

مورد ۵ : $(m+3)^2 - f(4)(m) \leq 0$
 $m^2 + 4m + 9 - 12m \leq 0$
 $m^2 - 4m + 9 \leq 0$
 $(m-3)^2 \leq 0$
 $m = 3$ نقطه

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 5}}{|x^3 + a|} & x \neq a \\ \frac{r \in \text{onb}}{\sqrt{-a}} & x = a \end{cases}$$

$$a < 0$$

?

$f(x)$ در $x=+1$ محدود $f(x)$
 در $x=+1$ مشتق $f'(x)$
ناپایه است $x=+1$

$$1 + a + b = 0$$

$$a - a + b = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a = 2 \quad b = -3$$

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

$f(1) = \frac{\tan 3\pi}{f}$
 $\tan \frac{3\pi}{f} = -1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{a - ax} \div \frac{2x+1}{-a} = -1$
 $\frac{3}{-a} = -1 \rightarrow a = 3$

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

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

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

$f(a) = b(a - (-a)) = 1 \cdot b$

$1 \cdot b = \frac{-2}{3} \rightarrow b = \frac{-2}{3}$ خا $\rightarrow \frac{-2}{1} = -2$

تابع : $a[x] + a + b[x] + b[a] + b$

$a[x] + b[x] = 0$

$a[x] = -b[x]$

$a = -b$

شرایط

$a + b[a] + b$

$a - a[a] - a \Rightarrow f(x) = -a[a]$

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

$R \rightarrow b = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = -2a$ تابع

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

تابع $x=1$ به سمت راست

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

$$\begin{aligned} -4a^2 - a + 3 &= -3a^2 + 1 \\ -4a^2 - a + 3 &= 0 \\ 3a^2 + a - 2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = 2/3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$f(1) = b \sin \pi/6 = -b$$

$$b = 1/3$$

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

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

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

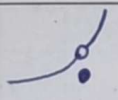
$$-m^2 + 3m + 2 = 0$$

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

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

???

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

 $\rightarrow$ تابع ترمیمی ندارد $x=a$ به سمت راست

$$\sqrt{3}(a^2+a) = 0$$

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

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

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

$$-m + 2 = 0$$

$$m = 2$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}(-x-1)}{-x^2-1} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}x-\sqrt{3}}{-x^2-1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 2$$