

در $\mathbb{R}$ بیسته $\leftarrow \mathbb{R}$ دایره زیر ادیکال شماره ۱۴ $\leftarrow a$ و a ریشه مربع $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow (n+2)^2 - 12n = 0 \rightarrow (n-2)^2 = 12n \rightarrow n = 3$

$$F(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{(n+\frac{1}{n})^2}}{|12n^2 + \frac{1}{n}|} \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق دینوی}} \bar{a} = -\frac{1}{n} & F(-\frac{1}{n}) = \frac{2+\tan b}{\sqrt{-(-\frac{1}{n})}} = \frac{2\sqrt{4}}{3} \rightarrow \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \\ & \hookrightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{n}} F(n) = \frac{\sqrt{4} |n+\frac{1}{n}|}{2 |n^2 + \frac{1}{n}|} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{|n^2 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n}| \cdot n^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{4}}{3}$$

$$F(n) = \frac{n^2 + an + b}{n-1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+a+b}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق دینوی}} \frac{2n+a}{1} \xrightarrow{n=1} 1+a+b=0 \rightarrow a+b=-1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2b-4 \rightarrow b=-2, a=1$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 1} \Delta n^2 - an + b \rightarrow \Delta - a + b = 0 \rightarrow \Delta - 1 - 2 = -3$$

$$\left[\frac{b-2a}{n} \right] = \left[\frac{-3-2}{n} \right] = \left[\frac{-5}{n} \right] = -3$$

در $n=1$ بیستگی راست و در $n=0$ بیستگی چپ

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} F(n) = F(0) = b(0 - [-a]) = -b \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} F(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|n^2 + n - 2|}{a(1-n)} = \frac{2\sqrt{1}}{a(-1)} = \frac{2}{-a} = -\frac{2}{a}$$

$$\frac{2}{-a} = -b \rightarrow b = \frac{2}{a} \quad \text{و} \quad a+b=-1 \rightarrow a + \frac{2}{a} = -1 \rightarrow a^2 + 2a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (a+1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$F(n) = a[n] + a + b[n + [a] + 1] = (a+b)[n] + a + b + b[a]$$

چون تابع در $\mathbb{R}$ بیسته پس مرتب برکت منفر $\leftarrow$ منفر

$$\left. \begin{matrix} a+b=0 \\ b=-a \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow F(n) = \underbrace{a+b}_0 + b[a] = -a^2[a]$$

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

در $\mathbb{R}$ بیسته $\rightarrow$ برکت منفر $\rightarrow b=0$

$$F(n) = \underbrace{b[n^2 - an]}_0 - 2a \rightarrow F(n) = -2a \rightarrow F(b) = -2a$$

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

پیرستی $\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} F(n) = (1-a)[0^+] + (a^2-1)[0^-] = 1-a^2$ $a = \frac{2}{3}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} F(n) = (1-a)[0^-] + (a^2-1)[0^+] = a-1$ $\frac{1}{a} = 1 \rightarrow a = 1$

if $a = -1 \rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{-a}{F(0)}\right) = -\frac{200}{F(0)}$

if $a = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{2a}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{3}$ ✓ 2

$(n-a)(n-2a) = a^2 - 2an + 2a^2 = n^2 + mn + n \rightarrow m = 2-2a$
 $n-m = 12 \rightarrow n = 2a^2$

دستی $\rightarrow n = 2a$ حاصل تابع می شود 2 و تابع پیرستی است پس در تابع در $n = a$ قرار

$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{n^2 - 2a + 2a^2}{a - n} = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{مقیاس}} \frac{2n + n}{-1} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{-a}{-1} = 2 \rightarrow a = 2$ 2

$F(n) \xrightarrow{n \neq 1} \frac{|n-1| |n+m+1|}{|m-1| |m|m+1+1|} = \frac{|n+m+1|}{|m|m+1+1|}$ 2

$a = 1$ $\rightarrow$ هر چه هم صورت چون حد دارد می پیرستی
 $\sqrt{3} |a^2 + a| = 0 \rightarrow a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow a = 0$ 2

$a = -1 \xrightarrow{\text{مقیاس}} |-1 + (m-1)(-1) + 1| \Rightarrow m = 2$

$F(n) = \frac{\sqrt{3} |n-1|}{|n^2+1|} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{|n-1|}}{|n^2+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{|n+1|}}{|n+1| |n^2-m+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{|n^2-m+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 2

0

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

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

$$m < -2 \rightarrow \frac{(n^2 + \varepsilon n - 2)}{|n-1|(\varepsilon|n+1|+1)} = \frac{\omega + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon(\frac{\omega}{\varepsilon})+1} = \frac{\frac{21}{\varepsilon}}{\frac{2}{\varepsilon}} = \frac{21}{2}$$

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

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

$$\rightsquigarrow f(\cdot) = \frac{2a-1}{2a+1} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow 2a^2 - 2a - 2\varepsilon. \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

مخرج ریشه دار می شود! و بی نهایت!

$$\text{if } a = 2 \rightsquigarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{n^2 + n}{n^2 + 2n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 1} = \frac{\frac{2}{\varepsilon}}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} = \boxed{\frac{2}{1}}$$