

بہت حد

حصہ کی دوا دھم دھم
کلیئر کا رول ۲/۱

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

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انہیں

(1)

$$pa^2 + (m-1)a + a^2 = 0 \rightarrow pa + (m-1) + 1 = 0$$

$$pa = -m + 2 \rightarrow m = 2 - pa$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a^2 + (2 - pa)a + 1 - a = 0 \rightarrow \{a^2 + \{a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (2a+1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow m = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + \frac{5}{2}}}{2x^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4} |x + \frac{1}{2}|}{2(x^2 + \frac{1}{x})} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2(x^2 - \frac{x}{p} + \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{2\sqrt{4}}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a) \Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{4}}{3} = \frac{p \tan b}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{p}}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{p}}{p} = \tan b \Rightarrow \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{3} \Rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$ax^2 - ax + b = 0$$

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

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۱. $x = 1$ سے عبارت کو (۱) پر لے کر
۲. $f(x)$ موجودات سے عبارت بنائے
۳. $x = 1$ پر لے کر

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

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

$$a = 1$$

$$\left[\frac{b - pa}{p} \right] = \left[\frac{-1 - 1}{2} \right] = -1$$

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$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \Rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = -1 \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{x^r + x - 1}{a(1-x)} \right) = \frac{x^r - x - 1}{a(1-x)} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{-a(1-x)} = -1$$

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

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

$$1 \cdot b = \frac{-\mu}{\mu} \rightarrow b = \frac{-\mu}{\mu}$$

$$a \times b = \mu \times \frac{-\mu}{\mu} = \frac{-\mu}{1} = -1$$

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

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

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

$$a = -b$$

$$a + b[a] + \cancel{b} = b[a] = f(a)$$

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

①

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x^2 + mx - m - 1|}{m|x^2 - 1| + 4|x - 1|} & ; x \neq 1 \\ \frac{m}{m+1} & ; x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{m}} f(x) = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1) = \frac{m}{m+1}$$

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

$$(m+1)^2 = m^2 + m$$

$$m^2 + (m+\epsilon) = m^2 + m \rightarrow m^2 - m - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow (m-\epsilon)(m+1) = 0$$

$m = \epsilon$
 $m = -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon}} f(x) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad (m = \epsilon)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = -1 \quad (m = -1)$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{n} \tan a}{|n^m + (m-1)n + a|}$$

④

Df = R-Def

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} f(n) = \text{jojo}$$

$$a^m + a = 0 \rightarrow a(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \rightarrow a = -1$$

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

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

$$m = r$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\mu}$$

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

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$$

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

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

$$(a - \epsilon)(a + 1) = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}} f(x) \stackrel{a = \frac{1}{r}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow -r} f(x) = \frac{\epsilon + r}{\epsilon - \frac{1}{r} - r} = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + r(\frac{1}{r})} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1} = \frac{1}{a}$$

