

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + (m+r)x + \frac{m}{r}}}{|2x^2 + (m-r)x + r|} & x \neq a \\ \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{-a}} & x = a \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

اگر a را به هر روشی که می‌خواهید بیابید

$$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow (m+r)^2 - 4 \times \frac{m}{r} = 0 \rightarrow m^2 + 4m + 9 - 4m = 0 \rightarrow m = 3$$

$$\rightarrow 4x^2 + 4x + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-4 \pm 0}{4} = -\frac{1}{r} = a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} \frac{\sqrt{4(x+\frac{1}{r})^2}}{|2x^2 + \frac{1}{r}|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} \frac{\sqrt{4} |x + \frac{1}{r}|}{r |2x^2 + \frac{1}{r}|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} \frac{\sqrt{4} |x + \frac{1}{r}|}{r |x + \frac{1}{r}| |2x - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}|} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{r \times \frac{r}{\varepsilon}} = \frac{r\sqrt{4}}{r} \quad f(-\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}} = r\sqrt{r} \tan b = \frac{r\sqrt{4}}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\omega x^2 - ax + b = 0$$

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

(2) اگر $x=1$ را در معادله قرار دهیم

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

و اگر $x=1$ را در معادله قرار دهیم

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

$$a = b + \omega \rightarrow b + \omega + b = -1 \rightarrow$$

$$\left[\frac{-\omega - 1}{2} \right] = -1$$

$$b = -1, a = 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \tan \left(\frac{(x+1)\pi}{x-1} \right) & x < 1 \\ \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x(1-x)} & 1 < x < a \\ b(x - (-x)) & x \geq a \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x(1-x)} = \tan \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} \bar{a} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-\pi}{a} = -1 \rightarrow a = \pi$$

در اینجا $\bar{a}$ را به هر روشی که می‌خواهید بیابید

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{-v}{r} = b(a - (+4)) = -b \rightarrow b = \frac{v}{r} \quad ab = r \times \frac{v}{r} = v$$

$$f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = b(x - [-x]) = b(a - (4)) = -b$$

$$x > a \rightarrow -x < -a \rightarrow [-x] = -4$$

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

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

$$\frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{a+b+b[a]} = \frac{a[a]}{-a} = -1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{چون } f \text{ نیوت است} \\ \text{غریب } [a] \text{ بدست نیاید} \\ \text{نیابان } a+b \rightarrow a \end{array} \right. \leftarrow b = -a$$

(۵) چون f نیوت است غریب برکت بدست نیاید (چون تابع بارز است هر عددی که داخل برکت را صریح کند نیوت نیست)

$$b=0 \rightarrow f(x) = -2a \quad \frac{a}{f(a)} = \frac{a}{-2a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + mx + n}{a - x} & x \neq a \\ r & x = a \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

تابع یکتا است، یعنی خروجی a است، پس $x=a$ نیز باید
در سوال گفته شود $f(a) = 0$ و $a = r$ و $a = r$

$$S = \frac{-m}{1} = r \rightarrow m = -r, \quad P = \frac{n}{1} = r$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 + mx + n}{a - x} = \frac{r + m}{-1} = -r - m = r \rightarrow -r + r = a = r$$

$$\rightarrow m = -4, n = 1 \rightarrow n - m = 12$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 - a \times 0 + (-1)(r^2 - 1) = 1 - r^2 \quad (5)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = (1 - a)(-1) + 0(r^2 - 1) = a - 1$$

تک نقطه‌ای

$$-r^2 + 1 = a - 1 \rightarrow r^2 + a - r = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r}, a = 1$$

$$a = -1 \rightarrow b \times \sin -\pi = 1 - r = -r \times 0 \quad \text{و } 0 \times 0$$

$$a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow b \times \sin \frac{r\pi}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = r$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{-b}$

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

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

$$m > -r \rightarrow \frac{m+r}{r m+1} = \frac{m}{m+r}, \quad m = \varepsilon, m = -1$$

$$m < -r \rightarrow \frac{-m-r}{r m+1} = \frac{m}{m+r} \rightarrow r m^r + 2m + \varepsilon = 0 \quad \Delta r.$$

$$m = \varepsilon \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) = \left| \frac{1}{14} + 1 - 2 \right|$$

$$\frac{f\left(\frac{1}{14} - 1\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 1\right)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{9r}{14} \times \frac{14}{14} = \frac{9}{14}$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = \frac{1+1}{-1 \times 0 + 1-1} = 1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^r + |x|}{x^r - a|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^r + x}{x^r + a x} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \frac{r x + 1}{r x + a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^r - x}{x^r - a x} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \frac{r x - 1}{r x - a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\checkmark \quad 00 \hat{x} \\ a = r, a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{r a - 1}{r a + r} \rightarrow r a^r - a = r a + r \rightarrow r a^r - r a - r = 0 \quad \uparrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{x^r + |x|}{x^r + r|x|} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{r}{a}$$