

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} f = f(a) = r$$

$n \rightarrow a$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{n^r + mn + n}{n - a} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{L'Hôpital} \rightarrow a, r: (n-a)(n-ra) = n^r \cdot \frac{-ra}{n} \cdot \frac{+ra^r}{n} \\ \text{L'Hôpital} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow ra + m = -r \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ra + m = -r \\ m = -ra \\ n = ra^r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = r \\ m = -r \\ n = r \end{cases}$$

$$n - m = 18$$

$$\begin{cases} (1-a)[n] + (ra^r - 1)[-n] \rightarrow ra^r - 1 = 1 - a \\ b \sin\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) \end{cases} \quad a = \begin{cases} -1 \\ \frac{r}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } a = -1: -r([n] + [-n]) = +r = b \sin\left(\frac{-n}{-1}\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} = b \sin\left(\frac{rn}{r}\right) \quad b = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = r$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} f(n) = \frac{|\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)^r - \varepsilon(-\frac{1}{r}) + \varepsilon - 1|}{-\varepsilon \left[\left|-\frac{1}{r} - 1\right| + \left|-\frac{1}{r} - 1\right| \right]} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{r}|a||x+1|}{|x^r + (m-r)x + a^r|}$$

$$a = -1$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} f = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{|1+1-1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{1}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} f = \frac{1}{r}$$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + (m+3)x + \frac{m}{4}}}{|4x^2 + (m+3)x + \frac{m}{4}|} & x \neq 9 \\ \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{-a}} & x = 9 \end{cases}$

$\frac{-b}{r \tan b} = \frac{-(m+3)}{r \times 4} = a$ $m = -12a - 3 \rightarrow m = 12$

$4a^2 + (-12a-3)a^2 + a^2 = 0$ $4a^2 - 12a^2 - 4a^2 + a^2 = 0$ $-10a^2 = 0$ $a = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{-a}} = F(9)$ $\tan b = \sqrt{r}$ $b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + \frac{1}{4}}}{|4x^2 + \frac{1}{4}|} & x \neq \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{-a}} & x = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0)$ $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1}$ $x=1 = x_0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1} = \frac{1+a+b}{0}$ $1+a+b=0$ $a-b=0$ $b=-1$ $a=1$ $\left[\frac{-1-\varepsilon}{r} \right] = -1$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f = f(a) = b(a - (-4)) = 11b$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{|x^2 + r - 1|}{r(-\varepsilon)} = \frac{-9}{\varepsilon} = 11b$ $b = \frac{-9}{\varepsilon \times 11}$ $ab = \frac{-9r}{\varepsilon \varepsilon}$

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

$f(n) = [n](a+b) + \frac{a+b}{b} + b[a]$ $\Rightarrow b = -a$

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

$f(n) = b[n^2 - an] - r a$ $f(n) = -ra$ $f(b) = -ra$ $\frac{-ra}{-ra} = -1$

- عدد a باید تنها ریشه ی زیر را داشته باشد و مخرج را هم صفر نکند!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f(5) = b(5 - [-5]) = 10b \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{|n^2 + 5n - 2|}{3(1-n)} = -\frac{28}{12} = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$\leadsto b = -\frac{7}{10} \leadsto ab = -\frac{7}{3} \times 3 = \boxed{-10}$$

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

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

$$m < -2 \rightarrow \frac{|n^2 + \varepsilon n - 5|}{|n-1|(4|n+1|+1)} = \frac{5 + \frac{1}{2}}{4(\frac{5}{2})+1} = \frac{\frac{11}{2}}{11} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +} \frac{n^2 + n}{n^2 + an} = \frac{n(n+1)}{n(n+a)} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -} \frac{n^2 - n}{n^2 - an} = \frac{n(n-1)}{n(n-a)} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\leadsto f(\cdot) = \frac{2a-1}{2a+1} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow 2a^2 - 3a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$\hookrightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\text{if } a = 2 \leadsto \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{n^2 + n}{n^2 + rn} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1} = \boxed{\frac{3}{5}}$$

مخرج ریشه دار می شود! و پیوسته نیست!