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1 مسیح جلالی

$$C_{\Delta} = 0 \Rightarrow (x+1)^p - \frac{m}{p} x^p = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1^p \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{p} = x = 1 = \frac{-(m+p)}{1^p} = a \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{1^p}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}} \frac{\sqrt{4(x+\frac{1}{p})}^p}{|1^p x^p + \frac{1}{p}|} = \frac{1^p \sqrt{4}}{1^p}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(-\frac{1}{p}) = \frac{1^p \tan b}{\sqrt{-(\frac{1}{p})}} = \frac{1^p \sqrt{4}}{1^p} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1} \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{1^p} \Rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$f(x) \cdot f(x) \Rightarrow 1+a+b=0 \Rightarrow a+b=-1 \text{ (I)}$$

$$\omega x^p - ax + b = 0 \xrightarrow{x=1} \omega - a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b - a = -\omega \text{ (II)}$$

$$\text{II} \Rightarrow \text{I} \Rightarrow b = -1^p, a = 1^p$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1^p - 1^p}{1^p} \right] = \boxed{-1^p}$$

$$\tan \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{|x^p + x - 1|}{a(1-x)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1^+} -1 = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{a(1-x)} \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{1}{-a} \Rightarrow a = 1^p$$

$$\Rightarrow b(x - [-x]) = \frac{|x^p + x - 1|}{1^p(1-x)} \Rightarrow -1 \cdot b = -\frac{1}{1^p} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{1^p}$$

$$\Rightarrow ab = -\frac{1}{1^p}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow b=0 \xrightarrow{\text{مربع اولی}} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{f(b)} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{-1^p a} = -\frac{1}{1^p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{یکم از ریشه ها} &= 1^p a \\ \text{دویم از ریشه ها} &= a \Rightarrow (x-1^p a)(x-a) \Rightarrow \frac{x^p - 1^p a x + 1^p a^p}{(a-x)} = 1 \Rightarrow -(x-1^p a) = 1 \\ \Rightarrow -(a-1^p a) = 1 &\Rightarrow a = 1^p \Rightarrow m = -1^p, n = 1^p a^p \\ \Rightarrow 1 - (-4) &= 1^p \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - a = {}^Pa^P - 1 \Rightarrow {}^Pa^P + a - P = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$a = \frac{P}{P} \checkmark$$

1, 2

✓

$$\Rightarrow b \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{P} \right) = -1$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{P} \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P}{-1} = -\frac{P}{P}$$

باز ایا عبارت بالا همواره 1- خواهد بود

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$$a^P + a = 0 \Rightarrow a(a+1) = 0 \begin{cases} a=0 \times \\ a=-1 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -1^P + (m-P)(-1) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = P$$

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

1.

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

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

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

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

مفروضه را در صورتی که درست نیست!

$$\text{if } a=r \leadsto \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{n^r + n}{n^r + rn} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r} + 1} = \frac{\frac{2}{r}}{\frac{1+r}{r}} = \frac{2}{1+r}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 2^+} = (1-a)[2^+] + (ra^r-1)[-2^+] = (1-a)2 + (ra^r-1)(-2-1)$$

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$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 2^-} = (1-a)[2^-] + (ra^r-1)[-2^-] = (1-a)(2-1) + (ra^r-1)(-2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} f(n) \leadsto \cancel{2} - \cancel{a} \cancel{z} - \cancel{ra^r} \cancel{z} - \cancel{ra^r} + \cancel{2} + 1 = \cancel{2} - 1 - \cancel{a} \cancel{z} + a - \cancel{ra^r} \cancel{z} + \cancel{2}$$

$$a-1 = 1-ra^r \leadsto a = -1 \quad \therefore \quad a = \frac{r}{r}$$

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

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

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$$m > -r \leadsto m^r + \varepsilon m + 1 = rm^r + m \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \text{مفرج ریشه در صورت!}$$

$$m < -2 \rightarrow \frac{|m^r + \varepsilon m - 1|}{|n-1|(\varepsilon|n+1|+1)} = \frac{\omega + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}{r(\frac{\omega}{\varepsilon})+1} = \frac{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}}{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}+1} = \frac{r}{r+1}$$