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پارسی زیدی

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow (m+r)^r - 1rm = 0 \Rightarrow m = r \Rightarrow$$

$$x = a = \frac{-(m+r)}{1r}, m=r \Rightarrow \boxed{x = a = -\frac{1}{r}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} \frac{\sqrt{4(x+\frac{1}{r})^r}}{|rx^r + \frac{1}{r}|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} \frac{\sqrt{4} |x + \frac{1}{r}|}{r |x^r + \frac{1}{r}|} = \frac{\sqrt{4} |x + \frac{1}{r}|}{r |x^r - x + \frac{1}{r}|} = \frac{\sqrt{4} \times r}{r} = \frac{r\sqrt{4}}{r}$$

$$f(-\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{r + \tan b}{\sqrt{-(-\frac{1}{r})}} = \frac{r\sqrt{4}}{r} \Rightarrow \sqrt{r} + \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\text{و } x^r - ax + b =$$

سوال 2

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

$$\left[\frac{b - ra}{r} \right] = ?$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \tan \frac{(rx+1)}{r} & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{|x^r + x - r|}{a(1-x)} & 1 < x < a \\ b(x - [x]) & x \geq a \end{cases} \quad ab = ?$$

سوال 3

$$\text{و } x = 1 \Rightarrow \tan \frac{r\pi}{r} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x^r + x - r|}{a(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+r)(x-1)}{a(1-x)} = -1 = \frac{r}{-a} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{a = r}$$

$$\text{و } x = a \Rightarrow b(a - [a]) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{|x^r + x - r|}{a(1-x)} \Rightarrow 1 \cdot b = \frac{ra}{-1r} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -\frac{r}{r_0}}$$

$$\boxed{a \cdot b = -\frac{r}{10}}$$

سوال 4

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

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = a+b = 0 \Rightarrow a = -b \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{f(a)}{a} = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-a}{a} = -1$$

سؤال ⑤ $\frac{a}{f(b)} = ?$ در R_0 $f(x) = b \cdot [x^2 - ax] - 2a$

در تابع برکت هر عدد صحیح داخل برکت باعث می شود تا بسویته باشد در آن نقطه

✓ اگر $a = 0 \Rightarrow b[x^2 - 0] - 0 \Rightarrow b[x^2] \Rightarrow$ فقط در $b = 0$ بسویته

✓ اگر $a \neq 0 \Rightarrow b[x^2 - ax] - 2a \Rightarrow [x^2 - ax] = [x(x-a)] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=a \end{cases}$ بسویته؟

✓ و اگر $b = 0$ بسویته می شود

$f(x) = 0[x^2 - ax] - 2a \Rightarrow f(x) = -2a$

$\frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{-2a} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ✓

۲ ریشه‌ی منفرد باید ریشه‌ی صحت هم باشد پس ←

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + a + b &= 0 \\ a - a + b &< 0 \end{aligned} \rightsquigarrow \begin{aligned} b &< -1 \\ a &< 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\frac{-3 - 2(2)}{3} \right] = \left[-\frac{7}{3} \right] = -3$$

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

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

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

$$n) = \frac{x^2 - 4n + 8}{-(n-2)} \rightsquigarrow \begin{aligned} m &= -4 \\ n &= 8 \end{aligned} \rightsquigarrow m - n = 12$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} f(n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} f(n) \rightsquigarrow 2 - a - 3a^2 - 3a^2 + 2 + 1 = 2 - 1 - a + a - 3a^2 + 2 \\ a - 1 &= 1 - 3a^2 \rightsquigarrow a = -1 \quad \checkmark \quad a = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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$$m > -2 \rightsquigarrow m^2 + \varepsilon n + 2 = 2m^2 + m \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \text{مفرج ریشه در صورت!}$$

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

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

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

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

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

← مفرج، حسیه دارم شود! و بیست و نیت!

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

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

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

$$a^r + a(n-1) + a^r = 0 \leadsto -1 - n + 2 + 1 = 0 \leadsto n = 2$$

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