

نام و نام خانوادگی: کلاس: ۲۱ پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۱

$\sqrt{1+\tan^2 b} = \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{3}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{3}}} \rightarrow \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{3}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{3}}} \rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{6}$
 $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + (m+1)x + m}}{\sqrt{2x^2 + (m-1)x + 1}}$
 $x \neq 1$
 $x=0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} f(x) = f(-\frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + (m+1)x + m}}{\sqrt{2x^2 + (m-1)x + 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{4(\frac{1}{4}) + (m+1)(-\frac{1}{2}) + m}}{\sqrt{2(\frac{1}{4}) + (m-1)(-\frac{1}{2}) + 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{m+1}{2} + m}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{m-1}{2} + 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2-m-1+m}{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{2-m+1+m}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1}$
 $x^2 + ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + ax + b = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} f(x) = f(-\frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + a(-\frac{1}{2}) + b}{-\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{a}{2} + b}{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1 - 2a + 4b}{-6}$
 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1}$
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 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} f(x) = f(-\frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + a(-\frac{1}{2}) + b}{-\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{a}{2} + b}{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1 - 2a + 4b}{-6}$

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1}$

$x^2 + ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + ax + b = 0$

$x^2 - ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - ax + b = 0$

$\left[\frac{b-2a}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3} \right] = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$x=1$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln^2 + m - 1}{a(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(m+1)(m-1)}{a(1-x)} \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{m}{-a} \rightarrow a = -m$

$x=0$: $b(a - [-a]) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln^2 + m - 1}{a(1-x)} \Rightarrow b = \frac{m}{1-(-1)} \rightarrow b = \frac{m}{2}$

$a \times b = m \times \frac{m}{2} = \frac{m^2}{2} = \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

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

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

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

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

$a + b[a] + b, b[a] \Rightarrow [a=b]$

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

توابع پاره‌ای در نقاط صحیح پیوسته نیستند. بنابراین $b=0$

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r + mx + n}{a-x} & x \neq a \\ \gamma & x = a \end{cases} \quad f(x_a) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ضابطه اولی (مخرج صفر، صورت غیر صفر) (۰/۰) نیست} \\ \text{از طرفی } x_a \text{ ریشه صورت ضابطه اول است} \end{matrix}$$

$$n-m=? \quad x^r + mx + n = (x-x_a)(n-a) = 0$$

$$f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \rightarrow \gamma, \frac{x^r + mx + n}{a-x} \rightarrow \gamma, \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x^r + mx + n)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (a-x)} = a$$

$$\boxed{n-m=|E|} \quad x^r + mx + n = (x-\gamma)(n-\gamma) \quad a=\gamma$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (1-a)[x] + (a^r-1)[-x] & x \neq 2 \\ b \sin(\frac{\pi}{a}) & x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$a^r + a - r = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = \frac{r}{r-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow b \sin(\frac{\pi}{\frac{r}{r-1}}) = b \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{m}} f(x) \quad \begin{matrix} m=-1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{r-1} = 1.062 \\ m=\varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{r}{r-1} \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{|x^r + mx - m - 1|}{m|x^r - 1| + |m-1|} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \frac{r+m}{r+m+1}$$

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

$$\sqrt{x} |ax + a|$$

$$|x^r + (m-r)x + a^r|$$

$$\sqrt{x} |-x - 1|$$

$$|x^r + 1|$$

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^r + a}{x^r + a|x|} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{ra+1}{ra+a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^r - a}{x^r - a|x|} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{ra-1}{ra-a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

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

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