

الف) $f(n) = \sqrt{x|n|}$ $D_f = [0, +\infty)$ دامنه های نابرابر مساوی نیستند
 $g(n) = x$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

ب) $f(n) = \frac{(n+1)(n+1)n+1}{n^2+n+1} = \frac{n^3+2n^2+n+1}{n^2+n+1} = 1$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 $g(n) = 1$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ دامنه های برابر و ضابطه های برابر مساوی هستند.

ج) $f(n) = \frac{5 \sin n - 3 \sin n}{5 \sin n - 3} = \frac{2 \sin n}{5 \sin n - 3} = 2 \sin n$ $g(n) = 2 \sin n$
 $5 \sin n \neq 3 \rightarrow \sin n \neq \frac{3}{5}$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$
 $-1 \leq \sin n \leq 1 \rightarrow$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ دامنه برابر و ضابطه های برابر مساوی اند.

د) $f(n) = \frac{n}{|n|} \Rightarrow$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ دامنه و ضابطه و شکل برابر مساوی اند
 $g(n) = \frac{|n|}{n} \Rightarrow$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

الف) $g(n) = [n - [n]]$ $f(n) = \left[\frac{n^2}{n^2+1} \right]$ $D_f = \mathbb{R}$ دامنه و ضابطه برابر مساوی اند.
 $[0, 1)$ $[0, 1)$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}$

ب) $f(n) = \frac{1}{[n]}$ $[n] \neq 0$ $g(n) = \frac{1}{\lceil n \rceil}$ $\lceil n \rceil \neq 0$ $D_f = \mathbb{R} - [0, \frac{1}{2})$ دامنه های نابرابر نامساوی اند.
 $n \neq [0, \frac{1}{2})$ $n \neq [0, 1)$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} - [0, 1)$

ج) $f(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-|n|}}$ $n-|n| > 0$ $g(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|n|-n}}$ $|n|-n > 0$ $D_f = \emptyset$ دامنه نابرابر نامساوی اند.
 $D_g = \mathbb{R}^-$ $D_g = \mathbb{R}^-$

د) $f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^2-n}{n-1} & n \neq 1 \\ 2 & n = 1 \end{cases}$ $\frac{n^2-n}{n-1} = \frac{n(n-1)(n+1)}{n-1} = n^2+n$ $g(n) = (n^2+n)$ دامنه و ضابطه برابر مساوی اند.

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

$f(n) = n - \sqrt{n^2 - 4}$ $n^2 - 4 \geq 0$ $f \times g = (n - \sqrt{n^2 - 4})(n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4})$
 $g(n) = n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4}$ $n^2 \geq 4$ $= n^2 - (\sqrt{n^2 - 4})^2 = n^2 - n^2 + 4 = 4$
 $n \geq 2$ $n \leq -2$
 $f \times g =$

$g(n) = \frac{n-b}{n^2-n-a} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{\frac{n}{r} - \frac{b}{r}}{n^2 - \frac{n}{r} - \frac{a}{r}} = \frac{an+r}{n^2-n+a} = f(n)$ $\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{r} \\ b = -4 \\ m = \frac{1}{r} \\ n = -\frac{a}{r} \end{cases}$
 $(n-a)(n+1)$ $D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{\frac{a}{r}, -1\}$

$am - bn = (\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r}) - (-4 \times (-\frac{1}{r})) = \frac{1}{r^2} - 4 = -9\frac{1}{2} = -9\frac{1}{2}$

$$D_g = D_f \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{a\} \quad f(n) = \frac{bn+r}{\lambda n+b} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda n \neq -b \\ n = -\frac{b}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

$$g(n) = \textcircled{c} \rightarrow \text{باید به این توجه کرد}$$

$$b = \varepsilon \rightarrow c = \frac{\varepsilon n + r}{\lambda n + \varepsilon} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = -\varepsilon \rightarrow c = \frac{-\varepsilon n + r}{\lambda n - \varepsilon} = -\frac{1}{r} \\ a = \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left(\frac{ab}{c} \right) = \frac{-\frac{1}{r} \times \varepsilon}{\frac{1}{r}} = -\varepsilon$$

$$\left(\frac{ab}{c} \right) = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \times -\varepsilon}{-\frac{1}{r}} = \varepsilon$$

$$rf - 1 = k \Rightarrow f = \left\{ (-1, r), (r, \varepsilon), (r, -r), (0, \frac{1}{r}) \right\}$$

$$f = \frac{k+1}{r}$$

$$\frac{rg}{f+g} = \left\{ (-1, \frac{\varepsilon}{r-\varepsilon}), (r, \frac{r(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon+\varepsilon}), (r, \frac{r(9)}{-r+9}) \right\}$$

$$R \frac{rg}{f+g} = \{1, \varepsilon, 9\}$$

$$f = \left\{ (r, a), (-r, ra-rb), (c, d), (r, d) \right\} \quad g = \left\{ (r, -1), (a-rb, d), (-r, 1) \right\}$$

$$a = d = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} ra-rb &= 1 \\ -ra-rb &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$b = -r$$

$$c = a - rb$$

$$c = -1 - r(-r)$$

$$c = d$$

$$c + d = d - 1 = \varepsilon$$

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

در b max

$$D_g = D_f = a$$

باید به این توجه کرد

$$b^2 - \varepsilon ac = 0$$

$$1^2 - \varepsilon(-1 \times (-m)) = 0$$

$$1 - \varepsilon m = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \sqrt{-n^2 + n - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\text{در n max} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{-1}{+r(-1)} = \frac{1}{r} \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$b = 0$$

$$a + b = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$D_g = D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{c\}$$

باید به این توجه کرد

$$f(n) = \frac{rn+a}{n^2+9n+b} = \frac{rn+a}{(n+r)^2}$$

$$\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow 9^2 - \varepsilon(1 \times b) = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon b = 81 \Rightarrow b = 9$$

$$\frac{rn+a}{(n+r)^2} = \frac{r(n+\frac{a}{r})}{(n+r)(n+r)} = \frac{r}{n+r} = g(n)$$

$$n - c = n + r \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n + \frac{a}{r} = n + r \end{array} \right.$$

$$c = -r$$

$$a = 9$$

$$a + b + c = 9 + 9 + (-3) = 15$$