

سوال ۱- برای هر $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $g(x) = 1/x$ $x/|x| \geq 0$ $x \in [0, +\infty)$ الف

برابر است $f(n)$ ساده شود $\frac{(n+3)(n+1)+n+4}{(n+3)(n+1)+1}$ $n \leq 5$ ریشه ندارد

ج) $\frac{r \sin n (r \sin n - r)}{r \sin n - r} = r \sin n$ بناظر است

10 2) $\frac{n}{|n|} \begin{matrix} \sigma x \\ + \checkmark \\ - \checkmark \end{matrix} \quad \frac{|n|}{n} \begin{matrix} \sigma x \\ + \checkmark \\ - \checkmark \end{matrix}$ برابر است

مسئله ۲
 $f(n) = \left\{ n - \left[\frac{n}{r+1} \right] \right\}$
 $Df = IR$

16. ب) $D_f = \{x_2\} \neq \emptyset$ $\pi \neq [0, \frac{1}{p}] = R - \{[\frac{1}{p}, 1]\}$

18 Dq $r[n] \neq 0$. $[n] \neq 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$ مربوط نیست

20 ج.) $n - |n| > 0$ $D_f = \emptyset$ $|n| - n > 0 \cdot \frac{0x}{1x}$ $\frac{0x}{1x}$ $\frac{0x}{1x}$

$$2) \quad \frac{x^n - n}{n-1} \rightarrow \frac{n(n^r-1)}{n-1} = \frac{n(n-1)(n+1)}{n-1} = n(n+1)$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = n^r + n + 1$$

$$f(n) - g(n) = n^r - n + 1$$

$$f'(n) = (n^r + 1)' = r n^{r-1} + 0$$

$$g'(n) = (n)' = 1$$

$$f'(n) - g'(n) = r n^{r-1} - 1$$

$$r n^{r-1} - 1$$

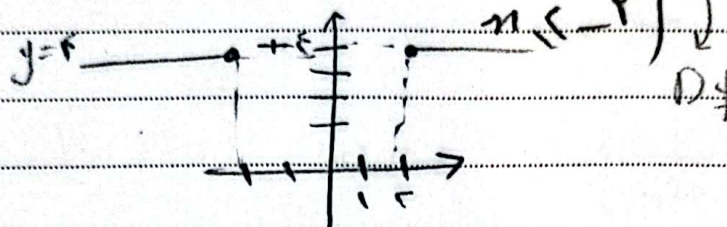
$$f(n) = r n^{r-1} + r \rightarrow f(n) = r n^{r-1} + 1$$

$$g(n) = n$$

$$g(n) \times f(n) \rightarrow$$

$$(n + \sqrt{n^r - \epsilon})(n - \sqrt{n^r - \epsilon}) \rightarrow n^2 - n^r + \epsilon = \epsilon$$

$$n^r - \epsilon > 0 \rightarrow \epsilon < n^r \rightarrow r < n$$



$$g(n) = \frac{n-b}{r n^r - r n - 1} \rightarrow \frac{n^r - r n - 1}{(n-b)(n+r)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{a}{r} \\ -\frac{r}{r} = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$Dg = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{a}{r}, -1 \right\}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{a n^r}{(n - \frac{a}{r})(n+1)}$$

$$n^r - \frac{1}{r} a n - \frac{1}{r} a$$

$$g(n) = f(n) \rightarrow r a n^{r-1} - r a n^r - a n$$

$$+ r n^r - 4 n - 1 = n^r - \frac{1}{r} a n^r - \frac{a}{r} n$$

$$- b n^r - 1, a b n - \frac{a}{r} b$$

$$b = -r \quad a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a m - b n = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} - (-r \times -\frac{1}{r})$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{r-1}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{bx+r}{\Lambda n+b} = c \rightarrow bx+r = c(\Lambda n+b)$$

سوال 4

$$\Lambda n+b=0 \quad a = -\frac{b}{\Lambda}$$

$$\Lambda n = b, \quad c = \frac{b}{\Lambda}$$

$$bc = r$$

$$b \cdot \frac{b}{\Lambda} = r$$

$$\frac{b^2}{\Lambda} = r$$

$$b^2 = 14$$

$$b = \pm \sqrt{14}$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\frac{b}{\Lambda} \times b}{\frac{b}{\Lambda}} = -b$$

$$\pm \sqrt{14}$$

$$f = \{(-1, 2), (2, 4), (3, -2), (0, \frac{1}{2})\}$$

سوال 2

$$g = \{(2, 1), (3, 3), (-1, 4), (0, 0)\}$$

$$f+g = \{(-1, 5), (2, 1), (3, 8)\}$$

$$\frac{g}{f+g} = \{(2, 1), (3, 3), (-1, 4)\}$$

$$a = -1$$

$$a = d$$

$$-1 - (2x - 2) = c$$

سوال 1

$$2x - 1 - 2b = 1$$

$$d = c$$

$$-2 - 1 = 2b$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} = b \rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$d = c = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{-(a^2 - a + m)} = b$$

$$(a - \frac{1}{2})^2 \geq 0$$

$$-(a - \frac{1}{2}) \geq 0$$

19 سوال

$$m = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-|a - \frac{1}{2}|$$

$$a - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

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

$$b = 0$$

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

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

$$g(m) = f(m), \quad Dg = Df \rightarrow c$$

سوال 10

$$R = \{c\}$$

$$f(m) = \frac{m^2 + cm + b}{9}$$

$$\frac{r}{1 - (-2)} = \frac{r+9}{14}$$

$$a + b + c = 12$$

$$\begin{cases} c = -3 \\ b = 9 \\ a = 9 \end{cases}$$