$$

$$b = -r$$

$$\left[\frac{b - ra}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{-r - \varepsilon}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{-r}{r} \right] = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \tan \frac{(n+1)\pi}{\varepsilon} & ; n \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{|n^r + n - r|}{a(1-n)} & ; 1 < n < \omega \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b(n - [-n]) & ; n \geq \omega \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow n=1 \rightarrow \tan \frac{r\pi}{\varepsilon} = -1$$

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

$$\rightarrow n = \omega^+ \rightarrow b(\omega - (-\omega)) = 2ob$$

درستی
 $\hookrightarrow f(1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} f(n) \rightarrow r-1 = f \left(\frac{n+r}{a} \right) \rightarrow a = r$

$$\hookrightarrow f(\omega) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \omega^-} f(n) \rightarrow 2ob = -\frac{(n+r)}{a} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{r}{r-1}$$

$$\rightarrow a \times b = \frac{-r}{r-1} \quad \checkmark$$

Scanned with

$$f(n) = a \overbrace{[n+1]}^{[n]+1} + b \overbrace{[n+[a+1]]}^{[n]+[a]+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ دایره } f$$

$$\hookrightarrow a[n] + a + b[n] + b[a] + b \rightarrow [n](a+b) + b[a] + a+b$$

آنها در برآیند حاصل ضرب یکدیگر به هم میزنند

$$\hookrightarrow a+b=0 \rightarrow b=-a \rightarrow f(a) = \underbrace{[a]}_0 (a-a) + a[a] + a = a[a]$$

$$\frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = \boxed{-1} \quad \text{✓}$$

$f(a) = -a[a]$ (۲)

$$f(n) = b[n^2 - an] - ra \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ دایره } f(n) \neq 0$$

باید برآیند حاصل ضرب یکدیگر $b=0$ یا $r=0 \rightarrow b=0$

$$\frac{a}{f(b)} \rightarrow \frac{a}{f(a)} = \frac{a}{-ra} = \boxed{\frac{1}{r}} \quad \text{✓}$$

(۲)

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^2 + mn + n}{a-n} & ; n \neq a \\ r & ; n = a \end{cases} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ دایره } f(a) = 0$$

$$f(n) = \frac{(n-a)(n-ra)}{-(a-n)} = \frac{(n-r)(n-r)}{-(n-r)} = \frac{n^2 - 2rn + r^2}{-(a-r)} = \frac{n^2 + mn + n}{-(a-r)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{n^2 + mn + n}{a-n} = r \quad \frac{0}{0}, \quad \frac{r_n + m}{-1} = r \rightarrow r_n + m = -r$$

$m = -r, n = a \rightarrow n - m = a - (-r) = 1r$

$$n=a \rightarrow a^2 + am + n = 0 \quad f(a) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon a^2 + r a m + n}{a} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon a^2 + r a m + n = 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon a^2 + r a m + \cancel{r} = a^2 + m a + \cancel{r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{a} = -m$$

$$m = -\frac{r}{a} \rightarrow m = -\frac{r}{a} \rightarrow r a - \frac{r}{a} a = -r \rightarrow a = -\varepsilon \rightarrow m = r$$

14 - $r \varepsilon + n \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq r$ **Scbó** $n - m \neq r$ (۲)

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} (1-a)[n] + (a^r-1)[-n] & ; n \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

$$b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) \quad ; n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

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

$$1-a = a^r-1 \rightarrow a^r+a-1=0 \rightarrow a=-1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\mu} ([n] + [-n]) = 0 \rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{\mu}}\right) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$$

$$a = -1 \rightarrow r ([n] + [-n])$$

$$\sqrt{\mu} |a^n + a|$$

$$|a^r + (a^r-1)a^r|$$

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

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

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

$$a^r = -a \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\mu} |-n-1|}{|a^n + 1|} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} f(n) \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\mu n^r} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\mu}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^a - 1}{x + 1} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow x^a - a = x + 1 \rightarrow x^a - x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

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

$$a = 1 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{x^r + \ln x}{x^r + a \ln x} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{\frac{2}{r}}{\frac{r+1}{r}} = \frac{2}{r+1} \rightarrow R, \text{ diverges}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^r + \ln x}{x^r + a \ln x} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{r+1} + 1}{x^{r+1} + a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{x^a - 1}{x + 1} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow x^a - a = x + 1 \rightarrow x^a - x - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{x \pm \sqrt{9+1}}{2}, \frac{x^2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{m}} \frac{|(a-1)(u+m+1)|}{|(a-1)(u+1)| + |a-1|} = \frac{|a-1| |(u+m+1)|}{|a-1| (m|u+1| + 1)} = \frac{|m+1|}{m+1} = \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$m \gg -1 \rightarrow m^r + m + 1 = m^r + m \rightarrow m^r - m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -1 \\ m = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$m = -1 \rightarrow \frac{|x^r - x|}{-|x-1| + |x-1|} = \frac{|x| |x-1|}{|x-1| (-|x+1| + 1)} \quad X$$