

نیکی کس

الف) $\sqrt{n} \mid n$ $n \neq 0$ $g(n) = \sqrt{n}$ برابر نیستند ①

ب) $f(n) \Rightarrow R$ $g(n) = R$ برابری
و یکی هم برابر است.

ج) $\sqrt{2} \sin \neq \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$ $g(n) = \sqrt{2} \sin n$ برابر ②

د) $f(n) = R - \{0\}$ $g(n) = R - \{0\}$ برابر ③

الف) $f(n) = g(n)$ به هم می رسد از آنجمله هر مقدار که در رسم برابر می شود ④

ب) اگر $\frac{1}{n}$ به عنوان تابعی در رسم برابر نیستند.

ج) $n - \sqrt{n} = 0 \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ $\sqrt{n} > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{n} = n$
برابر نیست و عملی است تعریف شده است

د) $\frac{n(n^2 - 1)}{n-1} = n^2 + n = g(n)$ صحیح ⑤

$\frac{n^3 - n}{n-1} \Rightarrow n \neq 1$

$g(n) \rightarrow (n=1) \Rightarrow g(n) = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} f(m) &= (m^2 - m + 1) + (m^2 + m + 1) \quad \text{if } m^2 \geq 2 \rightarrow f(m) \geq m^2 + 1 \\ g(m) &= (m^2 + m + 1) - f(m) = (m^2 + m + 1) - (m^2 + 1) = m \end{aligned}$$

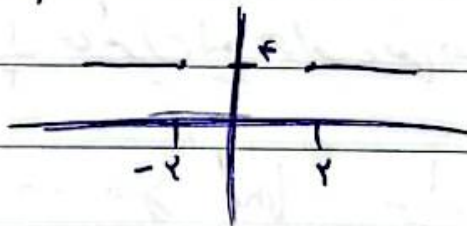
$$f(m) - g(m) = (m^2 + 1)^2 - m^2 = m^4 + 1 + 2m^2 - m^2 = m^4 + 1 + m^2$$

$$f(m)g(m) = (m + \sqrt{m^2 - 1})(m - \sqrt{m^2 - 1}) = \quad \textcircled{E}$$

$$m^2 - (m^2 - 1) \rightarrow D = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$(fg)(m) = 1 \quad \text{و چون } f(m) \geq 1 \text{ و } g(m) \geq 1 \text{ پس } f(m) = g(m) = 1$$

$$y = 1 \Rightarrow m \geq 1, \quad m \leq -1$$



$$g(m) = \frac{m-b}{m^2 - \frac{1}{4}m - \frac{1}{4}} \xrightarrow{\times \frac{1}{4}} m^2 - \frac{1}{4}m - \frac{1}{4} = am^2 + bm + c \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{4} \quad b = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}m - \frac{1}{4}b = am + b$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{4}, \quad b = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$am - bn = \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} \times \frac{\gamma}{\gamma}\right) - \left(-\varepsilon \times \frac{\gamma}{\gamma}\right) = \frac{-\gamma\varepsilon}{\gamma}$$

$$am + b \neq 0$$

$$m \neq \frac{-b}{a} \leadsto a$$

⑧

$$bm + \gamma = c(am + b) \leadsto b = \pm \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{ab}{c} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\gamma} \times \varepsilon}{\frac{1}{\gamma}} = -\varepsilon \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{\gamma} \times -\varepsilon}{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} = \varepsilon$$

$$\left\{ (1, \frac{1}{\gamma}), (\gamma, \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon}), (-1, \frac{-\gamma}{\gamma}) \right\} = \left\{ (1, 1), (\gamma, \gamma), (-1, -1) \right\} \quad \text{⑨}$$

$$(1, \varepsilon) \}$$

$$(\gamma, a), (\gamma, d) = (\gamma, -1) \rightarrow a + d = -1 \quad \text{⑩}$$

$$\gamma a - \gamma b = -1 \Rightarrow -\gamma - \gamma b = -1 \quad b = -1$$

$$a - \gamma b = c \leadsto 1 + c = 0$$

$$1 + c = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$Qb : 1 + \varepsilon (-m) = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad (9)$$

$$-a^r + a - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = b^r \rightarrow -\underbrace{(a^r - a + \frac{1}{\varepsilon})}_{-(a - \frac{1}{r})} = b^r$$

$$Q : b = \frac{1}{r} + 0 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 0 \\ a - \frac{1}{r} &= 0 \\ a &= \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$m^r + c m q b = 0 \quad D = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^q - \varepsilon b &= 0 \\ n &= q \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -r$$

$$\frac{r}{m+r} : \frac{r m q q}{(m+r)^r} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} r m + q &= r m + q \\ a &= q \end{aligned}$$

$$Q : b + C = \underline{r}$$