

$$x^2 + ax + b \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 + a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = -1 \\ a - a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a - b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 1x + 0}{x - 1} = \frac{1 + 1 + 0}{1 - 1} = \frac{2}{0} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(1x + 1) \cdot \infty}{\infty} \rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{|x^2 + x - 2|}{2(1 - x)} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{2 - 2x} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 1}{-2} = \frac{1}{-2} = -1 \Rightarrow a = -1 \quad (3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + a - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1 \Rightarrow b = -1 \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\begin{cases} a^+ \rightarrow a + b[a+1] \\ a^- \rightarrow b[a+1] - b \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -b \quad f(x) = a[x+1] + b[x] + b[a+1] \quad (4)$$

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

$$f(x) = -x \Rightarrow \frac{a}{-x} = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} xc = 2 \Rightarrow a^2 + ax + n = 0 \\ f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + ax + n = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow m = -x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + mx + n}{x - x} = \frac{0}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + m}{-1} = \frac{-a}{-1} = a = 1 \Rightarrow m = -1 \Rightarrow 1 + 1 + n = 0 \Rightarrow n = -2$$

$$1 + 1 = 2 = n - m$$

$$\begin{matrix} 0^+ & 0^- \\ -r \cdot 0^+ + 1 & -1 + 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$a \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} [2] + \frac{1}{x} [2] + \frac{1}{x} [2] + [-2] \\ b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right) \Rightarrow b=1 \end{cases}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{b} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^r + m x - m - 1}{m x^r - m + x - 1} = \frac{r x + m}{r m x + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{r + m}{r x + 1} = \frac{m}{m + r} \quad (\wedge)$$

$$\Rightarrow m^r - r m - r = 0 \Rightarrow m \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \quad \wedge \quad \frac{0}{0} \text{ type}$$

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

$$x=2 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r} |x+1|}{|x+1| |x^r + x + 1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r} |2+1|}{|2^r + 2 + m - r|} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ m = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) \frac{\sqrt{r} |x+1|}{|x^r + 1|} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{r} |x+1|}{|x+1| |x^r + x + 1|}$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{x^r + x + 1} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{r}$$

$$\frac{x^r + x}{x^r + x + 1} \Rightarrow \frac{r x + 1}{r x + 2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{r x - 1}{r x + r} \Rightarrow r x^r - r x - r = 0 \Rightarrow x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{x^r + |x|}{x^r - \frac{1}{r} |x|} \\ r \end{cases} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(x) = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{x^r |x|}{x^r + r |x|} \\ \frac{1}{r} \end{cases} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(x) = \frac{r}{r}$$

-1 عدد a باید تنها ریشه یانبر را بسازد و مخرج را هم صفر کند!

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

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

$$\rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \checkmark \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4|n + \frac{1}{r}|}}{|n^2 - \frac{1}{r}n + \frac{1}{r}|} = \frac{2\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$\frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{-1(-\frac{1}{r})}} = \frac{2\sqrt{r}}{r} \rightarrow \tan b = \sqrt{\frac{r}{-1}} \rightarrow b = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{حد مثبت} = (1-a)[2^+] + (3a^2-1)[-2^+] = (1-a)2 + (3a^2-1)(-2-1)$$

$$\text{حد منفی} = (1-a)[2^-] + (3a^2-1)[-2^-] = (1-a)(2-1) + (3a^2-1)(-2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 2^+} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow 2^-} f(n) \rightarrow 2 - a[2 - 3a^2] - 3a^2 + 2 + 1 = 2 - 1 - a[2] + a - 3a^2 + 2 + 2$$

$$a-1 = 1-3a^2 \rightarrow a = -1 \quad \checkmark \quad a = \frac{2}{r}$$

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

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

$$m \geq -2 \rightarrow m^2 + \varepsilon m + 2 = 2m^2 + m \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \text{مخرج ریشه دار می شود!}$$

$$m < -2 \rightarrow \frac{|n^2 + \varepsilon n - 2|}{|n-1|(\varepsilon|n+1|+1)} = \frac{\omega + \frac{1}{2}}{r(\frac{\omega}{r})+1} = \frac{\frac{r}{2}}{\frac{r}{2}+1} = \frac{r}{r+2}$$

$$n=a \text{ ریشه یانبر} \rightarrow a^2 + a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \checkmark$$

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

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

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