

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

$$\Delta \leq 0 \quad (m-1)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times \frac{m}{2} \leq 0$$

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

$$|a^2 + a^2| = 0 \rightarrow a^2(a+1) = 0 \begin{cases} a = 0.000 \\ a = -1.000 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{2} |x+1|}{|x+1| \times |x^2 - x + 1|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{2 \sin b}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \sin b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\delta x^2 - ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x=1$$

$$x^2 + ax + b = 0 \rightarrow x=1$$

$$\delta - a + b = 0 \rightarrow 1 - 2a = 0$$

$$1 + a + b = 0 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$b = -3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \text{ Hop} = \frac{2x + a}{1}$$

در نقطه $x=1$ حد دارد و بی‌نهایت نیست

$$\left[\frac{-3-4}{2} \right] = -3.5$$

$$f(1) = \tan \frac{3\pi}{4} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|x^2 + x - 2|}{a(1-x)} = \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{a(1-x)} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \text{ Hop}$$

$$\frac{2x+1}{-a} = 1 \rightarrow a = -3$$

$$f(\delta) = b(\delta - [-\delta]) = 10b$$

$$10b = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \delta^-} \frac{|x^2 + x - 2|}{a(1-x)} = \frac{21}{-4 \times -3} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$ab = -\frac{1}{10}$$

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

$$a + b = 0$$

$$(a+b)[x] + a + b + b[a]$$

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

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

$$f(x) = b[x^2 - ax] - 2a \rightarrow b = 0 \quad f(x) = -2a$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^r + mx + n}{a - x} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0} \text{ Hop}} \frac{rx + m}{-1} = r$$

$$ra + m = -r$$

$$f(a) = f(r) \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$a^r + am + n = 0$$

$$a = r \quad m = -r \quad n = 1$$

$$ra^r + ram + n = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$ra^r + am = 0$$

$$a(ra + m) = 0$$

$$n - m = 1$$

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$$x = k \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow k^+} f(x) = (1-a)(k) + (ra^r - 1)(-k-1) \quad \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\frac{r}{r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = r$$

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

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

$$a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow k^+} f(x) = -\frac{1}{r} \quad f(k) = b \sin\left(\frac{r\pi}{r}\right) \rightarrow -b = -\frac{1}{r} \quad b = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x^r + mx - m - 1|}{m(x^r - 1) + |x - 1|} = \frac{|x-1| |x+m+1|}{|x-1| (m|x+1| + 1)} = \frac{|m+r|}{rm+1}$$

$$\frac{|m+r|}{rm+1} = \frac{m}{m+r} \rightarrow m \neq r \rightarrow |m+r| (m+r) = m(rm+1)$$

$$(m+r)^r = m(rm+1) \rightarrow m = -1, r$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} = 1$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{r} |ax + a|}{|x^r + (m-r)x + a^r|} \rightarrow a^r + (m-r)a + a^r = 0$$

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

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

$$a(a+1) = 0$$

$$a = -1 \leftarrow$$

$$m = r$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^r + x}{x^r + ax} = \frac{rx+1}{rx+a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{ra-1}{ra+r} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$ra^r - a = ra + r$$

$$ra^r - ra - r = 0$$

$$\delta \delta \delta - 1 \quad + \epsilon \quad \delta \delta$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^r - x}{x^r - ax} = \frac{rx-1}{rx-a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}} = \frac{\delta}{12} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{\delta}{12}$$

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