

Subject:

Year: Month: Day: ( )

1/10

page: ( )

$$1) \frac{r \tan b}{1-m} = \frac{le}{m+a} \frac{\sqrt{4n^2 + (m+c)n + \frac{m}{r}}}{|r n^2 + (m-c)n^2 + a^r|} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4a^2 + (m+r)a + \frac{m}{r}}}{|r a^2 + (m-c)a^2 + a^r|}$$

$$\frac{r a^2 + a^r m - r a^2 + a^r}{r a^2 - r a^2 + a^r} \rightarrow a^r (r a - r + m) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} a = 0 \\ a = \frac{r-m}{r} \end{matrix}$$

$$5) 9 \left( \frac{r-m}{r} \right)^r + (m+r) \left( \frac{r-m}{r} \right) + \frac{m}{r}$$

$$1) \frac{x^r + a m + b}{n-1} \xrightarrow{n \leq 1} \begin{matrix} a - a + b = 0 \\ 1 + a + b = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -a + b = 0 \\ a + b = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{b-ra}{r} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \frac{-r-r}{r} \right\} = -1 \quad \begin{matrix} r b = -a \\ b = -\frac{a}{r} \end{matrix}$$

$$15) \left\{ \tan \frac{(m+1)\pi}{r} \right\} \quad n \leq 1 \quad n \leq 1 \quad \tan \frac{r\pi}{r} = -1$$

$$\left\{ \frac{|x^r + m - r|}{a(1-m)} \right\} \quad 1 < m < a \quad \frac{|m^r + m - r|}{a(1-m)} = \frac{|(m+r)(m-1)|}{-a(m-1)} = \frac{r}{-a} = -1$$

$$\left\{ b(n - \{n\}) \right\} \quad n \geq 0 \quad n \leq a \quad \frac{r\pi}{r\pi} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$20) a \cdot b = \frac{-r}{r} \times r = \frac{-r}{1} \quad b(x+a) \rightarrow b(x+a) = \frac{-r}{r} \quad b = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$1) f(n) = a\{n+1\} + b\{n + \{a+1\}\} \rightarrow a\{n\} + a + b\{n\} + b\{a\} + b$$

$$25) \frac{a\{a\}}{f(a)} = \frac{a\{a\}}{-a\{a\}} = -1$$

$$d) b\{m^r - am\} = \frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{f(a)} = \frac{a}{-ra} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

۱- عدد  $a$  باید تنها ریشه‌ی زیر را داشته باشد و مخرج را صفر نکند!

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{4(n^2 + n + \frac{1}{4})}}{|2n^2 + a|} = \frac{\sqrt{4|n + \frac{1}{4}|}}{|2n^2 + a|} \leadsto 2a^3 + a^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \quad (\text{مخرج صفر نمی‌شود و صورت عدد است})$$

$$\hookrightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4} \checkmark \leadsto \frac{\sqrt{4|n + \frac{1}{4}|}}{|2n^2 - \frac{1}{4}|} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\frac{b \tan b}{\sqrt{-1(-\frac{1}{4})}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \leadsto \tan b = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$x = a \rightarrow \text{نقطه‌ی پیوستگی} \quad \checkmark \text{ ریشه‌ی مخرج} \quad f(a) = 2$$

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

$$n) = \frac{x^2 - 4n + 8}{-(n-2)} \rightarrow m = -4$$

$$\hookrightarrow n = 8 \leadsto m - n = 12$$

$$\text{حد مثبت} = (1-a)[2^+] + (3a^2-1)[-2^+] = (1-a)2 + (3a^2-1)(-2-1)$$

$$\text{حد منفی} = (1-a)[2^-] + (3a^2-1)[-2^-] = (1-a)(2-1) + (3a^2-1)(-2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} f(n) \leadsto 2 - a/z - 3a^2z - 3a^2 + 2 + 1 = 2 - 1 - a/z + a - 3a^2z + 2$$

$$a - 1 = 1 - 3a^2 \leadsto a = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark \quad a = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{3}}\right) = -b \leadsto -b = -\frac{1}{3} \leadsto b = \frac{1}{3} \leadsto \boxed{\frac{a}{b} = 2}$$

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

$$m \geq -2 \leadsto m^2 + 2m + 2 = 2m^2 + m \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \text{مخرج ریشه‌دار می‌شود!}$$

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

$$n=a \text{ صورت } \sim a^r + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \checkmark$$

$$a^r + a(n-r) + a^r = 0 \rightarrow a = -1 \checkmark$$

$$-1 - n + r + 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = r$$

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

9

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +} \frac{n^r + n}{n^r + an} = \frac{n(n+1)}{n(n+a)} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -} \frac{n^r - n}{n^r - an} = \frac{n(n-1)}{n(n-a)} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow f(\cdot) = \frac{2a-1}{2a+1} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow 2a^2 - 3a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

← مخرج همیشه داریم شود! و بی نهایت!

$$\text{if } a=2 \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{n^r + n}{n^r + 2n} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

10

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

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

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

$$f(5) = b(5 - [-5]) = 1 \cdot b \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{|25 + 5 - r|}{\frac{r}{3}(1-n)} = -\frac{25}{12} = -\frac{r}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow b = \frac{-r}{3} \rightarrow ab = -\frac{r}{3} \times r = \boxed{-\frac{1}{3}}$$