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$$\frac{y}{z} - \frac{y}{r} + \frac{c}{r}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} r a^r + (m - r) a^r + a^r &= 0 \\ a^r (r a + m - r + 1) &= 0 \\ (r a + m - r) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

1, 1, 1, 1, 1

$$m - r = -r a \Rightarrow$$

$$r - r = -r a$$

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

$$(m + r) - \varepsilon (y) \left(\frac{m}{r} \right) \neq 0$$

$$m^2 + 4m + 9 - 12m \leq$$

$$(m - 4m + 9) \leq \Rightarrow m = r$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{4u^2 + 4u + \frac{r}{r}}}{|ru^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}|} = \frac{\sqrt{4(u^2 + u + \frac{1}{\varepsilon})}}{(u + \frac{1}{r})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{u(u + \frac{1}{r})}}{(u + \frac{1}{r})^2}$$

$$r \left| u + \frac{1}{r} \right| \left(u + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{u}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{r}}} = \frac{r y}{r}$$

$$b = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$1 + a + b = 0 \quad -a - b = 1$$

$$+a - b = a \Rightarrow -rb = 4 \quad b = -r$$

$$a = r$$

$$\frac{u^r + ru - r}{u - 1} = \frac{u + r}{u + r}$$

$$\left[\frac{-r - r(r)}{r} \right] = -r$$

$$\frac{\tan((r+1)\pi)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\tan \pi}{\varepsilon} = -1$$

$$u^r + u - r (u + r) (u - 1) \frac{-r}{1 - 1} \rightarrow \frac{u^r + u - r}{a(u - 1)} = -1$$

$$a = r$$

$$u = a \quad \frac{|ra + a - r|}{r(-\varepsilon)} = \frac{ra}{-1r} = \frac{v}{-r}$$

$$b(a - \frac{-r}{r}) \quad a = -4 \quad || b = \frac{v}{-r} \quad b = \frac{v}{-r}$$

$$a \times b = r \times \frac{-v}{-r} = \frac{-v}{1}$$

Sayeh Reshan

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

-ε

$$a + \bar{a} + b[a] + 1b = a + b + b[a]$$

$$a = -b$$

$$a[a+1] + 1a[a + [a+1]]$$

$$a[a] + a - a[a] - a[a]$$

✓

$$a[a]$$

$$= -1$$

$$u'(u-a)$$

$$+ \frac{0}{b} - \frac{a}{b}$$

-a

$$a^+ b[a^+ - a^+] - \tau a$$

$$-\tau a = -b - \tau a$$

$$b=0$$

$$\frac{a}{-\tau a} = -\frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$pa + m = r$$

$$a^+ + ma + h = 0$$

$$u + m u + n$$

$$r(a+u)(b-u)$$

$$u^+ - \frac{r}{m} a + \frac{r}{n} a^+$$

$$pa - \tau a = r$$

$$-a = r$$

$$a = -r$$

$$n=1$$

$$m=4$$

$$n - m = 1 - 4 = r$$

$$1 - a = \tau a^+ - 1$$

$$\tau a^+ + a - r$$

$$a = -1 \pm \frac{r}{\tau}$$

$$a = -1 \quad \tau[u] + \tau[-u] = r$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{r}[u] + \frac{1}{r}[-u] = \frac{1}{r}([u] + [-u]) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$m^2 + \varepsilon m + \varepsilon = r m^2 + r m$$

$$m^2 - r m - \varepsilon = (m - \varepsilon)(m + 1) = 0 \quad \text{لذا}$$

مقدار m را به قدری می‌گیریم که $m - \varepsilon > 0$ و $m + 1 > 0$ باشد.
 $m = \varepsilon$ می‌گیریم.

$$n \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

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

$$= 4\varepsilon$$

$$14$$

$$= 14\varepsilon$$

$$14$$

$$14$$

$$\sqrt{r} |a| |n+1| = \lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{n^2 + (m-r)n + ar^2}{|n^2 + 1|} = \frac{r}{1}$$

$$|n^2 + (m-r)n + ar^2|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{n^2 + (m-r)n + ar^2}{|n^2 + 1|}$$

$$\sqrt{r} |a| |n+1|$$

$$\frac{n^2 + (m-r)n + ar^2}{|n^2 + 1|}$$

$$a = 1, r = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n^2 + (m-1)n + 1}{|n^2 + 1|} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 - m + 2 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$m = 2$$

$$\sqrt{r} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{n^2 + |n|}{n^2 + a|n|} = \frac{|n| (|n| + 1)}{|n| (|n| + a)} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{n^2 + |n|}{n^2 + r|n|} = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{ra - 1}{ra + r} \Rightarrow ra + r = ra^2 - a^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{ra + r}{ra^2 - ra - r} = \frac{r(a+1)}{r(a-\varepsilon)(a+1)}$$

$$a = 2, \varepsilon = 1 \Rightarrow a = 2 \leq a = -1$$

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

۳- تابع در $x=1$ پیوسته است و $x=5$ پیوسته، چپ دارد!

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

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

$$\rightarrow b = -\frac{7}{2} \rightarrow ab = -\frac{7}{2} \times 3 = \boxed{-10.5}$$

$$f(2a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 2a \quad \text{نسبی صورت} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = a \rightarrow \text{نسبی مخرج} \quad \checkmark, \quad f(a) = 2 \quad \text{نسبی پیوسته}$$

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

$$n) = \frac{x^2 - 4n + 1}{-(x-2)} \rightarrow m = -4 \rightarrow m - n = 14$$

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

$$m > -2 \rightarrow m^2 + 2m + 1 = 2m^2 + m \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \text{مخرج نسبی دارد!}$$

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

$$x = a \quad \text{نسبی صورت} \rightarrow a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow a = -1 \times$$

$$a^2 + a(n-2) + a^2 = 0 \rightarrow -1 - n + 2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{3}| -n-1 |}{|n^2 + 1|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{|n^2 - n + 1|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

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