

$$\text{So } f(x) = \frac{x^r + ax + b}{x-1} \text{ gives } ax^r - ax + b = 0 \text{ for } x=1, \text{ then } a+b=0$$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{b - pa}{\mu} \right] = \dots$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a^n + b^n) = \frac{1}{1-a} + \frac{1}{1-b} \quad \text{if } |a| < 1 \text{ and } |b| < 1$$

$\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \omega - a + b = 0 \rightarrow b - a = -\omega$

$$\begin{array}{r} a+b=1 \\ b-a=-w \end{array}$$

$$rb = -9 \Rightarrow b = -18$$

$$Q = P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b - r q \\ \mu \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\mu - R \\ \mu \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{\mu}{12}$$

$a[a]$ $f(a)$ $f(n) = a[x] + b$ $b[x] + b[a] + b$ $[a] + 1$

$f(n) = [x](a+b) + (a+b) + b[a] = (a+b)([x]+1) + b[a]$

jump

$a+b=0 \rightarrow b=-a \rightarrow f(n) = b[a] = -a[a]$

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

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

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow n^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow n^-} f(n) = f(n)$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow n^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow n^-} f(n) \quad \begin{cases} 1-a = ra^r-1 \\ ra^r+a-r=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ a=\frac{r}{r-1} \end{cases}$$

$$n=0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} f(n) = f(0)$$

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

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

$$f(0) = b \sin\left(\frac{0}{a}\right) \quad \begin{matrix} a=\frac{r}{r-1} \rightarrow f(0) = -b \checkmark \\ a=-1 \rightarrow f(0) = 0 \times \end{matrix}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r-1} = -b \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r-1}$$

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

سوال ۱) $a \leftarrow$ تفاضل بین (دکال) و $\frac{1}{r}$ مخرج را هم صفر کنند

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow (m+r)^2 - f\left(\frac{m}{r}\right) \times 4 = 0 \rightarrow m^2 + 4m + 4 - 12 = 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 4 = 0 \rightarrow m = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + \frac{4}{r}}}{|2x^2 + a^2|} = \frac{\sqrt{4(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{r})}}{|2x^2 + a^2|} = \frac{\sqrt{4} \left| x + \frac{1}{r} \right|}{|2x^2 + a^2|}$$

$$2a^2 + a^2 = 0 \rightarrow a^2(2a+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \times \\ a=-\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4} \left| x + \frac{1}{r} \right|}{|2x^2 + \frac{1}{r^2}|} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} \frac{\sqrt{4} \left| x + \frac{1}{r} \right|}{r \left| x^2 + \frac{1}{r} \right|} = \frac{\sqrt{4} \left| x + \frac{1}{r} \right|}{r \left| x + \frac{1}{r} \right| \left| x^2 - \frac{1}{r} x + \frac{1}{r} \right|} = \frac{2\sqrt{4}}{r}$$

$$\frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{-(-\frac{1}{r})}} = \frac{2\sqrt{4}}{r} \rightarrow \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

سوال ۲) $f(x)$ در نقطه $x=1$ پیوستگی راست و در نقطه $x=5$ پیوستگی چپ دارد

$$f(1) = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|x^2 + x - 2|}{a(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|(x+2)(x-1)|}{a(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{-a(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x+2)}{-a} = \frac{-3}{a}$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \rightarrow \frac{-3}{a} = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 3}$$

$$ab = \frac{-3}{10}$$

$$f(5) = b(5 - [-5]) = b(5+5) = 10b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{|x^2 + x - 2|}{3(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{|25 + 5 - 2|}{3(1-5)} = \frac{-28}{12} = \frac{-7}{3} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 10b = \frac{-7}{3} \\ \boxed{b = \frac{-7}{30}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(x_0) = 0 \rightarrow x = x_0 \rightarrow \text{نقطه صریح}$$

$$x = a \rightarrow \text{نقطه مخرج + نقطه صریح}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-a)(x-x_0)}{-(x-a)} = -(x-x_0) \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} -(x-x_0) & x \neq a \\ x_0 & x = a \end{cases}$$

$$f(a) = -(a-x_0) = x_0 \rightarrow a = x_0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-a)(x-x_0)}{-(x-a)} = \frac{(x-2)(x-4)}{-(x-2)} = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 8}{-(x-2)} = \frac{x^2 + mx + n}{-(x-2)}$$

$$m = -4, n = 8 \rightarrow n - m = 8 - (-4) = 12$$

سوال ۳)

سوال ۸

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{m}} \frac{|(x-1)(x+m+1)|}{|(x-1)(x+1)| + |x-1|} = \frac{|x-1| |(x+m+1)|}{|x-1| (m|x+1|+1)} = \frac{|m+2|}{m+1} = \frac{m}{m+2}$$

$$m \geq -2 \rightarrow m^2 + 2m + 1 = (m+1)^2 \rightarrow m^2 - 2m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -1 \\ m = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$m = 3 \rightarrow \frac{|x^3 + (x-5)|}{3|x-1| |x+1| + |x-1|} = \frac{|x-1| (x+5)}{|x-1| (3|x+1|+1)} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}} \frac{5 + \frac{1}{3}}{3 \times \frac{4}{3} + 1} = \frac{\frac{16}{3}}{5} = \frac{16}{15}$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow \frac{|x^3 - x|}{-|x-1| |x+1| + |x-1|} = \frac{|x| |x-1|}{|x-1| (-|x+1|+1)} \quad \times$$

$x=a \rightarrow$ جمع و تفریق

سوال ۹

$$a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \quad \times \\ a = -1 \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 + a(m-2) + a^2 = 0 \xrightarrow{a=-1} -1 - m + 2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = 2$$

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

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

سوال ۱۰

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

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow x^2 - 1 = \frac{1}{a}(x^2 + 2) \rightarrow x^2 - \frac{x^2}{a} - \frac{2}{a} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ a = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \times \end{cases}$$

$$a = 2 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 + 2x} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4} + 1} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{3}{5}$$