

$$f(n) = \frac{u}{n-1} + b, n=1 \text{ and } \dots$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1+a+b &= \dots \rightarrow a+b = -1 \\ a-a+b &= \dots \rightarrow a-b = a \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} a &= 2 \\ b &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\frac{-3}{2} \right] \rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{2} \right] \rightarrow \left[\frac{-3}{2} \right]$$

$$u[n+1] + b[n] + b[a] + b$$

$$a[n] + a + b[a] + b[a] + b$$

$$(a+b)[n] + a + b[a] + b, \text{ since } a+b = \dots$$

$$a = -b$$

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

$$\frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = -1$$

$$\frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{-ra} = \frac{1}{-r}, b=0 \rightarrow R \text{ is the inverse}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n^2 + mn + n &= 0 \rightarrow a^2 + am + n = 0 \\ n = -a &\rightarrow n^2 + mn + n = 0 \rightarrow -a^2 + (-a)m + (-a) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow -a^2 - am - a = 0$$

$$-a^2 - am - a = 0 \rightarrow -a^2 - a = -r \rightarrow a = r \rightarrow m = -9$$

$$\text{hep} \rightarrow \frac{r+n}{r} = r \rightarrow r+n = r^2 \rightarrow m = -r - a \rightarrow \Lambda - (-9) = 12$$

مرداد ۱۴۰۳

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = -1$$

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

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

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$$\frac{1}{r\delta + \delta - r} = \frac{r\Lambda}{-1r}$$

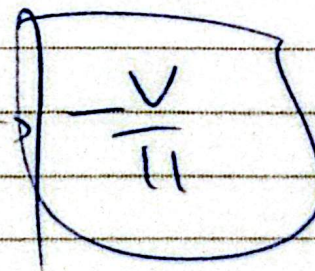
$$r(1-\delta)$$

$$b(\delta - (-1)) = 11b$$

$$\Rightarrow 11b = \frac{r\Lambda}{-r\delta}$$

$$b = \frac{v}{-r\mu}$$

$$ab \Rightarrow \frac{v}{-r\mu} \times r$$



مرداد ۱۴۰۳

$$1^+ \rightarrow (1-a) + (3a^2-1)(-r) =$$

$$1-a-4a^2+r \quad (1)$$

$$1^- \rightarrow (1-a)(0) + (3a^2-1)(-1) = -3a^2+1 \quad (2)$$

$$-3a^2+1 = -4a^2-a+r$$

$$-3a^2-a+r = -4a^2-a+r \Rightarrow a^2-a-r=0$$

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$$(a-r)(a+r) = 0, a=-r \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{\mu}$$

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

$$\text{if } a=-1 \rightarrow b \sin(-\pi) = 0$$

$$(1+1)(u) + (3-1)(-u) = r(u) + r(-u) = b \sin \pi$$

$$b=r$$

$$\text{if } a = \frac{r}{\mu} \rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{r}{\mu}\right)(u) + \left(\frac{r}{\mu} - 1\right)(-u) = \frac{1}{\mu}(u) + \frac{1}{\mu}(-u)$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu}([u] + [-u]) = -b \rightarrow b = \frac{+b}{\mu}$$

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

مرداد ۱۴۰۳

$$\frac{a}{b} \rightarrow \frac{r}{\mu} = -r$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\frac{|n^2 + mn - m - 1|}{m(n^2 - 1) + (m - 1)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|(n-1)(n+m+1)|}{(n-1)(mn+m+1)}$$

(1,8)

$$\textcircled{+} \frac{|n+m+1|}{mn+m+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|r+m|}{rm+1} = \frac{m}{m+r} \text{ if } r+m > 0$$

$$m^r + \varepsilon m + \varepsilon = r m^r + m, \quad m^r - r m - \varepsilon = 0$$

$$(m - r)(m + 1) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{---} > m = -1 \\ \text{---} > m = \varepsilon \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{if } m = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{-1} = \frac{-1}{1} \quad \frac{5}{4} = \checkmark$$

$$\text{if } m = \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{4}{9} = \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \neq$$

$$m \rightarrow -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow -1} \frac{|n^2 - n \varepsilon + 1|}{-|n^2 - 1| + |m - 1|}$$

$$\frac{|n^2 - n|}{-|n^2 - 1| + |m - 1|} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$



$$\frac{n^r + \ln n}{n^r + a \ln n} \rightarrow n^r$$

$$\begin{cases} n^r + \ln n \\ n^r + a \ln n \\ r e^{n-1} \\ r a + r \end{cases} n^r$$

$$n^r \rightarrow \frac{n^r + n}{n^r + a n} \rightarrow \frac{n+1}{n+a}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{n+1}{n+a} - \frac{r a - 1}{r a + r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} - \frac{r a - 1}{r a + r}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -r} \frac{n-r}{n+\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow \boxed{r}$$

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

عدد a باید تنها ریشه یابی باشد و مخرج را هم صفر کند!

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow (m+3)^2 - 4 \times 4 \left(\frac{m}{4}\right) = m^2 - 4m + 9 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{m = 3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{4(n^2 + n + \frac{1}{4})}}{|2n^2 + a^2|} = \frac{\sqrt{4|n + \frac{1}{4}|}}{|2n^2 + a^2|} \leadsto 2a^2 + a^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \quad (\text{مخرج صفر نمی شود و صورت عدد است})$$

$$\hookrightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4} \checkmark \leadsto \frac{\sqrt{4|n + \frac{1}{4}|}}{|2n^2 - \frac{1}{4}n + \frac{1}{4}|} = \frac{2\sqrt{4}}{3}$$

$$\frac{2 \tan b}{\sqrt{-1 - \frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{4}}{3} \leadsto \tan b = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{حد مثبت} = (1-a)[2^+] + (3a^2-1)[-2^+] = (1-a)2 + (3a^2-1)(-2-1)$$

$$\text{حد منفی} = (1-a)[2^-] + (3a^2-1)[-2^-] = (1-a)(2-1) + (3a^2-1)(-2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} f(n) \leadsto 2 - a/2 - 3a^2 - 3a^2 + 2 + 1 = 2 - 1 - a/2 + a - 3a^2 + 2$$

$$a - 1 = 1 - 3a^2 \leadsto a = -1 \quad \checkmark \quad a = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\frac{2}{3}}\right) = -b \leadsto -b = -\frac{1}{3} \leadsto b = \frac{1}{3} \leadsto \boxed{\frac{a}{b} = 2}$$

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

$$m \geq -2 \leadsto m^2 + \varepsilon m + 2 = 2m^2 + m \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \text{مخرج ریشه داری شود!}$$

$$m < -2 \rightarrow \frac{|n^2 + \varepsilon n - 2|}{|n-1|(\varepsilon|n+1|+1)} = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}{2(\frac{0}{\varepsilon})+1} = \frac{\frac{2}{\varepsilon}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= a \text{ بی‌شمار} \leadsto a^r + a = 0 \leadsto a = 0 \checkmark \\
 &\quad \leadsto a = -1 \times \\
 a^r + a(n-r) + a^r &= 0 \leadsto -1 - n + r + 1 = 0 \leadsto n = r \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{r}|-n-1|}{|n^r+1|} &= \frac{\sqrt{r}}{|n^r-n+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}
 \end{aligned}$$

۳ تابع در $x=1$ پیوسته از راست و $x=5$ پیوسته از چپ دارد!

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(5) &= b(5 - [-5]) = 1 \cdot b \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{|r5 + 5 - r|}{\frac{r}{3}(5-n)} &= -\frac{r8}{1r} = -\frac{8}{r}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto b = -\frac{8}{r} \leadsto ab = -\frac{8}{r} \times r = \boxed{-8}$$