

معادله یابی ۱ - درجه ۳ - ریشه دلخواه - بی ریشه است هم برآشوب می شود

$$9a^3 + (m+3)a + \frac{m}{3} = 0 \quad 2a^3 + (m-2)a^2 = 0 \rightarrow a^2(2a + m - 2) = 0$$

$$(2a+1)(2a+\frac{m}{2}) = 0 \quad \text{①} \rightarrow (2a+\frac{m}{2}) \text{ و } \text{②} \rightarrow m < 3 \text{ و } a < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4a^3 + 4a + \frac{4}{3}}}{|2a^3 + \frac{1}{3}|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{m}{3}} |2a+1|}{2(a^3 + \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{m}{3}}}{a^3 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{a < -\frac{1}{2}}{2 \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{m}{3}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}}}$$

توجه: $x=1$ خروجی ناپوشه - ریشه معادله

$a-b = a \rightarrow a - a + b = 0$ - ریشه معادله

$$a+b = -1 \rightarrow |a+b| = 0 \rightarrow a+b = 0$$

$$a = 2 \text{ و } b = -3 \quad \left[\frac{b-2a}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{-7}{3} \right] = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$f(a) = b(a - [-a]) = b(a+a) = 10b$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|a^2 + x - 2|}{x^2(2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|a^2 + x - 2|}{x^2(1-x)} = \frac{-2a}{12} = -\frac{a}{6}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 = \frac{1}{a(1-x)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a(1-x)} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a(1-x)} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a(1-x)} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 10b = -\frac{a}{6} \quad b = -\frac{a}{6}$$

$$\frac{m}{a} < 1 \rightarrow a < m$$

$$ab = -\frac{a}{6}$$

$$ab = \frac{a}{12}$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{a(1-x)} = b(x-(-1)) \rightarrow \frac{V}{-3} = b \times 1 \rightarrow b = -\frac{V}{3}$$

$[a] = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-a[a]}{f(a)} = 0$ - ریشه معادله یابی

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

$$a \rightarrow + : a[0^+] + a + b[0^+] + b[0] + b = a + b[a] + b$$

$$a \rightarrow - : a[0^-] + a + b[0^-] + b[0] + b = a + b[a] + b$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{b[a]} = \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{b}{b} = -1$$

می باشد

$$\frac{a}{f(a)} = \frac{a}{-2a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 + mx + n}{a - x} = \infty$$

$\pi \rightarrow a$ $a \rightarrow \pi$
 $a + m_a + n_{50} \rightarrow m_a - \pi_a$
 ✓ استخراج سے یہی صواب نام ملتی

$$f(Na)_{\infty} \rightarrow Na^N + Nma + n = 0 \rightarrow n \geq Na^N$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)(x-\frac{n}{a})}{a-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} -(x-na) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} -a = -a$$

$$\text{جواب: } (1-\alpha)Z^+ + (\alpha^2-1)Z^- = (1-\alpha)Z + (\alpha^2-1)(-Z-1) \quad (I)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = (1-a)[Z^-] + (k_2 - 1)[-Z^-] = (1-a)(Z-1) + (k_2 - 1)(-Z) \quad (II)$$

$$I, II \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^-} f(x) \longrightarrow -1+a = -a+1 \longrightarrow a+1-a = 0 \longrightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = \frac{x}{x} \end{cases}$$

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

$$f(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|z^{n+m} - z^{n-1}|}{m|z^n - 1| + |z - 1|} = \frac{m}{m+1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\frac{1}{z} + 1|}{|1 + 1|} = \frac{\frac{1}{z} + 1}{2}$$

$\frac{|x-1|}{|x-1|} \cdot \frac{|x+m+1|}{|mx+m+1|} \sim |x_\infty| \rightarrow \left| \frac{m+1}{1+m+1} \right| = \frac{m}{m+1} \rightarrow \frac{m+1}{1+m+1} \rightarrow \frac{m+1}{1+m+1} = \frac{m}{m+1}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} f(x) \rightarrow \text{وجود } x=a \rightarrow \text{موجود } 0$
 $\downarrow$
 $a=0 \quad x=1=a$
 $\downarrow$
 $a^n + (m-1)a + a^n = 0 \quad a(a^n + a + m-1) = 0 \quad \wedge a=0$
 $a^n + a + m-1 = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{a=1} m=1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{n} |2n+1|}{(n+1) |n^2+n-1|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{n} |-n-1|}{(n+1) |n^2+n+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2^a + |a|}{2^a + a|a|} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2^a + a}{2^a + 0 + 2a} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2^a(a+1)}{a(a+2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{a^2 + |a|}{a^2 - |a|} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{a^2 - a}{a^2 - |a|} = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{a(a-1)}{a(a-a)} = \frac{-1}{-a} = \frac{1}{a}$$