

$$Py = P_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\text{div } y_0} P_n = Py - 1 \rightarrow \frac{P_{n+1}}{P} = y$$

$$\frac{P}{P} n + \frac{1}{P} = y$$

$$n=0 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$n = -\frac{1}{P} \rightarrow y = 0$$

$x \in [1, +\infty)$ $\rightarrow$ معادله است
 $\frac{b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = 1 \rightarrow$ $\frac{y}{x} = 1$ $\rightarrow$ $y = x$ $\rightarrow$ $x = y$
 $y = x^2 - 2x + 3$ $\rightarrow$ $y = (x-1)^2 + 2$ $\rightarrow$ $y = (\sqrt{m-2} + 1)^2 + 2$
 $x = (\sqrt{m-2} + 1)^2 + 2$ $\rightarrow$ $x = m - 2 + 2\sqrt{m-2} + 1 + 2 = m - 1 + 2\sqrt{m-2}$
 $\rightarrow$ $x = m - 1 + 2\sqrt{m-2}$ $\rightarrow$ $x = m - 1 + 2\sqrt{m-2}$ $\rightarrow$ $x = m - 1 + 2\sqrt{m-2}$

(ب) $y = x^2 - 2x + 4 \quad x \in [2, +\infty)$ $\text{ext} \left| \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - 2 = 0 \right. \rightarrow x = 1$ $\rightarrow$ غير ممكن ext $y = x^2 - 2x + 4 \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \infty - 2 + 4 = \infty$
 $y = (x-1)^2 + 3 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-1+1}$ $\leftarrow$ $D = [2, +\infty)$

$f(n) = 2n - \sqrt{14 - 4n(5-n)}$
 $\rightarrow 2n - \sqrt{(n-5)^2} = 2n - |n-5|$
 $(f: \text{دایره})$
 $14 - 4n(5-n) \geq 0$
 $14 - 20n + 4n^2 \geq 0$
 $(2n-5)^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{همیشه برقرار است}$
 $(-\infty, 5] \cup [5, \infty)$
 $n \leq 2 \rightarrow 4n-5 \xrightarrow{\text{دایره}}$
 $n = 4y-5$
 $\frac{9x+5}{5} = y \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{5}x + 1$
 $n = 6 \rightarrow y = 2$
 $n = 0 \rightarrow y = 1$
 $n = -5 \rightarrow y = 0$

$y = \frac{q_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2 - a}} \quad (n_1, y_1) \rightarrow y_1 \rightarrow \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2 - a}}$
 $\text{call } y_1 \text{ as } y \quad \textcircled{A} \quad (n_r, y_r) \rightarrow y_r = \frac{n_r}{\sqrt{n_r^2 - a}}$
 $y_1 = y_r \rightarrow \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2 - a}} = \frac{n_r}{\sqrt{n_r^2 - a}} \rightarrow \frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2 - a} = \frac{n_r^2}{n_r^2 - a}$
 $\frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2 - a} = \frac{n_r^2}{n_r^2 - a} \rightarrow n_1^2(n_r^2 - a) = n_r^2(n_1^2 - a) \rightarrow n_1^2 n_r^2 - a n_1^2 = n_r^2 n_1^2 - a n_r^2 \rightarrow -a n_1^2 = -a n_r^2 \rightarrow n_1^2 = n_r^2 \rightarrow n_1 = \pm n_r$
 $\text{As } \omega \rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{a} y$
 $y = \frac{q_1}{\sqrt{n^2 - a}} \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{a} n}{\sqrt{n^2 - a}}$

$$g(n) = \begin{cases} n^2 - 2n + k & n \geq r \\ n^2 + 4n + k & n < r \end{cases}$$

$\frac{+1}{r} = r$
 Condition

$\min n = r \rightarrow 2 - 1 + k = k - 2 \rightarrow k + 1 \leq k - 2 \rightarrow k \leq -3$
 $\max n = r \rightarrow -2 + 1r + k = k + 1$

$\rightarrow \frac{-4}{-1} = 4$
 مقبول نیست

$f(n) = rn + n $ $\begin{array}{c c} rn & \varepsilon n \\ \hline \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \frac{1}{r}n & \frac{1}{\varepsilon}n \end{array} \quad f^{-1}$ $ab = \frac{1}{\lambda} \times \frac{\mu}{\lambda} = \frac{\mu}{\lambda^2}$	$g(n)$ $\begin{array}{c c} (a-b)n & (a+b)n \\ \hline \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array}$ $(a-b)n = \frac{1}{r}n \rightarrow a-b = \frac{1}{r}$ $(a+b)n = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}n \rightarrow a+b = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ $r\alpha = \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\mu}{\varepsilon r}$	$a+b = \frac{r}{\lambda}$ $\frac{r}{\lambda} \rightarrow b = \frac{r}{\lambda} - a$
$f(n) = \frac{rn + \varepsilon}{n + m} \rightarrow n = r \rightarrow y = -10$ $\frac{r + \varepsilon}{r + m} = -10 \rightarrow -r - m = 1$ $-m = r \rightarrow m = -r$ $y = f \circ f^{-1}(n) = f^{-1}(n) \rightarrow n + f(n) \rightarrow n + \frac{rn + \varepsilon}{n - r}$ $n + \frac{rn + \varepsilon}{n - r} = n \rightarrow \frac{rn + \varepsilon}{n - r} = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-\varepsilon}{r}$	$f(n) = \frac{rn + \varepsilon}{n - r}$ $a + d = 0$ $r - r = 0$ $f(n) = f^{-1}(n)$	y
$f(r - \frac{n}{r}) = r - g(\frac{n}{r})$ $f(r - \frac{n}{r}) = t \rightarrow f^{-1}(t) = r - \frac{n}{r}$ $r - g(\frac{n}{r}) = t \rightarrow g(\frac{n}{r}) = r - t \rightarrow g^{-1}(r - t) = \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow rn = \varepsilon g^{-1}(r - t)$ $f^{-1}(t) = r - \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(t) = r - \varepsilon g^{-1}(r - t) \xrightarrow{t=r} f^{-1}(r) = r - \varepsilon g^{-1}(\frac{\varepsilon}{r + 1})$ $\varepsilon g^{-1}(\varepsilon) + f^{-1}(r) = \varepsilon g^{-1}(\varepsilon) + r - \varepsilon g^{-1}(\varepsilon) = r$	$f^{-1}(t) = r - \frac{n}{r}$ $f^{-1}(t) = r - \varepsilon g^{-1}(r - t)$ $f^{-1}(r) = r - \varepsilon g^{-1}(\frac{\varepsilon}{r + 1})$ $\varepsilon g^{-1}(\varepsilon) + f^{-1}(r) = r$	λ
$y = \frac{\omega n - 1\omega}{1 - n} \rightarrow -y = \frac{-\omega n - 1\omega}{1 + n} \rightarrow y = \frac{\omega n + 1\omega}{n + 1}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{نقطة التقاطع}} y = \frac{\omega(n - r) + 1\omega}{n - r + 1} \xrightarrow{\text{نقطة التقاطع}} y = \frac{\omega(n - r) + 1\omega}{n - 1} - r \rightarrow y = \frac{rn + y}{n - 1} = f(n)$ $f(n) = \frac{rn + y}{n - 1}$ $f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n + y}{n - r}$ $\frac{r(n + y)}{n - 1} = \frac{n + y}{n - r} \rightarrow r(n + y) = \frac{n + y}{n - r} \rightarrow r(n^2 + n - y) = n^2 + \omega n - y$ $rn^2 - rn - y = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 4(-y)(-r)}}{2(-r)}$	$y = \frac{\omega(n - r) + 1\omega}{n - r + 1}$ $y = \frac{\omega(n - r) + 1\omega}{n - 1} - r$ $y = \frac{rn + y}{n - 1}$ $f(n) = \frac{rn + y}{n - 1}$ $f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n + y}{n - r}$ $\frac{r(n + y)}{n - 1} = \frac{n + y}{n - r}$ $r(n^2 + n - y) = n^2 + \omega n - y$ $rn^2 - rn - y = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	9
$f^{-1}(n) = g(m) \Rightarrow n = y + \varepsilon[y]$ $[n] = [y + \varepsilon[y]] \rightarrow [n] = [y] + \varepsilon[y] = \omega[y] \text{ (A)}$ $f(n) = y$ $y = n + f[n] \xrightarrow{\text{(A)}} y = n + \varepsilon(\omega[y]) = n + r_0[y]$ $n = y + r_0[n] \rightarrow n - r_0[n] = y \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (f - y)(n) \Rightarrow n + f[n] - n + r_0[n] \\ \Rightarrow r_0[n] \end{array} \right.$	$[n] = [y + \varepsilon[y]]$ $[n] = [y] + \varepsilon[y] = \omega[y] \text{ (A)}$ $y = n + f[n] \xrightarrow{\text{(A)}} y = n + \varepsilon(\omega[y]) = n + r_0[y]$ $n = y + r_0[n] \rightarrow n - r_0[n] = y$	10