

نام و نام خانوادگی پیما پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس دبیر B	$\Delta = (m+3)^2 - f(4)(m)^2 \leq 0$ $m^2 + 4m + 9 - 12m \leq 0$ $m^2 - 4m + 9 \leq 0$ $(m-3)^2 \leq 0$ $m = 3 \text{ نقطه}$ $a < 0$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 5}}{ 2x^3 + a } & x \neq a \\ \frac{r \in \text{onb}}{\sqrt{-a}} & x = a \end{cases}$?	$f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{در } x=+1 \text{ محدود}} f(x)$ $x=+1 \text{ در } f(x) \text{ تعریف نیست}$ $1 + a + b = 0$ $a - a + b = 0$ $\rightarrow a = 2 \quad b = -3$ $\left[\frac{b-2a}{3} \right] = \left[\frac{-3-4}{3} \right] = -3$	$f(1) = \frac{\tan 3\pi}{\pi}$ $\tan \frac{3\pi}{\pi} = -1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{a - ax} \div \frac{2x+1}{-a} = -1$ $\frac{3}{-a} = -1 \rightarrow a = 3$ $f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) + 1 = -2$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{1+1-2}{3(1-1)} = \frac{-0}{0}$ $f(x) = b(x - (-1)) = 1 \cdot b$ $1 \cdot b = \frac{-1}{3} \rightarrow b = \frac{-1}{3}$	$a[x] + a + b[x] + b[a] + b$ $a[x] + b[x] = 0$ $a[x] = -b[x]$ $a = -b$ $a + b[a] + b$ $a - a[a] - a \Rightarrow f(a) = -a[a]$ $\frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = -1$	$R \rightarrow b = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = -2a$ $\frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{-2a} = -\frac{1}{2}$
--	--	---	---	---	---

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(a) &= 0 \\ f'(a) &= 0 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{(x-a)(x-2a)}{(a-x)} = r$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a-2a) &= -r \\ -a &= -r \rightarrow a = r \end{aligned}$$

$$(x-r)(x-f) = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= -4 \\ n &= +4 \end{aligned} \left\{ \begin{aligned} n-m &= 4 - (-4) = +8 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = (1-a) + (3a^2-1)(-r) = -4a^2 - a + 3$$

تابع $x=1$ به سمت راست

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0 + (3a^2-1)(-1) = -3a^2 + 1$$

$$-4a^2 - a + 3 = -3a^2 + 1$$

$$-4a^2 - a + 3 = 0$$

$$3a^2 + a - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = (1 - \frac{2}{3}) + (3(\frac{2}{3})^2 - 1)(-1) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = +2$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

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

$$\frac{m}{m+2} = \frac{2+m}{2m+1}$$

$$\rightarrow 2m^2 + m = m^2 + 2m + 2$$

$$-m^2 + 3m + 2 = 0$$

$$m^2 - 3m - 2 = 0$$

$$(m-4)(m+1) = 0$$

???

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f \\ -1 \end{aligned} \right\} m$$

تابع $x=a$ به سمت راست

$$\sqrt{x} (a^2 + a) = 0$$

$$a^2 + a = 0 \quad a(a+1) = 0$$

$$a \left\{ \begin{aligned} 0 \\ -1 \end{aligned} \right. \rightarrow f(x) = 0$$

$$(-1)^3 - m + 2 + 1 = 0$$

$$-m + 2 = 0$$

$$m = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x} |x+1|}{|x^3 - 1| + 1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x} (-x-1)}{-x^3 - 1} = \frac{-\sqrt{x} x - \sqrt{x}}{-x^3 - 1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{h.o.p} \frac{-\sqrt{x}}{-3x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3(1)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 + ax} \xrightarrow{h.o.p} \frac{2x + 1}{2x + a} = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{2a-1}{2a+2}$$

$$2a+2 = 2a^2 - a$$

$$2a^2 - 3a - 2 = 0$$

$$a^2 - 3a - 2 = 0$$

$$(a-4)(a+1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ a = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x} = \frac{4 + 2}{4 - 1} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

1, 2

10

-1 عدد a باید تنها ریشه‌ی زیر را پیدا بابت و مخرج را هم صفر کند!

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

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

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

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

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

$$m > -2 \leadsto m^2 + \varepsilon m + 2 = 2m^2 + m \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow \text{مخرج ریشه دار می‌شود!}$$

$$m < 2 \rightarrow \frac{|n^2 + \varepsilon n - 2|}{|n-1|(2|n+1|+1)} = \frac{2 + \frac{1}{2}}{4(\frac{3}{2})+1} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{7} = \frac{5}{14}$$

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

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

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

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

مخرج ریشه دار می‌شود! و به سبب نیست!

$$\text{if } a = 2 \leadsto \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{n^2 + n}{n^2 + 2n} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4} + 1} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{4}} = \boxed{\frac{3}{5}}$$