

$$y = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{3}{2}n + 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(n-2) + 3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(n-2)^2 + 3 = 0 \rightarrow (n-2)^2 = 9$$

(۱) $n-2=3$ (۲) $n-2=-3$

(۱) $n=5$ (۲) $n=-1$

۱-۲

$$f(n) = -(n-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow f(n) = -n^2 + 2n + 3$$

$$y = 1 - 2f(2n+1) \rightarrow f(n) = -n^2 + 2n + 3 \rightarrow f(2n+1) = -(2n+1)^2 + 2(2n+1) + 3 = -4n^2 - 2n + 6$$

$$y = 1 - 2(-4n^2 - 2n + 6) = 8n^2 + 4n - 11 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ و } \beta = 18(\frac{1}{2}) + 18(-\frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

$$\alpha\beta = (-\frac{1}{2})(0) = 0$$

۱-۳

$$y = 2 - \sqrt{2n} \rightarrow y = 2 - \sqrt{2(n+1)} \rightarrow y = (2 - \sqrt{2(n+1)}) + 0 = \sqrt{2n+2} + 2$$

$$\sqrt{2(n+1)} + 2 = \frac{9}{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{2(n+1)} = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow 2(n+1) = \frac{25}{4} \rightarrow n+1 = \frac{25}{8} \rightarrow n = \frac{17}{8}$$

۱-۴

$$f(n-1) \rightarrow n-1 \in (a, b] \rightarrow n \in (a+1, b+1]$$

$$g(n+1) \rightarrow n+1 \in [-1, b) \rightarrow n \in [-2, b-1)$$

۱) $a+1 < -2 \rightarrow a < -3$ ۲) $b-1 > b \rightarrow b > 1$

اگر $a < -3$ باشد چون a و b در $(-2, 5)$ قرار دارند پس $a < -2$ و $b > 5$ از طرف راست $(-2, 5)$ خارج می شود.

$$a-b = -3-5 = -8$$

۱-۵

$$y = f(\frac{n}{2} + 1) \rightarrow n_{min} = \frac{5}{2} + 1 = 3.5 \text{ و } n_{max} = 2/0.25 = 8$$

$$n \in [3.5, 8] \rightarrow R \in [-b, 2] \rightarrow y = \sqrt{12f(n)} - 3 \rightarrow 2f(n) - 9 \in [-5, 1]$$

$$|2f(n) - 9| \in [0, \infty) \rightarrow y = \sqrt{12f(n) - 9} \in [0, \sqrt{5}]$$

(۱) $y \in [-5, 1]$ (۲) $y \in [0, \sqrt{5}]$ (۳) $y \in [-5, 1]$

۱-۶

$$n \leq a(n+1) \rightarrow [an] = n \rightarrow y = \frac{n}{a} \rightarrow y = \frac{n}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = 2$$

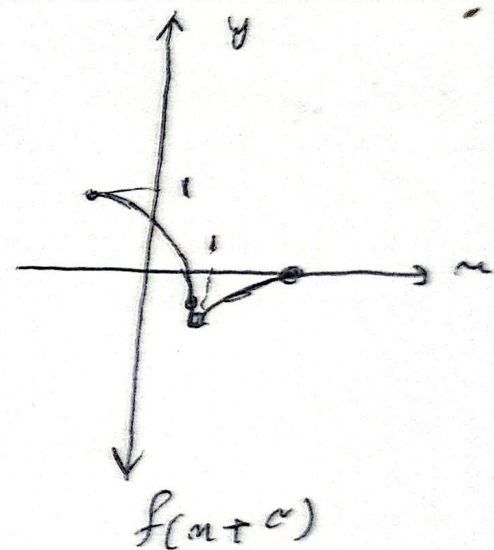
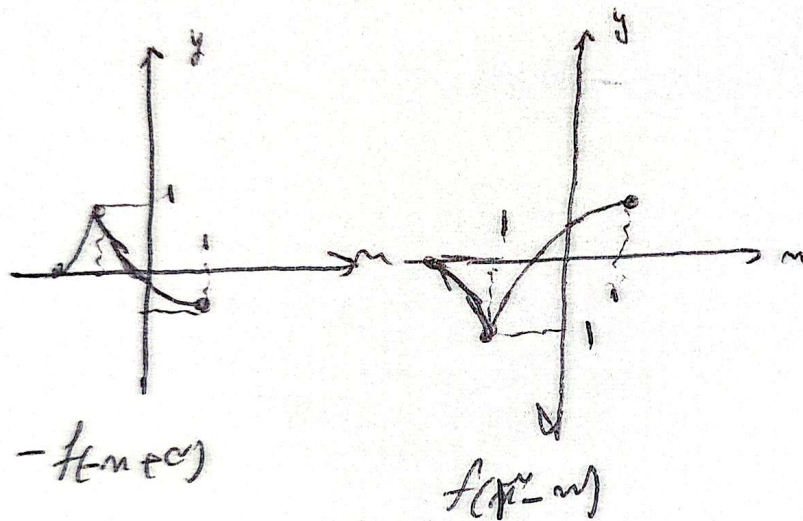
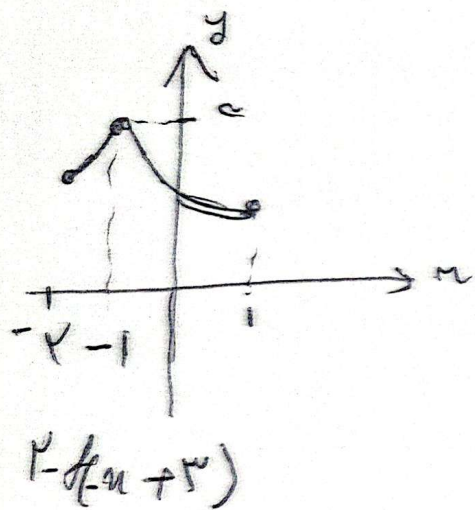
۱) $b = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow b-a = \frac{1}{2} - 2 = -\frac{3}{2}$ $b-a = 3$ $b=1$ $a=-1$

۱-۷

$$f(n) = 2y_p \rightarrow f(n) = 2y_p(n+1) \rightarrow f(n) = -2y_p(n+1) \rightarrow f(n) = -2y_p(n+1) + 3$$

$$g(n) = -2y_p(-n+1) + 3 = 2y_p(n-1) + 3 \rightarrow g(-1) + g(1) = 3 - 2y_p(2) + 3 - 2y_p(0)$$

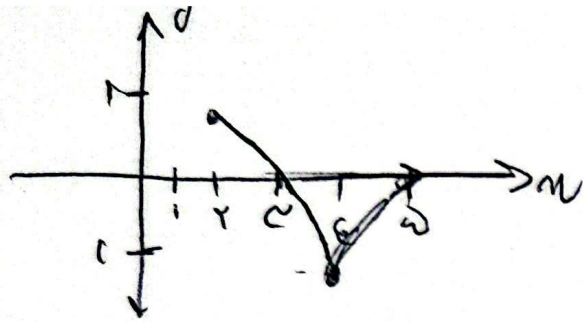
$$= -1 - 2 = -3$$



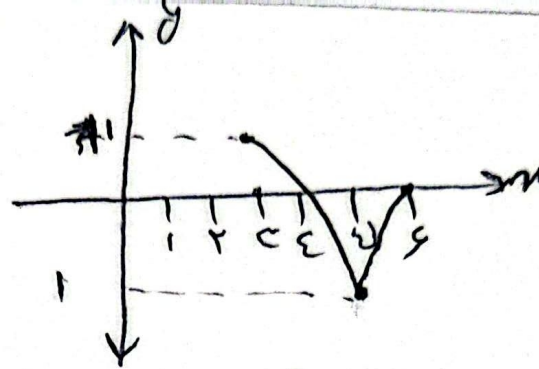
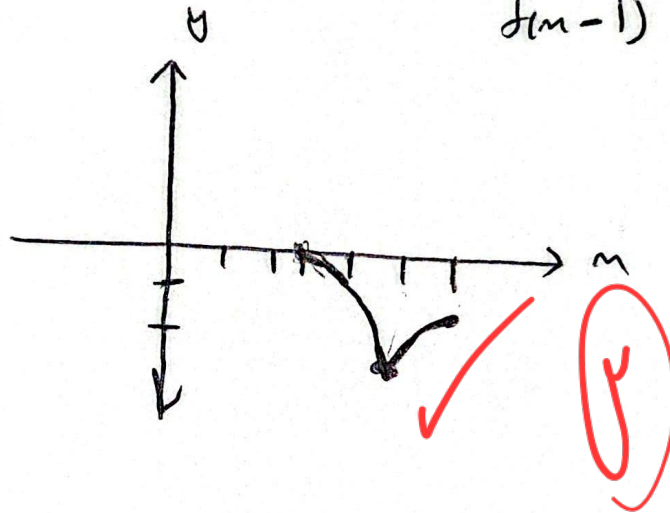
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-1

 CamScanner



Ans


$$f(m-1)$$


$f(n+1)$

$$f(n) \rightarrow \left| \frac{(n-1)+1}{2(n-1)+1} \right| \xrightarrow{\text{gen}} \left| \frac{n-1}{2n-1} \right| + 1 \rightarrow n+1 < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{n+1 + \left| \frac{n-1}{2n-1} \right| + 1 < 0} \quad -9$$

$n+1 + \left| \frac{n-1}{2n-1} \right| < 0 \rightarrow n+1 < 0 \rightarrow (n < -1) \rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{2n-1} \right| < -(n+1)$

$\frac{n-1}{2n-1} < -(n+1) \xrightarrow{2n-1 < 0} n-1 > (2n-1)(-n-1)$

$\rightarrow n-1 > -2n^2 - 3n - 1 \rightarrow -2 > -2n^2 \rightarrow n^2 > 1 \rightarrow n < -1 \text{ or } n > 1$

$\left| \frac{n-1}{2n-1} \right| < -(n+1) \rightarrow n < -1 \text{ or } n > 1$

جواب: $n < -1$ و $n > 1$

* قبل از این که صورت
و مخرج $\left| \frac{n-1}{2n-1} \right|$ را
در مخرج با ضرب صبح

$$f(n) = n^2 \rightarrow f(n) = (n-1)^2 + 2n \rightarrow 2n f(n) - f'(n) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(n)(2n - f'(n)) \geq 0$$

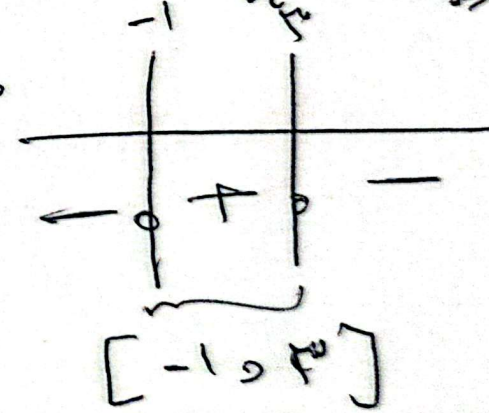
$$((n-1)^2 + 2n)(2n - (2n-1)) \geq 0$$

$$(n-1)^2 + 2n > 0 \rightarrow (n-1)^2 \geq -2n \rightarrow n-1 \geq -1$$

$$n_1 \geq -1$$

$$1 - (n-1)^2 \leq 0 \rightarrow (n-1)^2 \geq 1 \rightarrow n-1 \geq 1$$

$$n_2 \geq 2$$



$$f(n) = \frac{2n}{1} (n-1)^2 + 2n \rightarrow D_f = [0, \frac{1}{2}] \rightarrow \text{در صبح}$$