

۱) $f(n) = \sqrt{n|n|}$, $g(n) = n \rightarrow D_f \neq D_g \rightarrow$ سادگی نیست

$\begin{matrix} + \\ - \\ 0 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \checkmark \\ \times \\ \checkmark \end{matrix} \rightarrow D_f = [0, +\infty)$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

۲) $f(n) = \frac{(n+1)(n+1) + n + 1}{n^2 + \omega n + 1}$, $g(n) = 1 \rightarrow D_f = D_g \rightarrow$ سادگی نیست

$n^2 + \omega n + 1 \neq 0$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$\Delta = \omega^2 - 4 = -3 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

۳) $f(n) = \frac{2 \sin^2 n - 2 \sin n}{2 \sin n - 2}$, $g(n) = 2 \sin n \rightarrow D_g = D_f$ و $f(n) = f(g) \rightarrow$ سادگی نیست

$2 \sin n - 2 \neq 0$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

$\sin n \neq 1 \xrightarrow{0 \leq \sin n \leq 1} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$\frac{2 \sin^2 n - 2 \sin n}{2 \sin n - 2} = \frac{2 \sin n (2 \sin n - 2)}{2 \sin n - 2} = 2 \sin n = g(n)$

همیشه سادگی نیست و معادل شایع با n.

۴) $f(n) = \frac{n}{|n|}$, $g(n) = \frac{|n|}{n} \rightarrow D_f = D_g$, $f(n) = g(n) \rightarrow$ سادگی نیست

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

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

$\rightarrow \begin{cases} f(n) = 1 & n > 0 \\ f(n) = -1 & n < 0 \end{cases}$ $\rightarrow$ سادگی نیست (با n برابر)

۵) $f(n) = \left\lfloor \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1} \right\rfloor$, $g(n) = [n - [n]] \rightarrow D_f = D_g$, $f(n) = f(g) \rightarrow$ سادگی نیست

$n^2 + 1 \geq 0$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ $0 \leq n - [n] < 1 \rightarrow$ عددی یاب $\rightarrow [n - [n]] = 0$

$D_f = \mathbb{R}$

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

برای هر n که n در روسته



Year:

Month:

Day:

| |

Subject:



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

چون هر دو در $n(n+1)$ یکی هستند پس برای هر n برابرند

نتیجه کلی وقتی $n=1$ است که $D = \mathbb{R}$ زیرا هر دو یکی هستند و $n=1$ نیز یکی هستند پس $D = \mathbb{R}$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{f(n) = n^2 + 1}$$

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

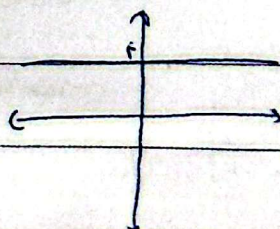
$$\boxed{g(n) = n}$$

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

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

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

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



$$f(n) = \frac{an+r}{n^r-mn+n} \quad \cdot \quad g(n) = \frac{n-b}{n^r-rn-a} \quad (4)$$

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

$$= n^r - \frac{r}{r}n - \frac{a}{r} \quad n^r-rn-a \neq 0 \rightarrow (n-a)(n+r) \neq 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f(n) = \frac{bn+r}{n+a+b} \quad g(n) = c \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{a\} \quad (7)$$

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

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

$$\hookrightarrow bc = r$$

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

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

$$\boxed{a = \pm \frac{1}{r}}$$

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

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

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{-\frac{1}{r}\right\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{a\} \checkmark$$

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

① ✓

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

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

①

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

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

$$\Rightarrow d_{TC} = -1 + d = 1$$

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$$\bullet -n^r + n - m \gg 0 \quad - (n^r + n + m) \gg 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \epsilon m \xrightarrow[\frac{1}{\lambda}]{\text{الحد عند}} \Delta = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \epsilon m = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

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

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

بصورت کلی باید $f(n) =$ $n^2 + n + m$ باشد. $n^2 + n + m$ و درستی می باشد و نه $n^2 + n + m$ در صورتی که برابر با معنی است. m و n از Δ پس سر به سر و m برابر

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

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

$$D_g = \mathbb{R}^2 - \{c\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \Delta = 5 - 4 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{b = 9}$$

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

$p_f = 1R - \{-3\} \rightarrow C = -3$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} a+b+c &= \\ 4+9-5 &= 12 \end{aligned}$$