

لے اشیاء سے

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(الف)

$$\forall n - 2 \in [-\epsilon, 2]$$

$$-\epsilon \leq n - 2 \leq 2 \rightarrow -2 \leq n \leq 4$$

$$-\frac{2}{\epsilon} \leq n \leq \frac{4}{\epsilon} \rightarrow D_f \in \left[-\frac{2}{\epsilon}, \frac{4}{\epsilon}\right]$$

$$\forall n - 2 \rightarrow n \in [-\epsilon, 2]$$

(ب)

$$\forall n - 2 \xrightarrow{n=4} (-1\epsilon)$$

$$\forall n - 2 \xrightarrow{n=2} (-A) \rightarrow D_{f_1} \in [-1\epsilon, A]$$

$$f(n) \rightarrow n \in [-1\epsilon, A]$$

$$D_{f_1} \in [-1\epsilon, A]$$

$$f_1(n) = f(n-2) = (n-2) + \sqrt{(n-2) - 2}$$

$$\rightarrow f_1(n) = \underline{n-2 + \sqrt{n-4}}$$

لے اشیاء سے

$$f_1(n) \leq f_1^{-1}(n) \xrightarrow{y=n} f_1(n) \leq n$$

$$\rightarrow f_1(n) \leq n \rightarrow n-2 + \sqrt{n-4} \leq n$$

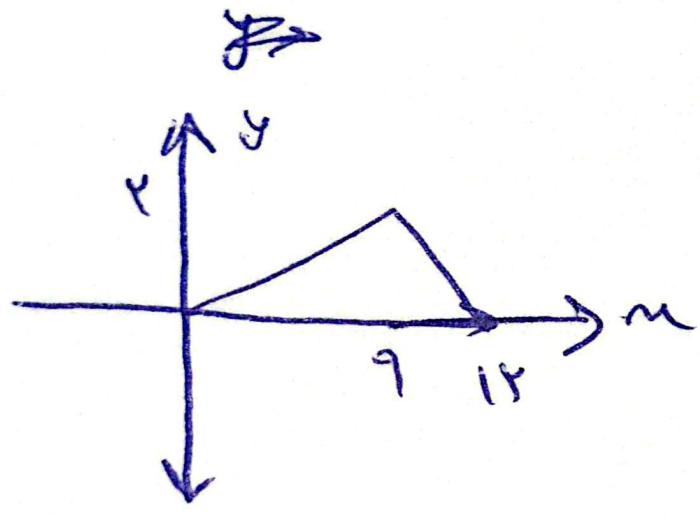
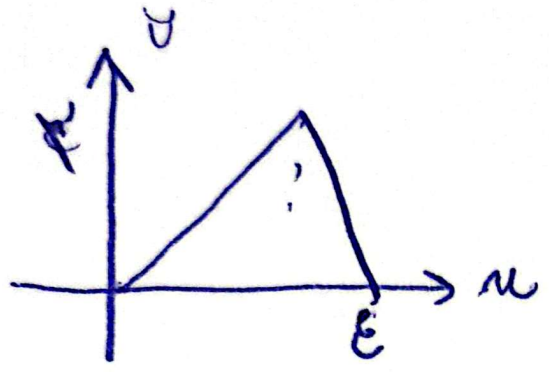
$$\sqrt{n-4} \leq 2 \rightarrow n-4 \leq 4 \rightarrow n \leq 8$$

$$\xrightarrow{y=1} y=1 \rightarrow (1, 8)$$

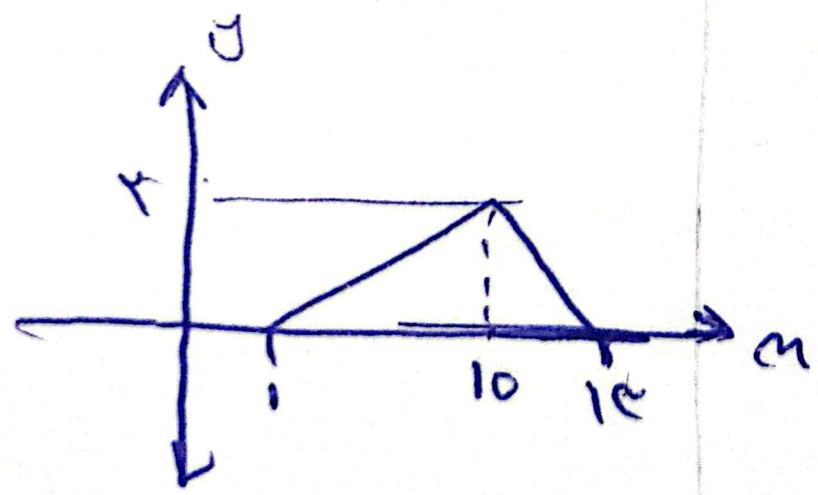
لے اشیاء سے

σ_n < ε

$y = f(n+1)$ -w



$y = f(n+1)$



$y = f(n)$

$\rightarrow n = \frac{y}{9}n + \frac{y}{9} \cdot 9$

$(n \leq 10)$

$\frac{y}{9}n + \frac{y}{9} \cdot 9$ 10

$$f(x) = -\epsilon \rightarrow y = a + \gamma f\left(\frac{n-a}{\gamma}\right) - \epsilon$$

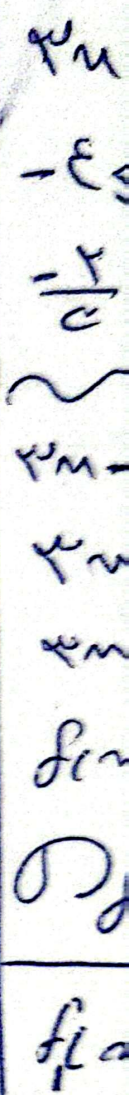
$$\rightarrow \frac{n-a}{\gamma} = \gamma \rightarrow \boxed{n = \epsilon + a}$$

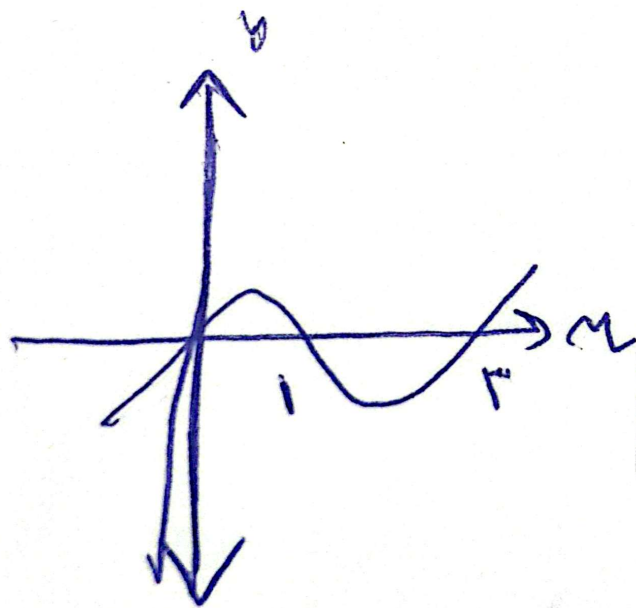
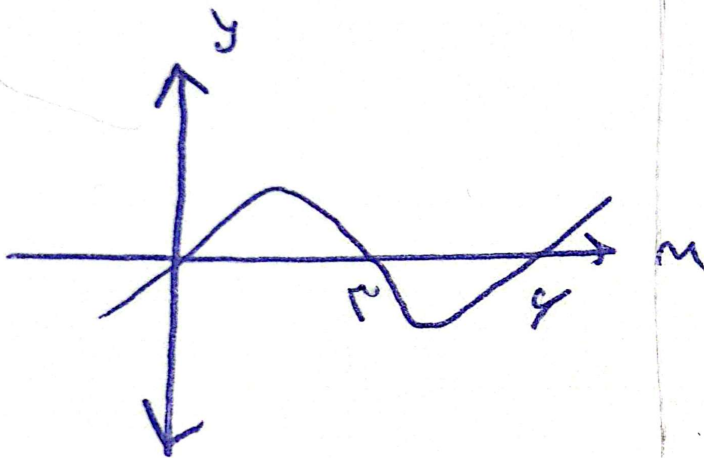
$$y = a + \gamma f(\gamma) \rightarrow y = a + \gamma(-\epsilon) = a - \epsilon \rightarrow A'(a + \epsilon, a - \epsilon)$$

: 2: $y = m - 1$ ~~في~~ A' نقول
 $a - 9 = 9(a + 9) - 1 \rightarrow a - 9 = 9a \rightarrow a = -9$

$$\frac{1}{r} f(\varepsilon - u) = \frac{1}{r} (-g(\varepsilon - u + r)) = -\frac{1}{r} g(\varepsilon - u)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} f(\varepsilon - u) = \frac{1}{r} (-g(\varepsilon - u + r)) = -\frac{1}{r} g(\varepsilon - u)$$

$$(0,0) \rightarrow (1,0) / (2,2) \rightarrow (3,-1) / (4,0) \rightarrow (5,0)$$




sign of $f(x)$

$$y = f(x-1)$$

$$-(x+1)f(x-1) \geq 0$$

$$(x+1)f(x-1) \leq 0$$

	-1	0	1	2			
+		-		+	-		+

$$D = [-1, 0] \cup [1, 3]$$

$$f(n) = |x_n - c| + 1 \rightarrow \text{~~g(n)~~ } g(n) = f(n+k) - c - 1$$

$$g(n) = |x(n+k) - c| + 1 - c$$

→

∴ $c = 0$ سواء y موجب $\star$

$$f(0) = |x(0) - c| + 1 = |-3| + 1 = 4$$

$$g(0) = |x(0) + x_k - c| = 4 = |x_k - c| - 1$$

$$f(0) = g(0) \rightarrow 4 = |x_k - c| - 1$$

$$|x_k - c| = 5$$

$$\text{مثال} \rightarrow x_k - c = 5 \rightarrow x_k = 5 \rightarrow \boxed{k = \frac{9}{2}}$$

$$\text{مثال} \rightarrow x_k - c = -5 \rightarrow x_k = -5 \rightarrow \boxed{k = -1/2}$$

$$\boxed{k = \frac{9}{2}}$$

← سواء $k > 0$ مثبت

مربع اول

$$f(n) = \frac{2n-1}{n+1} \rightarrow (n+1)$$

- 1 f

$$① (n, f(n)) \rightarrow (n, -f(n))$$

①

$$② (n, -f(n)) \rightarrow (cn, -cf(n))$$

②

$$③ (cn, -cf(n) + t)$$

معادله را بنویسید و جواب را بیابید!

③

$$\rightarrow f(cn) = -cf(n) + t$$

$$t = \frac{2(cn)-1}{cn+1} + 2\left(\frac{2n-1}{n+1}\right)$$

$$t = \frac{2cn-1}{cn+1} + \frac{4n-2}{n+1}$$

$$t = \frac{2cn^2 + 2n - 2}{(cn+1)(n+1)}$$

$$2cn^2 + 2n - 2 = t(cn^2 + (c+1)n + 1) = 0$$

$$(2c - ct)n^2 + (2 - c + ct)n + (-2 - t) = 0$$

این معادله درجه دوم است و باید دو جواب داشته باشد. پس دلتا باید مثبت باشد.

پس $2c - ct > 0$ و $2 - c + ct > 0$ و $-2 - t < 0$ باید برقرار باشد.

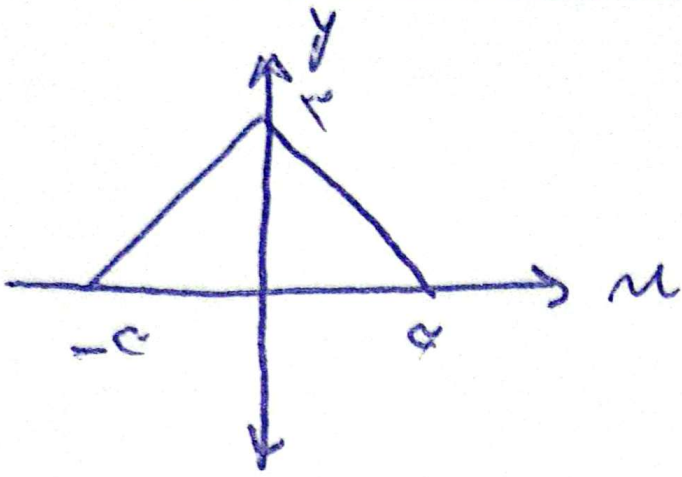
$$2c - ct > 0 \rightarrow t < 2$$

پس جواب $t=1$ است. با این جواب معادله را حل می‌کنیم.

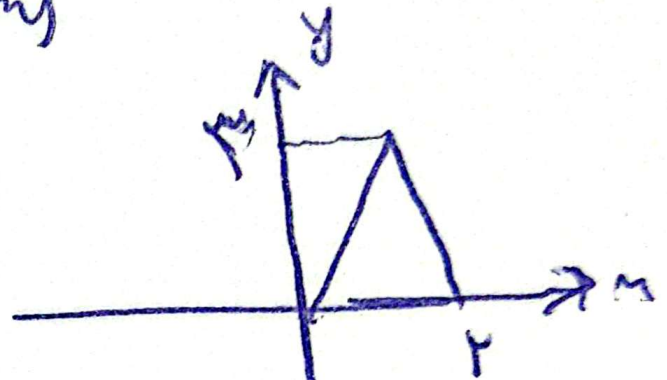
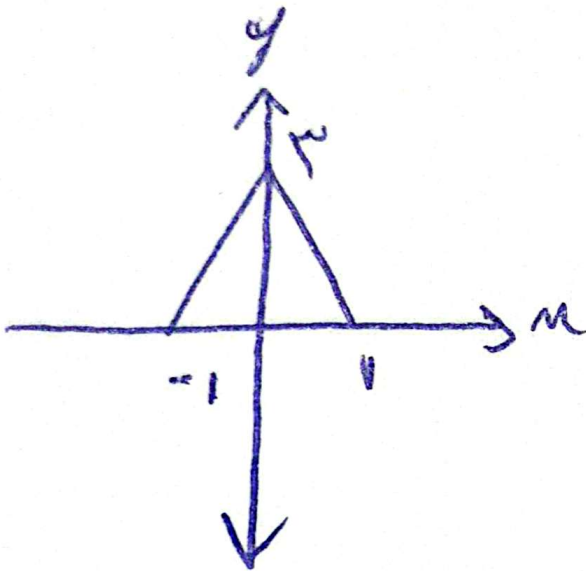
باید

$$y = f\left(\frac{n}{c}\right)$$

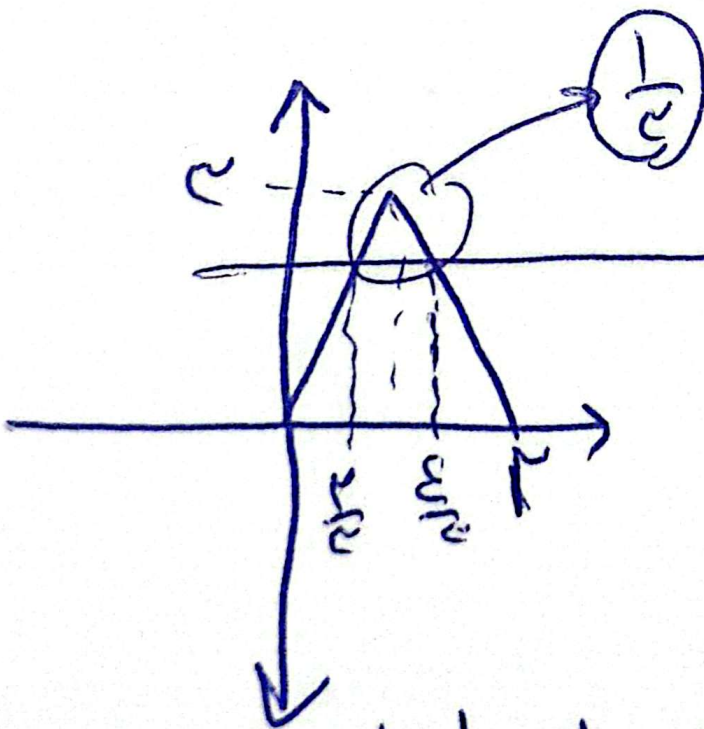
-9



$$y = f(n)$$



$$y = f(n-1)$$



$$y = f$$

$n_1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow y \rightarrow n \rightarrow \frac{y}{n}$
$n_1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow y \rightarrow n \rightarrow \frac{y}{n}$
$n_1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow y \rightarrow n \rightarrow \frac{y}{n}$

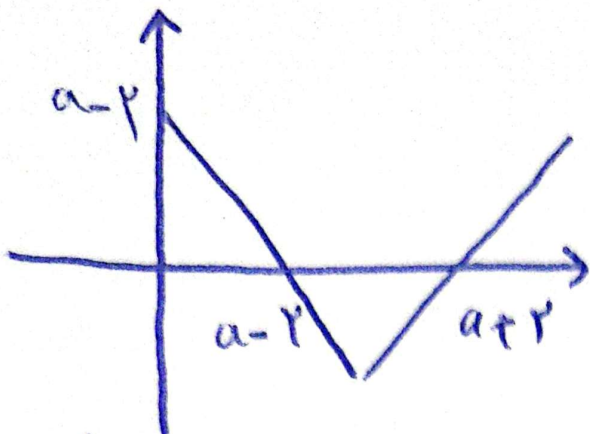
$$y = f(n) \cdot \frac{1}{c}$$

2b $\frac{1}{c} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = 1$

این جواب را با جواب اول مقایسه کنید
-2b

ساده است

-10



$$\left(\frac{1}{c} \times r \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r} (a-r)^2 = \frac{r}{c} \rightarrow (a-r)^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a-r=1 \rightarrow a=1+r \\ a-r=-1 \rightarrow a=-1+r \end{cases}$$

غیر قابل قبول

$$f(n) = |n-c| - r$$

$$\xrightarrow{f\left(\frac{1}{c}\right)} f\left(\frac{1}{c}\right) = \left| \frac{1}{c} - c \right| - r = \frac{r}{c}$$