

سلف ۲۱

نارعل قنبری

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۲- اگر در معادله $x^2 + ax + b = 0$ با n مواجه هستیم.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(1) = 0 &\rightarrow x^2 + ax + b \xrightarrow{n=1} 1 + a + b = 0 \\ ax^2 - ax + b = 0 &\xrightarrow{n=1} a - a + b = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} a &= 2 \\ b &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{-2 - 2}{2} \right] = -2$$

$$f(1) = \frac{f(n)}{n \rightarrow 1^+} \rightarrow -1 = \frac{|(n-1)(n+1)|}{-a(n-1)} \Rightarrow a = 2 \quad 3-$$

$$f(2) = \frac{f(n)}{n \rightarrow 2^-} \rightarrow 1 \cdot b = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow ab = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a([n] + 1) + b([n] + [a] + 1) &= 0 \quad \text{--- (1)} \\ &= a[n] + a + b[n] + b[a] + b \rightarrow [n](a+b) + a+b + [a]b \\ \frac{a+b=0}{b=-a} \Rightarrow f(n) &= -a[a] \Rightarrow \frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

۵- به توجه به اینکه تابع f در R پیوسته است و در داخل R با f برقرار است
 عدد صحیح n شود. بنا بر این $b=0$ $\frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{-ra} = -\frac{1}{r}$ $f(n) = -ra$

$$f(r_a) = \frac{(r_a)^n + m(r_a) + n}{a - r_a} = 0 \rightarrow f a^n + r m a + n = 0 \quad -4$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{n^r + mn + n}{a - n} = r \xrightarrow{\div} a^r + ma + n = ?$$

$$L_i = -(ra + m), \quad ra + m = -r \rightarrow m = -r - ra$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= -a' - ma \xrightarrow{\quad} n = a' + ra \rightarrow f(ra) \rightarrow \text{Euler} \\ ra' + ra(-r - ra) + (a' + ra) &= 1 \rightarrow a(a-r) = 1 \\ \Rightarrow n = 1, m = -a &\rightarrow n-m = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$h^{\neq}(\sim) = (1-a)k + (r a^r - 1)(-(k+1)) = n(r-a \lceil a^r \rceil) - (r a^r)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n} = -(1-a) = -(r^a - 1) \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{n} \quad \underline{a = -1}$$

سپیشل : $k(r-a-r^2) - (1-a) \rightarrow r-a-r^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{2}$

$$\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{r\pi}{c}\right) = -1 \xrightarrow{\text{Solve}} (1-a) = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = r$$

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

$$\Rightarrow -m^2 + rm + r = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = -1 \checkmark \\ m = r \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} f(n) = 1 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow r} f(n) = 0, \text{ N/A}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow ra^2 - ra - r = 0 \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{r} \times \\ r \checkmark \end{cases} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{r}+1}{\frac{1}{r}+r} = \frac{r}{0}$$