

14, 5

1

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1} \rightarrow \text{در } x=1 \text{ ناپیوسته است} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + ax + b = 0}{a+b = -1}$$

$$5x^2 - ax + b = 0 \xrightarrow{x=1} 5 - a + b = 0 \quad b - a = -5$$

$$\begin{aligned} a + b &= -1 \\ b - a &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$2b = -6 \rightarrow b = -3 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$\left[\frac{b-2a}{3} \right] \rightarrow \left[\frac{-3-4}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{-7}{3} \right] = -3$$

2

$$\tan \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{|(x-1)(x+2)|}{a(1-x)} = \frac{-(x+1)(x+2)}{a(1-x)} \rightarrow \frac{-3}{a} = -1 \rightarrow a = 3$$

$$\frac{28}{3(4)} = b(x - [-x]) \rightarrow \frac{7}{3} = b(5+6) \rightarrow 11b = \frac{7}{3} \rightarrow b = \frac{7}{33}$$

$$ab = \frac{7}{11}$$

3

$$f(x) = a[x] + a + b[x] + b + b[a] \quad \text{تابع پراگتی در } \mathbb{Z} \text{ ناپیوسته است}$$

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

$$f(x) = b[a] \quad \leftarrow a = -b \quad \text{پس} \\ = -a[a]$$

4

$$f(x) = b[x^2 - ax] - 2a \rightarrow \text{چون تابعی که برآوردن می‌دهد نمی‌تواند در } \mathbb{R} \text{ پیوسته باشد}$$

$$f(x) = -2a \quad \leftarrow b = 0$$

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

5

$$f(a) = 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \frac{x^2 + mx + n}{a - x} \rightarrow a^2 + ma + n = 0$$

$$\frac{m^2}{9} - \frac{m^2}{3} + n = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{2m^2}{3}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + mx + \frac{2m^2}{9}}{-(\frac{m}{3} + x)} = \frac{(\frac{m}{3} + x)(\frac{2m}{3} + x)}{-(\frac{m}{3} + x)} \rightarrow \frac{2m}{3} + (-\frac{m}{3}) = -2$$

$$\frac{m}{3} = -2 \rightarrow m = -6, n = 8 \rightarrow n - m = 8 - (-6) = 14$$

$$f(2a) = 4a^2 + 2ma + n = 0$$

$$4a^2 + 2ma + n = a^2 + ma + n$$

$$3a^2 + ma = 0 \rightarrow a(3a + m) = 0$$

$$3a = -m$$

$$a = -\frac{m}{3}$$

برای اینکه $f(x)$ در R پیوسته باشد باید داشته باشیم

$$1 - a = 3a^2 - 1 \rightarrow 3a^2 + a - 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow \text{و.ت.}$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \text{و.ت.}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{3} & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ b \sin(\frac{3\pi}{2}) & x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow b = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{m}{m+2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{x^2 + mx - m - 1}{mx^2 + (1-m)x - m + 1} = \frac{2x + m}{2mx + 1 - m} = \frac{2 + m}{m + 1}$$

$$m^2 + m = m^2 + 4m + 4 \rightarrow 3m = -4 \rightarrow m = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{3}{4}} f(x) = \frac{x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}}{-\frac{4}{3}|x^2 - 1| + |x - 1|} = \frac{x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{4}{3}x^2 - x - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{9}{16} + 1 + \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{27 + 48 + 16}{48 - 4} = \frac{91}{12}$$

برای a تعریف نشده: چون a تنها به x بستگی دارد $x^3 + (m-2)x + a^2 = 0$ می توانیم بنویسیم $a^2 = -x^3 - (m-2)x$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}(ax + a)}{x^3 + (m-2)x + a^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a(a+1)}{a^3 + a^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a(a+1)}{a^2(a+2)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + |x|}{x^2 + a|x|} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{2a-1}{2a+2} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}} f(x) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{x}{x - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 + ax} = \frac{x+1}{x+a} = \frac{2a-1}{2a+2}$$

$$2ax + 2a + 2x + 2 = 2ax + 2a^2 - x - a$$

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

$$a = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(0) = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - ax} = \frac{x-1}{x-a} \rightarrow a = 2 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f(5) = b(5 - [-5]) = 10b \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{|n^2 + n - 2|}{3(1-n)} = \frac{|25 + 5 - 2|}{3(-4)} = -\frac{28}{12} = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow b = -\frac{7}{30} \rightarrow ab = -\frac{7}{30} \times 3 = \boxed{-.7}$$

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

$$m > -2 \rightarrow m^2 + \varepsilon m + 2 = 2m^2 + m \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \text{مخرج ریشه دار می‌شود!}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\hookrightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$$

۱۰- مخرج ریشه دار می‌شود! و پیوسته نیست!

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

$$u = a \text{ غير صفرية} \leadsto a^r + a = 0 \leadsto a = 0 \checkmark$$

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

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