

1) $f(n) = \sqrt{n|n|}$, $g(n) = n \rightarrow D_f \neq D_g \rightarrow$ سادی نیست ✓

$D_f = [0, +\infty)$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

2) $f(n) = \frac{(n+1)(n+1) + n + 1}{n^2 + \omega n + 1}$, $g(n) = 1 \rightarrow D_f = D_g \rightarrow$ سادی است ✓

$D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$\Delta = 1 - 4 = -3 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

3) $f(n) = \frac{2 \sin^2 n - 3 \sin n}{2 \sin n - 3}$, $g(n) = 2 \sin n \rightarrow D_g = D_f$ و $f(n) = f(g) \rightarrow$ سادی است ✓

$D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$2 \sin n - 3 \neq 0$

$\sin n \neq \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow -1 \leq \sin n \leq 1$

$n = 0$

$2 \sin n = g(n)$

4) $f(n) = \frac{n}{|n|}$, $g(n) = \frac{|n|}{n} \rightarrow D_f = D_g$, $f(n) = g(n) \rightarrow$ سادی است ✓

$|n| \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq 0$ $n \neq 0 \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n > 0 \\ -1 & n < 0 \end{cases}$

5) $f(n) = \left\lfloor \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1} \right\rfloor$, $g(n) = [n - [n]] \rightarrow D_f = D_g$, $f(n) = f(g) \rightarrow$ سادی است ✓

$D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$0 \leq \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1} < 1 \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1} \right\rfloor = 0$

$[n - [n]] = 0$



Year:

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$$1.) f(n) = \frac{1}{[n]}, g(n) = \frac{1}{r[n]} \rightarrow D_f \neq D_g \rightarrow \text{بایریند}$$

$$\hookrightarrow [n] \neq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow r[n] \neq 0 \rightarrow [n] \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{بایریند}$$

$$\text{بایریند } 0 \leq r[n] < 1 \rightarrow \text{بایریند } 0 \leq r[n] < \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow D_g = (R - [0, 1))$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = (R - [0, \frac{1}{r}))$$

$$2.) f(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-|n|}}, g(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|n|-n}} \rightarrow D_f \neq D_g \rightarrow \text{بایریند}$$

$$\hookrightarrow n-|n| > 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} +x \\ -x \\ 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow D_f = \emptyset$$

$$\hookrightarrow |n|-n > 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} +x \\ -x \\ 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}^-$$

$$3.) f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^2-n}{n-1} & ; n \neq 1 \\ 2 & ; n = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(n) = n^2 + n = n(n+1) \rightarrow D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{n^2-n}{n-1} = \frac{n(n-1)}{n-1} = \frac{n(n+1)(n-1)}{n-1} = n(n+1) \rightarrow \text{بایریند}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{نقطه شل قوی } n=1 \text{ می باشد}$$

$$\rightarrow D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(1) = 1+1=2 = f(1)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(n) + g(n) = n^2 + n + 1 \\ f(n) - g(n) = n^2 - n + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow 2f(n) = 2n^2 + 2 \rightarrow f(n) = n^2 + 1$$

$$f(n) = n^2 + 1$$

$$\rightarrow n^2 + 1 + g(n) = n^2 + n + 1 \rightarrow g(n) = n$$

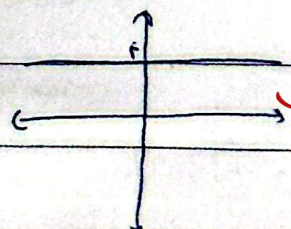
$$\rightarrow f^2(n) - g^2(n) = (n^2 + 1)^2 - n = n^4 + 1 + 2n^2 - n = n^4 + n^2 + 1 = f(n) - g(n)$$

$$f(n) = n \sqrt{n^2 - 4}$$

$$\rightarrow f \times g = (n - \sqrt{n^2 - 4})(n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4}) = n^2 - n^2 + 4 = 4$$

$$g(n) = n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4}$$

دامنه؟



با توجه به دامنه

 $f \times g$ غلط

$$f(n) = \frac{an+r}{n^r-mn+n} \quad \cdot \quad g(n) = \frac{n-b}{n^r-rn-a}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \cancel{n^r-mn+n} = (n-\frac{a}{r})(n+1) \quad \hookrightarrow n^r-rn-a \neq 0$$

$$= n^r - \frac{r}{r}n - \frac{a}{r}$$

$$n^r-rn-a \neq 0 \rightarrow (n-a)(n+r) \neq 0$$

$$\rightarrow n \neq \frac{a}{r} \quad \therefore n \neq -\frac{r}{r} = -1$$

$$\boxed{n = -\frac{a}{r}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{an+r}{n^r-\frac{r}{r}n-\frac{a}{r}} = \frac{n-b}{n^r-rn-a}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{an+r}{n^r-\frac{r}{r}n-\frac{a}{r}} = \frac{\frac{n}{r}-\frac{b}{r}}{n^r-\frac{r}{r}n-\frac{a}{r}} \rightarrow an+r = \frac{n}{r}-\frac{b}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow an = \frac{1}{r}n \quad \boxed{a = \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow r = -\frac{b}{r} \quad \boxed{b = -r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow am-bn = \left(\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{r}{r}\right) - \left(r - r \times \left(-\frac{a}{r}\right)\right) = \frac{r}{r} - 1 = \frac{-rv}{r} \quad \boxed{\frac{-rv}{r}}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{bn+r}{n+a+b} \quad g(n) = c \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{a\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow D_f = D_g \rightarrow \cancel{n+a+b} \wedge a+b=0$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = c \rightarrow \frac{bn+r}{n+a+b} = c \rightarrow bn+r = \Lambda cn + b \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda c = b$$

$$\hookrightarrow bc = r$$

$$a = \pm \frac{1}{r} \quad \wedge a = \pm \frac{r}{r} \quad \wedge c \times c = r \rightarrow \Lambda c^2 = r \wedge$$

$$\rightarrow c^2 = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{c = \pm \frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow b = \Lambda \times \left(\pm \frac{1}{r}\right)$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = -r \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \quad \boxed{a = \pm \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = \frac{rn+r}{n-r} = -\frac{1}{r} = c$$

$$c = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = r \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \quad f(n) = \frac{rn+r}{n+r} = \frac{1}{r} = c$$

$$f(n) = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-\frac{1}{r}\right\} = \mathbb{R} - \{a\} \quad \checkmark$$

⑤ (14)

$$g = \{(x, y) \mid (x, y) = (-1, -1)(\omega, 0)\} \rightarrow \tilde{g} = \{(x, y) \mid (x, y) = (-1, -1)(\omega, 0)\}$$

$$\frac{r_g}{f+g} = \{(-1, 4)(5, 1)(5, 3)\}$$

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$$g = \{(r, 1), (r, 1), (a, r), (b, a)\} \rightarrow ra - rb = 1 \rightarrow r - rb = 1 \rightarrow -r = rb \rightarrow \boxed{-r = b}$$

$$\rightarrow a - 3b = c \rightarrow -1 - 3(-2) = -1 + 6 = 5 = c$$

~~$d+c = -1+d = 1$~~

$$r = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$P = \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \right\}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \epsilon m \xrightarrow[\frac{1}{r}]{\text{بالحدود}} \Delta = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \epsilon m = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow f(r) = \sqrt{-(1 - \frac{1}{r})r} \xrightarrow{f(r)=0} n = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{f}} = \boxed{0 = b}$$

$$a + b = \frac{1}{r} + 0 = \frac{1}{r}$$

بصورت کلی باید $f(n) = n^2 + m - n + m$ و درستی میانشین داشته باشد
در صورتی که $f(n) = n^2 + m - n + m$ و درستی میانشین داشته باشد

$$f(n) = \frac{r_n + a}{n^r + 4n + b}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{r}{n-r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \Delta = 55 - 46 = 9 \rightarrow \boxed{b = 9}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 9 = (x+2)^2 \rightarrow x = -2$$

$f = \{R - \{-r\} \rightarrow \boxed{C = -r}\}$

$$\text{f.d.} \frac{r_{n+a}}{(n+r)^k} = \frac{r}{n+r^k}$$

$$r_{n+4} = r_n + a \rightarrow a = 4$$

$$a+b+c = 4+9-5 = 12$$