

$$\Delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow (m+3)^2 - 12m = m^2 + 6m + 9 - 12m = m^2 - 6m + 9 = (m-3)^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m=3 \\ (m-3)^2=0 \end{cases}$$

غیر صفر

$$a \cdot 4a^3 + a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=-\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

درسته خارج است

$$\frac{\sqrt{(4m^2 + 6m + \frac{9}{4}) \times 4}}{12m^2 + a^2 \times \sqrt{4}} = \frac{4a+3}{12a^3 + a^2 \sqrt{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \times \left| \frac{4a+3}{12a^3 + a^2} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \times \frac{3}{a^2} \quad \frac{2 \tan b}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{4}} \Rightarrow \tan b = \sqrt{3}$$

$$b = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

تابع f در $x=1$ که درسته کرج است ناپیوسته بوده و برای وجود بودن

در $x=1$ اهم درسته کرج است و هم صورت :

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

$$1 + a + b = 0$$

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

$$4 + 2b = 0$$

$$b = -2$$

$$a = 2$$

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

در بازه $[1, 5]$ پیوسته است : در $x=5$ پیوستگی چپ

در $x=1$ پیوستگی راست

$$I: b(5+5) = \frac{12 \cdot 5 + 5 - 21}{a(1-5)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1, b = \frac{21}{-4a} = -\frac{V}{a}$$

$$II: \tan \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{0}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{1(a+2)(x-1)}{a(1-x)} = \frac{-2}{4-1} + \frac{1}{1}$$

در $x=1$ منفی است

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(a+2)(1-x)}{a(1-x)} = \frac{x+2}{a} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{a} = -1 \Rightarrow a = -3 \Rightarrow b = \frac{V}{3}$$

$$ab = -3 \times \frac{V}{3} = -V$$

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

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

$$a+b=0$$

$$b=-a$$

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

$$f(n) = -2a \Rightarrow b=0$$

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

$$\frac{px+m}{-1} = p \Rightarrow a = \frac{-p-m}{p}$$

$$\frac{-p-m}{p} = \frac{-m}{p} \Rightarrow -p - pm = -pm$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -p$$

$$a = p$$

$$n-m = 1+p = 1p \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{cases} (a^p + ma + n = 0)x^{-1} \\ px^p + pma + n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$pa^p + am = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = -m/p \\ a = 0 \text{ غلط} \end{cases}$$

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$$pa^p - 1 = 1 - a \Rightarrow pa^p + a - 2 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a = -1 \rightarrow b \sin(-\pi) = 0 \quad \times \\ a = \frac{p}{p} \rightarrow b \sin(\frac{p\pi}{p}) = -b \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \left(\frac{\frac{p}{p}}{\frac{1}{p}} \right) = p$$

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$$a = \frac{p}{p} : \frac{1}{p} [a] + \frac{1}{p} [-a] = \frac{-1}{p} \quad \checkmark$$

جای پیوسته جدول باید مرتب [a] و [-a] برابر شود
تا در R-Z حاصل تابع برابر ۱ باشد

$$\frac{|x-1| \times |x+m+1|}{|x-1| (m(x+1)+1)} \Rightarrow n=1 : \frac{|p+m|}{pm+1} = \frac{m}{m+p}$$

$$\begin{cases} (m+p)^p = pm^p + m \\ -(p+m)^p = pm^p + m \end{cases}$$

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$$a^p + ma - pa + a^p = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$-1 - m + p + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = p$$

$$f(w) = \frac{\sqrt{p}|-x-1|}{|x^p+1|} = \sqrt{p} \times \left| \frac{-(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^p+x+1)} \right| = \sqrt{p} \times \frac{1}{x^p+x+1}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(w) = \sqrt{p} \times \frac{1}{1} = \sqrt{p}$$

$$\frac{|x^p| + |n|}{|n|^p + a|n|} = \frac{|n|+1}{|n|+a} \quad n=1 : \frac{1}{a} = \frac{pa-1}{pa+p} \Rightarrow pa^p - pa - p = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = p \\ a = \frac{-1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{-1}{p} : \lim_{x \rightarrow -p} f(w) = \frac{p+p}{p - \frac{1}{p} \times p} = \frac{p}{p-1} = p \neq -p \quad \times$$

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$$a = p : \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}} f(w) = \frac{\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p}}{\frac{1}{p} + p \times \frac{1}{p}} = \frac{p}{p+1} \quad \checkmark$$

- عدد a باید تنها ریشه یابی از Δ باشد و مقعر را هم صرف کنید!

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{4(n^2 + n + \frac{1}{4})}}{|n^3 + a^3|} = \frac{\sqrt{4|n + \frac{1}{4}|}}{|n^3 + a^3|} \rightsquigarrow 2a^3 + a^3 = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \quad (\text{مقرع صفر نیست و صحت عدد است})$$

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

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

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

$$m > -2 \rightsquigarrow m^2 + \varepsilon m + 2 = 2m^2 + m \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \text{مقرع ریشه دارد!}$$

$$m < -2 \rightarrow \frac{|n^2 + \varepsilon n - 2|}{|n-1|(2|n+1| + 1)} = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{2}}{4(\frac{5}{2}) + 1} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{21}{2}} = \frac{5}{21}$$

$$n = a \text{ ریشه صحت} \rightsquigarrow a^3 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \checkmark$$

$$\hookrightarrow a = -1 \times$$

$$a^3 + a(n-2) + a^3 = 0 \rightsquigarrow -1 - n + 2 + 1 = 0 \rightsquigarrow n = 2$$

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

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