

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

$$n^2 - 1 = (n-1)(n+1) \Rightarrow n^2 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow n > 1$$

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$$a, b = (1, 2) \Rightarrow a + b = 3$$

$$a + b = 3 \Rightarrow a = 3 - b$$

$$a + b = 3 \Rightarrow a = 3 - b$$

$$k + m = 9$$

$$k - r < 0$$

$$k + m = 9 \Rightarrow m = 9 - k$$

$$k - r < 0 \Rightarrow k < r$$

$$a + b = 5$$

$$a = k$$

$$-a + b = 0$$

$$-a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = a$$

$$a + b = 5 \Rightarrow a + a = 5 \Rightarrow 2a = 5 \Rightarrow a = 2.5$$

$$b = a = 2.5$$

$$a + b = 5$$

$$a = k$$

$$-a + b = 0$$

$$-a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = a$$

$$a + b = 5 \Rightarrow a + a = 5 \Rightarrow 2a = 5 \Rightarrow a = 2.5$$

$$b = a = 2.5$$

(1)

~~201 = (n-1) + 3~~

$$\frac{-n^r + n^r - n + r}{n^r - r n - r} \quad 0 = \sum \Rightarrow 1$$

$$= r n^r - n + r \quad (n-1)(n^r - r n - r)$$

$$+ r n^r - r n \quad (n-1)(n-r)(n+1)$$

$$\begin{matrix} -r n + r \\ -r n + r \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x=1 \\ n=r \\ n=-1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{(r+1)(r-r)(r+1)} = \frac{-r}{r} \leftarrow \frac{1+r}{r} = r \quad \text{---} \frac{-1}{-1} + \frac{1}{1} - \frac{r}{r} +$$

$\frac{r}{r+1} + \frac{r}{r-1} \leftarrow \frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 2$

اگر $a \in \phi$ \Rightarrow $\frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 2$

جواب صحیح است

نکته: $\frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 2$

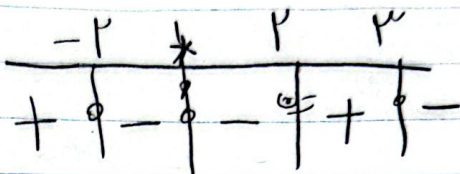
~~m~~ $m(m(m^r+1))$ (2)

$$\frac{\quad}{m-r} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} m=0 \\ m=r \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{0}{1} - \frac{r}{1} + \quad (r, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{(x-r)(x+r)(x-1)^r}{(x^r+n+1)(r-n)^r}$$

$x = r$
 $x = -r$
 $x = 1$ *
 $x = r$



$[-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$

$\frac{r}{n}$

(A)

$$\frac{r n^r - r n}{n^r + r} < \frac{r}{n}$$

$$\frac{r n^r - r n - n^r - \epsilon}{n^r + r} < 0$$

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

$$r n^r - r n - n^r < 0$$

~~$r n^r - r n - n^r < 0$~~

$$(n-r)(n+r) < 0$$

Parsian

$x = r$
 $x = -r$

$\Rightarrow (-r, r)$

$$0 < \frac{r_n^2 - \sum_{n+1}^{\infty} r_{n+1}}{n+1} \quad \frac{r_n^2 - \sum_{n+1}^{\infty} r_{n+1}}{n+1} < 0$$

$$0 < \frac{r_n^2 - r_{n+1}}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{r(r_n - r)}{n+1} < 0$$

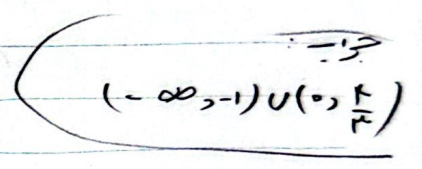
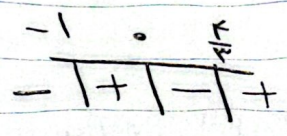
قسمت برقرار

$$r = 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{r})$$

$$r = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{r})$$

$$r_n = r \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{r})$$

$$n = 5 \quad n = -1$$



(1)

$$\frac{r^2 - 1 - r_n}{n} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{r^2 - r_n - 1}{n} \leq 0$$

$$(-\infty, -2] \cup (0, \Delta]$$

$$(r - \Delta)(n + 2)$$

$$r = \Delta$$

$$n = -2$$