

۱) $(m+3)^2 - 12m \leq 0 \Rightarrow m=3$ ۲) $\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{9n^2 + (m+3)n + \frac{m}{9}}}{|2n^2 + (m-3)n + a^2|} = \frac{2 \tan b}{\sqrt{-a}}$

~~۳) $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{9n^2 + 4n + \frac{4}{9}}}{2n^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$~~

~~۴) $2a^3 + a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$~~

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$f(n)$ در نقطه‌ای حد دارد (یا پیوسته نیست) پس این نقطه $n=1$ است.

۱) $a - a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a - b = 0 \text{ I} \Rightarrow a=2, b=-3$

۲) $n^2 + an + b = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = -1 \text{ II}$

$\left[\frac{b - 2a}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{-3 - 4}{3} \right] = -\frac{7}{3}$

$\lambda=1$: $\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(n+1)(n-2)}{a(1-n)} = -1 = \frac{2}{a} \Rightarrow a=2$

$n=0$: $b(a-b) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{n^2 + n - 1}{a(1-n)} = 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$

$a \times b = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$

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

$a = -b \rightarrow f(n) = b[a] \rightarrow f(a) = b[a]$

$\frac{a[a]}{f(n)} = \frac{a[a]}{b[a]} = \frac{a}{b} = 1$

$f(n) = -2a \rightarrow b = a$

$f(b) = -2a$

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

برای n پیوسته نیست.

مطلوبه
مثلاً: $a^r + am + n = 0$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow a^r + am + n = 0 \Rightarrow fa^r + ram + n = a^r + am + n \rightarrow ra^r = -am$$

$$ra = -m \quad \text{I}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{n^r + mn + h}{a - n} \xrightarrow{\text{HOP}} \frac{ra + m}{-1} = l \Rightarrow ra + m = -l \quad \text{II}$$

I, II $\rightarrow a = r, m = -5, n = 1$

$n - m = (r, -5)$

r

$0^+ = -ra^r + 1$

$$0 = b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right) \Rightarrow a - 1 = -ra^r \rightarrow ra^r + a - r = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$a = -1 \quad \text{غیر قابل قبول}$$

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

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

$n = 1^+$

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

$$\textcircled{2} m^r + fm + f = rm + m \Rightarrow m^r - rm - f = 0 \rightarrow (m - r)(m + 1) = 0 \rightarrow m = r \text{ or } m = -1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{|n^r + fn - a|}{f|n^r - 1| + |n - 1|} = \frac{r}{1}$$

$\textcircled{1} a^r + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \text{ or } a = -1$
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$\textcircled{2} \text{مخرج صفر است} \Rightarrow |a^r + (m-r)a + a^r| = 0 \Rightarrow m = r$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow -1} f(n) \frac{\sqrt{r}(1-n-1)}{|n^r+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r}|n+1|}{|n+1| \times |n^r+1-n|} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{|r|} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{|x| \times (|x|+1)}{|x| \times (|x|+a)} = \frac{r a - 1}{r a + r} \rightarrow \frac{|x|+1}{|x|+a} = \frac{r a - 1}{r a + r} \rightarrow ra + r = ra^r a$$

$$a = r \text{ or } a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(x) = \frac{|x|(|x|+1)}{|x|(|x|+r)} = \frac{r}{a}$$

۱- عدد a باید تنها ریشه یابی را بسازد و مخرج را هم صفر کند!

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

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

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

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