

$$5x^2 = 0 \rightarrow (m+3)^2 - 2\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)(9) \rightarrow m^2 - 9m + 9 = 0 \rightarrow m = 3 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{9(u+\frac{1}{2})^2}}{2|x+\frac{1}{2}|} = \frac{\sqrt{9}|u+\frac{1}{2}|}{2|x+\frac{1}{2}|} = \frac{\sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \tan b = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow b = \arctan\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

Limit: $x \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(1)}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow 1+a+b=0$

Another: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(1)}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow 9+2b=0 \rightarrow b = -\frac{9}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$

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

$f(1) = f(1^+) \rightarrow f(1) = f(1^-) = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1(1+2(1-1))}{1(1-1)} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$

$f(0) = f(0^+) \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{1(0+2)}{1(0-1)} = -2$

$f(0) = 1 \cdot b = -\frac{1}{2} + b = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow ab = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$

$a(x) + a + b(x) + b \rightarrow f(x) = a + b + b(a) = f(a)$

$x = a \rightarrow a(x) + b(x) = 0 \rightarrow a = -b$

$$\frac{a(a)}{a-a-a(a)} = -1$$

$f(x) = b(x^2 - ax) - xa \xrightarrow{x=a} b=0 \rightarrow f(x) = -xa = f(b)$

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

$f(a^+) = f(a) \rightarrow \frac{a^2 + ma + n}{(a-a)} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{L'Hop} \frac{2a+m}{-1} = -1 \rightarrow 2a+m = -1 \rightarrow m = -1-2a$

$f(a) = f(ka) = 0 \rightarrow (x-a)(x-ka) = x^2 - (a+ka)x + ka^2$

$x-m = x - (-1) = x+1$

$m = -1$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (1-a)[u] + (a^r-1)[-x]; & x \neq z \\ b \sin(\frac{\pi}{a}) & x \in z \end{cases}$$

$$ra^r - 1 = 1 - a \rightarrow ra^r + a - r = 0 \rightarrow a^r + a - r = 0$$

$$(a+r)(a-r) = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r+1} \text{ or } \frac{r}{r-1}$$

$$a = -1 \rightarrow r[x] + r[-x] = -r \quad x \notin z \rightarrow b \sin(-\pi) = 0 \rightarrow -r \neq 0 \quad \times$$

$$a = \frac{r}{r-1} \rightarrow r([u] + [-x]) = -\frac{1}{r} \quad x \in z \rightarrow b \sin(\frac{\pi r}{r-1}) = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r} \quad \rightarrow \frac{r}{r-1} = r$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x+1|}{|x+m+1|} & x \neq 1 \\ \frac{m}{m+r} & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = f(1) = \frac{|m+1|}{r(m+1)} = \frac{m}{m+r}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m + \varepsilon m + \varepsilon - x_m^r - m &= 0 \\ m^r - r m - \varepsilon = 0 &\Rightarrow m = \sqrt[r]{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow m = -1 \quad \times \end{aligned}$$

$$a^r + (m-r)a + ar = 0 \xrightarrow{a=1} r - m + r + r \rightarrow m = r$$

$$a^r + a = 0 \quad a(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \text{ or } a = -1$$

$\times$ $\rightarrow$ $a = -1$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{r}|x+1|}{|x^r+1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{|x^r+1|} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \frac{r|x+1|}{|x^r+1|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{ra-1}{ra+r} \rightarrow ra^r - a = ra+r$$

$$ra^r - ra - r = 0$$

$$a^r - ra - \varepsilon = 0$$

$$(a-r)(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r-1} \text{ or } a = -1$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow \frac{x^r + m}{x^r + m} \rightarrow \checkmark \quad \text{surge } R_r$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x^r + m}{x^r - m} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^r + m}{x^r - m} = 1$$

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

(سود سود)

۳ ریشہ کی ضرورت ہے باقیہ دیشہ کی صورت ہم بات ہیں ←

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + a + b &= 0 \\ a - a + b &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \leadsto \quad \begin{aligned} b &= -1 \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\frac{-1 - 1(1)}{1} \right] = \left[\frac{-2}{1} \right] = -2$$