

۱۸ / ۷۵

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2 + (m+p)x + \frac{m}{p}}}{|2x^2 + (m-p)x + q|} & x \neq \alpha \\ p \tan b & x = \alpha \end{cases}$$

برای پیوستگی در $x = \alpha$ باید $\Delta \geq 0$ و $b \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ باشد.
 $\Delta = (m+p)^2 - 4(\frac{m}{p}) \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow m \leq +p$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2 + (m+p)x + \frac{m}{p}}}{|2x^2 + (m-p)x + q|} = \frac{\sqrt{9(\frac{1}{p})^2 + (m+p)(\frac{1}{p}) + \frac{m}{p}}}{|2(\frac{1}{p})^2 + (m-p)(\frac{1}{p}) + q|}$$

با استفاده از $\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2 + (m+p)x + \frac{m}{p}}}{|2x^2 + (m-p)x + q|} = \frac{\sqrt{9 + (m+p) + m}}{|2 + (m-p) + pq|}$ و $\lim_{x \rightarrow \alpha} p \tan b = p \tan b$ داریم:

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

$$ax^2 - ax + b \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a - a + b = 0$$

$$b - a = -a \Rightarrow b = -a$$

$$b + a = -1 \Rightarrow b = -1 - a$$

نقطه پیوستگی تابع f در $x=1$ است
 زیرا آنجا که f در آن صورت است

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

و $f(1) = p \tan b = -1 - a$ (چون $b = -1 - a$)
 برای پیوستگی باید $2+a = -1-a \Rightarrow a = -1$ و $b = 0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \tan \left(\frac{p(x+1)}{q} \right) & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{a(1-x)} & 1 < x < a \\ b(x - [-x]) & x \geq a \end{cases}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \tan \left(\frac{p(x+1)}{q} \right) = -1 = \frac{p}{a} \Rightarrow a = -p$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} b(x - [-x]) = 2bx = 2ba$$

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

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

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

$$= a[x] + b[x] + a + b[a] + b$$

$$= (a+b)[x] + a + b[a] + b$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a = -b$$

$$\Rightarrow x - a[a] - x = f(x) - a[a] \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = b[x^2 - ax] - 2a$$

برای پیوستگی در $x=0$ باید $b=0$ و $-2a=0 \Rightarrow a=0$

$$f(x) = -2a$$

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

$$f(\rho) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_i \rho + \rho_{\text{max}} + \eta = 0$$

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

$$\text{33) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{Hof}}{=} \frac{p \cdot x + m}{-1} = -(p + m)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 + m = -P_2 \quad (1,0)$$

$$S_x - \frac{b}{a} = -m = -a = 1 \quad m = -a$$

$$m = -4$$

$$N - M = 8 + 9 = 17$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (1-a)[x] + (1-a^x-1)[-x]; & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right); & x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\frac{r}{p}}{\frac{1}{p}} = r$$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = f(\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1 - a \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) + a - 1 = 0$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2}([x] + [-x]) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x^p + mx - m - 1|}{m|x^p - 1| + |x - 1|} & x \neq 1 \\ \frac{m}{m+p} & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(x) = \frac{1x + \omega}{\sum |x + 1| + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{V}{\lambda}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{m+1} (1 + 1 + m)}{1 - \frac{1}{m+1} (m(1 + 1 + 1))} = \frac{1}{m+1} = \frac{1}{m+1} \Rightarrow (m+1)^r = r m^r + m$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{p} [qx+a]}{[x^p + (m-r)x + ar]}$$

9. $D_f = IR - \{a\}$ = مقدار استر

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 279$$

صورت به لڑائی
صنعت

$$a'' + (m - \gamma)k + a''_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - m + \gamma + k = 0 \Rightarrow m = \gamma + k$$

$$a^p + a = 0 \Rightarrow a(a+1) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \left| \frac{\sqrt{x}(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-1}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + |x|}{x^2 + a|x|} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1a-1}{1a+1} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{x^2+x}{x^2+x} = \frac{x+1}{x+a} = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{a-1}{a+1} \Rightarrow a^2 - a - 1 = 0$$

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

۲ ریشه‌ی مخرج باید ریشه‌ی صورت هم باشد پس ←

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + a + b &= 0 \\ 5 - a + b &= 0 \end{aligned} \leadsto \begin{aligned} b &= -3 \\ a &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\frac{-3 - 2(2)}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{-7}{3} \right] = -3$$

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

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

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

$$f(5) = b(5 - [-5]) = 1 \cdot b \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{|15 + 5 - 2|}{\frac{3(1-n)}{3(-2)}} = -\frac{18}{12} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\leadsto b = -\frac{3}{2} \leadsto ab = -\frac{3}{2} \times 3 = \boxed{-4.5}$$

۴ $f(2a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 2a$ ریشه‌ی صورت ✓

$x = a \rightarrow$ نقطه‌ی پیوستگی و $f(a) = 2$ ریشه‌ی مخرج ✓

$$f(n) = \frac{(n-a)(n-2a)}{-(n-a)} = 2 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$n) = \frac{n^2 - 4n + 4}{-(n-2)} \leadsto m = -4 \leadsto m - n = 14 \leadsto n = 18$$