

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = ra + rb + b[a]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = a + b + b[a]$$

$$\Rightarrow ra + rb + b[a] = a + b + b[a] \Rightarrow a + b = 0$$

$$f(a) = (a+rb)[a] + ab = -a[a] - a^r$$

$$\frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{-a[a] - a^r}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=a} a^r + am + n = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{n^r + mn + n}{a - n} = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{rn + m}{-1} = r \Rightarrow ra + m = -r \xrightarrow{x=ra} \Sigma a^r + rma + n = -\Sigma a$$

$$f(ra) = \frac{\Sigma a^r + rma + n}{-a} = 0 \Rightarrow \Sigma a^r + rma + n = 0$$

$$-\Sigma a + n = 0 \Rightarrow n = \Sigma a$$

$$n - m = \Sigma a - (-r - ra)$$

$$= \Sigma a + r$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1 - ca^r$$

$$1 - a + -r(ca^r - 1) = 1 - ca^r$$

$$1 - ca^r - a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{c} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\hat{u}, \hat{c}, \hat{l}, \hat{r}$$

$$\hat{r}$$

$$(1)$$

$$f(a) = \frac{rta - b}{\sqrt{-a}}$$

$$ra^r + (m-r)a^r + a^r = 0$$

$$ra^r + (m-r)a^r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$(2)$$

$$n = 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a = r$$

$$b = -c$$

$$\left[\frac{-c - \Sigma}{c} \right] = -r$$

$$(3)$$

$$f(1) = \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = -1$$

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

$$= -\frac{r}{a} = -1 \Rightarrow a = r$$

$$f(0) = b(0 - [-a]) = 1 \cdot b$$

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

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{r}{c} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{r}{c}$$

$$ab = -\frac{r}{c} \times \frac{r}{c} = -\frac{r^2}{c^2}$$

عدد a باید تنها ریشه‌ی زیر را داشته باشد و مفروضه را هم صرف کنید!

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{4(n^2 + n + \frac{1}{4})}}{|2n^2 + a^2|} = \frac{\sqrt{4|n + \frac{1}{4}|}}{|2n^2 + a^2|} \leadsto 2a^2 + a^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \quad (\text{مفروضه مندرج و حدت عدد است})$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$n) = \frac{n^2 - 4n + 8}{-(n-2)} \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow m = -4 \\ \hookrightarrow n = 8 \end{matrix} \leadsto m - n = 12$$

$$f(n), n \rightarrow 0^+ : a[+] + a + b[+] + b[a] + b = a + b[a] + b$$

$$n \rightarrow 0^- : a[-] + a + b[-] + b[a] + b = b[a]$$

$$a + b[a] + b = b[a] \leadsto a + b = 0 \leadsto \frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{b[a]} = \frac{-b}{b} = -1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

۸

$$m \geq -2 \rightsquigarrow m^2 + \varepsilon n + 2 = 2m^2 + m \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \text{مفرج ریسیدو!}$$

$$m < -2 \rightarrow \frac{|n^2 + \varepsilon n - 5|}{|n-1|(2|n+1|+1)} = \frac{5 + \frac{1}{2}}{2(\frac{5}{2})+1} = \frac{\frac{11}{2}}{6} = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$n = a \text{ ریسیدو} \rightsquigarrow a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \vee$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{3}|n-1|}{|n^2+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{|n^2-n+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

۹

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

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

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

if $a = 2 \rightsquigarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{n^2 + n}{n^2 + 2n} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4} + 1} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{4}} = \boxed{\frac{3}{5}}$

مفرج ریسیدو! و بیست نیت!

۱۰

$$f(n) = -ra \rightarrow \frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{-ra} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

۵
تدوین برآیند ۱. $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ بیست نیت پس b