

نکته

تکلیف سوال ۲۱

کیوان کامر منب

① $4x^2 + (m+4)x + \frac{m}{4} = 0$ ①
 $m^2 + 4m + 4 - 12m \leq 0 \rightarrow m^2 - 8m + 4 \leq 0 \rightarrow (m-4)^2 \leq 0$
 $[m=4]$ $4x^2 + 8x + 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{x=a} 4a^2 + 8a + 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{a=-\frac{1}{2}} 4(\frac{1}{4}) - 4 + 1 = -3 \neq 0$ X
 صحیح اضرایف O $[a = -\frac{1}{2}]$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + \frac{1}{4}}}{|4x^2 + \frac{1}{4}|} & x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{4 \tan b}{\sqrt{-x}} & x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{4|x+\frac{1}{2}|}}{|4x^2 + \frac{1}{4}|} & x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{4 \tan b}{\sqrt{-x}} & x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

ل $\sqrt{4|x+\frac{1}{2}|}$ $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{4|\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}|} = \sqrt{4} = 2$
 $\frac{2}{4(\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$
 $\frac{4 \tan b}{\sqrt{-x}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{4 \tan b}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{4 \tan b \times \sqrt{2}}{1} = 4 \sqrt{2} \tan b$
 $2 = 4 \sqrt{2} \tan b \xrightarrow{\div 4} \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{2} \tan b \xrightarrow{\div \sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \tan b$
 $b = \arctan(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}})$

② چون که تابع زوج بود و در $x=0$ پیوسته نیست، پس باید حساب کنیم در $x=0$ چقدر می باشد (یعنی در نقطه $x=0$ تابع نوسانی است)

ل $x^2 + ax + b = 0$ $\xrightarrow{x=0} b = 0$ O
 $1 + a + b = 0 \rightarrow a + b = -1$ ① و $a - a + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$
 $\begin{cases} a + b = -1 \\ b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow a = -1$
 $b = -a = 1$ O
 $\Rightarrow [-\frac{1}{2}] = 1$ O

ل $\frac{|n+1|(x-1)}{(1-x)(a)} = -\frac{x}{a}$ $\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|2|(1-1)}{(1-1)(a)} = 0$ O
 $\frac{b(n-[-x])}{a} = -b \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{a} = -b \rightarrow b = -\frac{b}{a}$ O

ل $\frac{|n+1|}{a} = \frac{b}{a}$ $\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{a} = b$ O
 $ab = \frac{b}{a} \times a = b$ O

$$f(n) = a[n] + a + b[n] + b[a+1] \sim [n](a+b) + b[a+1] \quad (4)$$

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

چون تابع بی‌نهایت است

$$\rightarrow f(a) = a[a] + a + a[a] - a[a] - a = -a[a]$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = (-1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = (b) [n^2 - an] - 2a \quad \text{چون تابع بی‌نهایت است، پس } b \neq 0$$

$$b \neq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(b) = f(a) = -2a$$

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

$$f(n) = \dots \rightarrow \frac{r^2 + km + n}{a - n} \rightarrow \frac{r^2 + km + n}{a - n} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{r^2 + km + n}{a - n} = \frac{-a}{-1} \rightarrow \frac{r^2 + km + n}{a - n} = a \rightarrow r^2 + km = -r$$

$$\text{چون } n \rightarrow 0^+ \hookrightarrow (1-a)(0) + (r^2-1)(-1) = -r^2+1 \hookrightarrow -r^2+1=a-1$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow r^2 + a - r = 0 \rightarrow a = -1 \quad \text{و } a = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow -r = b \sin(-\pi) \rightarrow b = 0 \quad \text{و } b = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{r} = b \sin \frac{\pi}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{r} = -b \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\frac{r}{r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1 + \frac{r^2 + mn - m - 1}{mn^r - m - n - 1} \rightarrow \frac{-r^2 - mn + m + 1}{-mn^r + m - n + 1} = \frac{-m-1}{-1-n+1} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{m}{m+r} = \frac{r^2 + mn - m - 1}{mn^r - m - n - 1} \rightarrow m^r n^r - m^r + mn - m = m^r n^r + m^r n - m^r - m + r^2 + mn - nm - r$$

$$\hookrightarrow m^r n^r + mn - (m^r + m) = (m+r)n^r + (m^r + m)n + (m^r + m + r) \rightarrow m = -1$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(n) = (-1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$n \rightarrow -1$$

9) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \frac{0}{0}$... 1.8

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a^n + a|} = \dots$ $a = 0 \times$, $a = -1$ ✓ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + (n-1) \cdot 1} = 1$
 $-m+r = \dots$ $m < r$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{|n+1|}}{|n^n + 1|} = \dots$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{|n^{2n+1}|} = \dots$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{1} = \sqrt[n]{n}$ ✓

$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{n^2 + 2}{n^2 + an} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{n(n+1)}{n(n+a)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{a}$ b
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{n(n-1)}{n(n-a)} = \frac{1}{a}$ $\frac{1(a-1)}{1(a+1)} = \frac{1}{a}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a^n - a} = \sqrt[n]{a^n + r} = \sqrt[n]{a^n - \frac{1}{n}} = 0 \dots a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+19}}{2} \dots a = -1$

① $\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{1+r}{1-\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{1-1} = \frac{1}{0} = \dots$ 2 ✓

② $\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r} + r(\frac{1}{r})} = \frac{\frac{2}{r}}{\frac{2}{r}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$ ✓

۳- تابع در $x=1$ پیوسته از راست و $x=5$ پیوسته از چپ دارد!

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|x^2 + x - 2|}{a(1-n)} = \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{-a(1-n)} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{3}{a} = 1 \rightarrow a = 3$$

$$f(5) = b(5 - [-5]) = 1 \cdot b \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{|x^2 + 5 - 2|}{3(1-n)} = -\frac{28}{12} = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow b = -\frac{7}{3} \rightarrow ab = -\frac{7}{3} \times 3 = \boxed{-7}$$

$$f(2a) = 0 \rightarrow x = 2a \quad \checkmark \text{ ریشه صحت}$$

$$x = a \rightarrow \text{نقطه پیوسته} \quad f(a) = 2, \quad \checkmark \text{ ریشه مفرد}$$

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

$$f(n) = \frac{x^2 - 4n + 1}{-(n-2)} \rightarrow m = -4 \rightarrow m - n = 14 \rightarrow n = 18$$

$$x = a \text{ ریشه صحت} \rightarrow a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{3}| -n - 1 |}{|n^2 + 1|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{|n^2 - n + 1|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

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

$$m > -2 \rightarrow m^2 + 2m + 2 = 2m^2 + m \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \text{مفرج ریشه دارد!}$$

$$m < -2 \rightarrow \frac{|x^2 + 2x - 5|}{|n-1|(2n+1)+1} = \frac{5 + \frac{1}{2}}{2(\frac{5}{2})+1} = \frac{\frac{11}{2}}{6} = \frac{11}{12}$$