

① $(m+3)^2 - 12m \leq 0 \Rightarrow m=3$ ② $\lim_{n \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{9n^2 + (m+3)n + \frac{m}{9}}}{|2n^2 + (m-3)n + a^2|} = \frac{2 \tan b}{\sqrt{-a}}$

~~③ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{9n^2 + 6n + \frac{1}{4}}{2n^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$~~ $\frac{0}{0}$ برابر باشد $\Rightarrow 2a^3 + a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$

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

① $a - a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a - b = 0$ I $\Rightarrow a = 3$
 ② $n^2 + an + b = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = -1$ II $\Rightarrow b = -3$

$\left[\frac{b - 2a}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{-3 - 6}{3} \right] = -3$

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

$n = 0$: $b(a - a) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{n^2 + n - 1}{a(1-n)} \Rightarrow 0 \cdot b = \frac{21}{2(-1)} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{21}{2}$

$a \times b = 2 \times \left(-\frac{21}{2} \right) = -21$

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

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

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

برای آنکه تابع پیوسته باشد

مربع

$$a^r + am + n = 0$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow a^r + am + n = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^r + am + n = 0 \\ a^r + am + n = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^r + am + n = 0 \\ a^r + am + n = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^r = -am \\ ra = -m \end{cases} \text{ I}$$

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

$$\text{I, II} \rightarrow a = r, m = -5, n = 1 \quad n - m = 6$$

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

$$\begin{cases} 0 = b \sin(\frac{\pi}{a}) \\ 0^- = a - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a - 1 = 1 - ra^r \\ ra^r + a - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{r}{r} \\ a = -1 \end{cases} \text{ غلط}$$

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

$$n = 1^+$$

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

$$\text{II} \quad m^r + rm + r = rm + m \Rightarrow m^r - rm - r = 0 \Rightarrow (m-r)(m+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = r \\ m = -1 \end{cases} \text{ غلط}$$

$$\text{III} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} \frac{|n^r + rn - a|}{f(|n^r - 1| + |n - 1|)} = \frac{r}{1}$$

$$\text{I} \quad a^r + a = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = -1 \end{cases} \text{ غلط}$$

$$\text{II} \quad |a^r + (m-r)a + a^r| = 0 \Rightarrow m = r$$

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

$$\text{I} \quad \frac{|n| \times (|n| + 1)}{|n| \times (|n| + a)} = \frac{ra - 1}{ra + r} \rightarrow \frac{|n| + 1}{|n| + a} = \frac{ra - 1}{ra + r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} ra + r = ra^r \\ a = r \\ a = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases} \text{ غلط}$$

$$\text{II} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(n) = \frac{|n|(|n| + 1)}{|n|(|n| + r)} = \frac{r}{a}$$