

100%

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x-1}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{polynomial division}} (x-1)(x-b) = x^2 + (-1-b)x + b$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{compare coefficients}} \begin{cases} a+b = -1 \\ -a+b = b \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Delta x^2 - ax + b \xrightarrow{x=1} \Delta -a + b = 0 \rightarrow b = a$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b = -1 \\ -a+b = b \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 0 \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow \left[\frac{b-a}{x} \right] = \left[\frac{0-(-1)}{x} \right] = \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1) \rightarrow \frac{(1-a)(1+b)}{1-1} = \frac{b}{1-a} \rightarrow \frac{b}{1-a} = -1 \rightarrow b = -1 + a$

$ab = \frac{1-a}{1-a} = -1 \rightarrow a = 1, b = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1) \Rightarrow a[1+1] + b[1+[a+1]] = a[1+1] + b[1+1] + b[a]$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{compare coefficients}} a[1+1] + b[1+1] = 0$

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

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + mx + n}{x-a}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{polynomial division}} (x-a)(x-b) = x^2 + (-a-b)x + ab$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{compare coefficients}} \begin{cases} -a-b = m \\ ab = n \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2 + mx + n}{x-a} = \frac{x^2 + (-a-b)x + ab}{x-a} = \frac{x^2 - ax - bx + ab}{x-a} = \frac{x(x-a) - b(x-a) + ab}{x-a} = \frac{x(x-a) - b(x-a) + ab}{x-a}$

$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x(x-a) - b(x-a) + ab}{x-a} = \frac{x(x-a) - b(x-a) + ab}{x-a} = \frac{x(x-a) - b(x-a) + ab}{x-a}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$a \neq -1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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