

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon n^2 + (ln + c)n + \frac{m}{2}}}{\sqrt{-n}} & ; n \neq a \\ \frac{ln^2 + (ln - c)n + a^2}{\sqrt{-n}} & ; n = a \end{cases} \quad \sim \text{R} \quad 0 < b \leq \pi$$

$b = ?$

14

①

$$dn^2 - an + b = 0 \quad f(n) = \frac{n^2 + an + b}{n-1}$$

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

$$\left[\frac{b-a}{a} \right]$$

$$\frac{-1-\varepsilon}{a} = \frac{-1}{a}$$

$$\left[\frac{-1}{a} \right] = -1$$

②

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \tan \frac{(n+1)\pi}{\varepsilon} & ; n \leq 1 \\ \frac{ln^2 + n - c}{a(1-n)} & ; 1 < n < 0 \\ b(n - [n]) & ; n \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad [1, d] \quad ab = ? \quad 1 \rightarrow \tan \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon} = 1$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = 1 \rightarrow a = 1$
 $b = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$

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

③

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

$$\frac{a[a]}{f(a)}$$

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

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

$$-1$$

④

$$f(n) = b[n^2 - an] - ca \quad \frac{a}{f(b)}$$

$$b=0 \rightarrow f(n) = -ca \rightarrow \frac{a}{-ca} = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$-\frac{1}{c}$$

⑤

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} (1-a)[n] + (ca^r - 1)[-n] & ; n \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) & ; n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \quad \text{--- } \frac{a}{b} = ?$$

$$1-a = ca^r - 1 \rightarrow$$

$$ca^r + a - c = 0 \rightarrow a^r + a - c = 0 \rightarrow (a + \frac{c}{a})(a - \frac{c}{a}) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{c}[n] + \frac{1}{c}[-n] = \frac{1}{c} \times 0 + \frac{1}{c} \times -1 = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$-1 \times \frac{c}{a} = a \quad \checkmark$$

$$b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) = b \sin\left(\frac{ca^r}{c}\right) = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{c} \quad \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{\frac{1}{c}} = c$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{|n^r + m - n - 1|}{m|n^r - 1| + |n - 1|} & ; n \neq 1 \\ \frac{m}{m+r} & ; n = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+m}}{r_{m+1}} \xrightarrow{n=1} \frac{r+m}{r_{m+1}}$$

$$; n=1 \rightarrow \frac{m}{m+r} = \frac{r+m}{r_{m+1}} \rightarrow r_{m^r+m} = m^r + \varepsilon m + \varepsilon$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{c}} f(n)$$

$$n \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} \quad n = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow$$

$$m^r - r_m - \varepsilon = 0$$

$$h = -\log f$$

$$f = \frac{1}{a^h}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{c} + 1 - \varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{c} + 1} = \frac{c}{c+1}$$

$$\frac{\left| \frac{1}{c} + 1 - \varepsilon \right|}{\frac{1}{c} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{c} + 1 - \varepsilon}{\frac{1}{c} + 1} = \frac{c}{c+1}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{c} |an + a|}{|n^r + (n-r)n + a^r|}$$

$$R = \{a\} \quad n \neq a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} f(n)$$

$$n = a \rightarrow$$

برای جابجایی در این صورت

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{4(n^2 + \frac{1}{2})}}{|2n^3 + a^2|} = \frac{\sqrt{4|n + \frac{1}{2}|}}{|2n^3 + a^2|} \leadsto 2a^3 + a^2 = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \quad (\text{مخرج صفر نیست و عدد است } x)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$n) = \frac{n^2 - 4n + 8}{-(n-2)} \leadsto m = -4 \leadsto m - n = 12 \leadsto n = 8$$

$$n = a \quad \text{ریشه‌ی صورت} \leadsto a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \checkmark$$

$$\hookrightarrow a = -1 \times$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow -} \frac{n^2 - n}{n^2 - an} = \frac{n(n-1)}{n(n-a)} = \frac{1}{a} \leadsto f(\cdot) = \frac{2a-1}{2a+2} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow 2a^2 - 3a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = 2$$

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

به مخرج ریشه دار می شود! و پیوسته نیست!

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