

برای a باید تنها یکی از رادیکال‌ها باشد و از طرفی خارج را منفی کند.
 $\Delta = 0 \rightarrow (m+3)^2 - 12m = 0 \rightarrow (m-3)^2 = 0$
 $m=3 \rightarrow a = \alpha = -\frac{(m+3)}{2(4)} \xrightarrow{m=3} \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$ (تایید رادیکال)
 در R هر چه پذیر شو

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4(m+\frac{1}{2})^2}}{2m^2 + \frac{1}{4}} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4} |m + \frac{1}{2}|}{2|m^2 + \frac{1}{4}|} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4} |m + \frac{1}{2}|}{|m + \frac{1}{2}| |m - \frac{m}{2} + \frac{1}{4}|} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 2\sqrt{4}$$

$$f(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{x \tan b}{\sqrt{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})}} = \frac{x \sqrt{4}}{1} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{1} \rightarrow \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{1} \Rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

تابع $f(m)$ مقدار در $m=1$ خارج ناپیوسته می‌باشد و در صورتی که a را می‌خواهیم، $m=1$ را به صورت هم می‌باشد.

$$\begin{cases} f(m) = am^2 + am + b = 0 & f(1) = 0 \\ 1 + a + b = 0 \\ g(m) = am^2 - am + b & g(1) = 0 \\ a - a + b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = -3, a = 2$$

$$\left[\frac{b - \frac{1}{2}a}{1} \right] = \left[\frac{-3 - \frac{1}{2}(2)}{1} \right] = \left[\frac{-3 - 1}{1} \right] = -4$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{4} & m \leq 1 \\ m=1 \rightarrow \tan \frac{3\pi}{4} = -1 \\ m < 1 \rightarrow -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{|m^2 + m - 2|}{a(1-m)} \quad 1 < m < \infty \rightarrow 1 < m \rightarrow \frac{(m+2)(m-1)}{-a(m-1)} = \frac{m+2}{-a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{m+2}{-a} = -1 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$\begin{cases} b(m - [-m]) & m \geq \infty \\ m = \infty \rightarrow b(\infty - [-\infty]) = 10b \\ m < \infty \rightarrow \frac{2a + a - 2}{2(-1)} = 10b \rightarrow \frac{2a + a - 2}{-2} = 10b \rightarrow -\frac{3a - 2}{2} = 10b \rightarrow b = -\frac{3a - 2}{20} \end{cases}$$

$$ab = 3 \times -\frac{3a - 2}{20} = -\frac{9a - 6}{20} = -\frac{9(3) - 6}{20} = -\frac{27 - 6}{20} = -\frac{21}{20}$$

$$f(m) = a[m] + a + b[a] + ab + b[m] = \underbrace{(a+b)[m]}_0 + a + b + b[a]$$

برای اینکه f تابع پیوسته باشد پس باید ضرب برابر صفر باشد.

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

$$f(m) = -a[a]$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = -1$$

تابع f زمانی در R پیوسته است که برابر صفر باشد. $b=0$
 $f(m) = b(m^2 - am) = 0 \Rightarrow f(m) = 0$

$$\frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{-4a} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$p(a) = r \rightarrow$ ~~gibts keine Nullstelle~~ $a=a$ ~~0 ist nicht~~ ~~flap~~ ~~$r+m$~~ ~~$m=a$~~ ~~$r+m=r$~~
 $f(r_a) = 0 \rightarrow r+a+r+ma+n=0 \rightarrow p(m) = \frac{(m-a)(m-r_n)}{-(m-a)} = -(m-r_n)$

$$M = \alpha \rightarrow -(\alpha - \gamma\alpha) = \gamma \rightarrow \alpha = \gamma$$

$$(m-a) (m+ra) = m^2 - ram + ram^2 = m^2 + mm + n \quad \begin{cases} m = ra \rightarrow m = -9 \\ n = ram^2 \rightarrow n = 81 \end{cases}$$

$$n-m = 1 - (-4) = 1^c$$

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$$a \rightarrow 0^+ \rightarrow (1-a)(0) + (r_a^p - 1)(-1) = 1 - r_a^p \quad \textcircled{1} \quad m=0 \rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$a \rightarrow 0^- \rightarrow (1-a)(-1) + (r_{ar}-1)(0) = 0 \quad a-1 \quad \frac{p}{r_{ar}} \quad \textcircled{1} = \frac{p}{r_{ar}} \quad 1-r_{ar} = a-1 \rightarrow a = \frac{p}{r_{ar}} \rightarrow a = -$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a = -1 \rightarrow b \sin(-\pi) = 0 \\ \text{بعضی از جوابها} \rightarrow 0 \text{ و } \infty \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow b \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{r\pi}{r}\right) = -b \\ a = -1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = -1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} = -b \\ \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\frac{r}{r}}{-\frac{1}{r}} = r \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} -b &= -\frac{1}{r} \\ \downarrow \\ b &= \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{|n-1| \cdot |n+m+1|}{|n-1| \cdot (m|n+1|+1)} = \frac{|m+n+1|}{(m|n+1|)+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|m+r|}{m+1} = \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$M < -r \rightarrow -mr - km - r = kmr + m \rightarrow kmr + \omega m + r = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad \text{O3f}$$

$$m > -r \rightarrow m^2 + r m + r \Rightarrow r m^2 + m \rightarrow m^2 - r m - r = 0 \quad \begin{cases} m = r & (1) \\ m = -1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} f(n) = \frac{|\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1|}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{4} + 1} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{5}{4}} = \frac{6}{5}$$

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بنای ج. ب. پیوستگی در $m \neq a$ و موجود بودن ج. ب. در $m = a$ تنها در سه صورت ممکن است و مخرج کسر است تابع نامعین در a → $\alpha = 0$
 $\alpha = -1$ ✓
 $m = a \quad \sqrt{3} \mid a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a(a+1) = 0$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow \text{نقطة} \quad | -x + (m-x) - 1 + x | = 0 \rightarrow m - x = 0 \rightarrow m = x$$

$$P(m) = \frac{\sqrt{\mu} | -m-1 |}{| m^{\mu} + 1 |} \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{\mu} | m+1 |}{| m+1 | | m^{\mu} - m+1 |} = \frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{\mu}$$

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$$p(m) = \begin{cases} \frac{mr + mn + n}{a - m} & m \neq a \\ r & m = a \end{cases}$$
 ملاحظہ کریں کہ یہ ایک صحیح کسر ہے۔

$$n \rightarrow 0^+ \quad \frac{n(n+1)}{n(n+a)} - \frac{n+1}{n+a} = \frac{1}{a} \quad \rightarrow \quad n \rightarrow 0^- \quad \frac{n(n-1)}{n(n+a)} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{r a - 1}{r a + r} \rightarrow r a + r = r a r - a \rightarrow r a r - r a - r = 0 \rightarrow a r^2 - r a - r = 0 \quad (a \neq 1) \quad (a+1) = 0$$

$$a = r \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(r) = \frac{\frac{1}{r} + 1}{\frac{1}{r} + r} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = r \quad \rightarrow a = r \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

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