

$$f(n) = \int (1-a)^n + (a^r-1)^n \quad n \neq 2$$

$$b \delta \left(\frac{a}{a} \right)$$

$$1-a = a^r-1$$

$$a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$m(n) + f(n)$$

$$\rightarrow a^r + a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (a^r - 1)(a+1) \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow (1-(-1))(f(n) + f(-n)) = 2(f(n) + f(-n))$$

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

$$b \delta \left(\frac{a}{a} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = b \delta \left(\frac{a}{a} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = b \delta \left(\frac{a}{a} \right) \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{1/r} = r$$

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

$$m^r + r(m+r) = m^r + m \rightarrow m^r - r m - r = 0 \rightarrow (m-r)(m+1) = 0 \rightarrow m = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{|n^r + m - 1|}{r |n-1| + |m-1|} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$1) P \text{ a p p } \rightarrow a^r + a = 0 \rightarrow a(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow a = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$|a^r + (m-r)a + a^r| = 0 \rightarrow m = r$$

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

$$f(n) = \int \frac{n^r + |n|}{n^r + a |n|} \quad n \neq 0$$

$$\frac{r a - 1}{r a + r} \quad n = 0$$

$$\frac{n^r + n}{n^r + a n} \rightarrow \frac{r a - 1}{r a + r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}$$

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

$$\rightarrow (r a + 1)(a - r) = 0 \rightarrow a = r \text{ or } a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

۱- عدد a باید تنها ریشه‌ی زیر را بسازد و مخرج را هم صفر کند!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$n) = \frac{n^2 - 4n + 4}{-(n-2)} \rightarrow m = -4$$

$$\hookrightarrow n = 4 \rightarrow m - n = 14$$

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

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

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

$$\hookrightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

مخرج ریشه‌ی دار می‌شود! و پیوسته نیست!

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

$$1 + a + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -3$$

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

۲- ریشه‌ی مخرج باید ریشه‌ی صورت هم باشد پس $\leftarrow$

$$\left[\frac{-3 - f(2)}{3} \right] = \left[-\frac{7}{3} \right] = -3$$