

نیم فضا

$$\frac{0}{0} \Delta \rightarrow \begin{cases} 9a^2 + a(m+1) + \frac{m}{1} \neq 0 \xrightarrow{m=2, a} \\ 9a^2 + (m-1)a^2 + a^2 = 0 \rightarrow m=2, a \end{cases}$$

اینجا باید فرض درازیم بر

$$9a^2 + (a+1) = (a+1)^2 = 0$$

$$\left(a_2 = \frac{-1}{1} \right), m=2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1} \times 1 \tan b}{1} =$$

$$f(x) = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow a - a + b = 0, 1 + a + b = 0 \quad \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = 1$$

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

$$\frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = -1 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = b \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = b \rightarrow ab = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b}$$

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

$$a+b=0 \rightarrow f(x) = b[a] = -a[a] \rightarrow f(a) = -a[a] \quad A = \frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = -1$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = f(a) \rightarrow r = \frac{r a + m}{-1} \rightarrow -r = r a + m \rightarrow m = -r$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varepsilon a^r + r m a + n}{-a} = 0 \rightarrow r a^r + r m a + n = 0$$

$$a \rightarrow a_2$$

$$n - m = 1 - (-1) = 2 \quad | 4 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} + n = 0 \rightarrow n = 1$$

$$f(k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow k^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow k^-} f(n) \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

صداقت اولی با بی بی هم

$$\Rightarrow (1-a)(k) + (-k-1)(r a^r - 1) = (k-1)(1-a) + (r a^r - 1)(-k)$$

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

خبر قابل قبول است زیرا

$$a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r}([n] + [-n]) & n \neq 0 \\ b \sin(\frac{r n}{r}) & n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{\frac{r}{r}} = 2 \quad -b = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{|n-1| |n+m+1|}{|n-1| (m|n+1|+1)} & n \neq 1 \\ \frac{m}{m+1} & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

فرض می کنیم

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

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{|n+a|}{r |n+1|+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{1}{1+r}$$

فرض می کنیم

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{|n|+1}{|n|+r} = \frac{1/a}{r/a} = \frac{r}{a}$$

فرض می کنیم