

$$f(n+1) = \begin{cases} 2n+8 & n \geq 1 \\ 2n-1 & n < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(n) - f(n+1)}$$

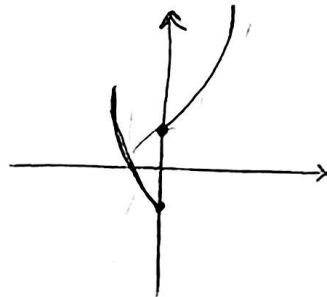
$D_{n=0}$

$$f \circ f(n) < f(2^n) \rightarrow f(n) < 2^n \rightarrow (2^n + n)^n < 2^n \rightarrow 2^n + n < 2 \rightarrow 2^n < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x < 0}$$

$$y = |x| \left( x^r + \frac{1}{x} \right) \rightarrow x > 0: x^r + 1$$

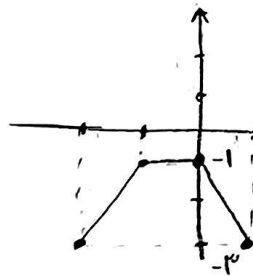
$$\rightarrow x < 0: -x^r - 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  نایکون است!  
 حکم صعودی و حکم نزولی



$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{|x|-|x+1|} \times \frac{|x|+|x+1|}{|x|+|x+1|} = \frac{(2x+1)(|x|+|x+1|)}{x^2 - (x-1)^2} = \frac{(2x+1)(|x|+|x+1|)}{(2x-1)} \rightarrow -|x| - |x+1|$$

|     |    |    |    |    |
|-----|----|----|----|----|
| $x$ | -2 | -1 | 0  | 1  |
| $y$ | -3 | -1 | -1 | -3 |



صوری  $(-\infty, 0]$  نز

$\rightarrow \max(a) = 0$

$$y = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} x^r - 2x - 1 \rightarrow -\log_r x^r - 2x - 1$$

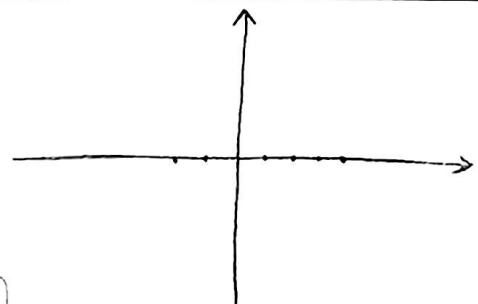
$$\textcircled{1} x^r - 2x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4}}{2} = -1 \pm 1$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) > 0$$

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| $x$ |  |
| $y$ |  |

الیه صعودی در کذا باره

$\max(a)$



الف)  $(a^r - r)^x$

$a^r - r > 1 \rightarrow a^r > r$

$a > r \leq a < -r$

! لا تنسى

ب)  $(a^r - r)^x$

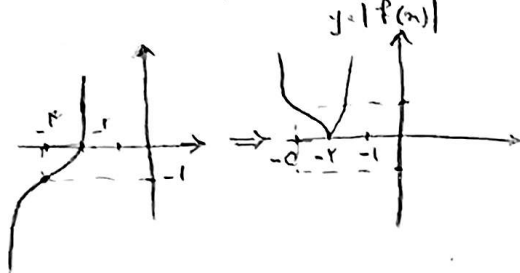
$0 < a^r - r < 1$

①  $r < a^r \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{r} < a \leq a < -\sqrt[r]{r}$

②  $a^r < r \rightarrow -r < a < r$

$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow (-r, -\sqrt[r]{r}) \cup (\sqrt[r]{r}, r)$

$f(x) = 2(x+r)^r - 1 = x^r + ax^r + bx + c \rightarrow [2=1]$



$(-r, +\infty) \leftarrow \text{المجال}$

$[k = -r]$

$f(f(x)) \leq f(\sqrt{x}) \Rightarrow f(x) \leq \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x + \sqrt{x} - r \leq \sqrt{x}$

$\rightarrow x - r \leq 0 \rightarrow x \leq r \textcircled{1}$

$D_{f \circ f(x)} = \{x \in D_{f(x)} \mid f(x) \in D_{f(x)}\} \rightarrow \{x \geq 0 \mid x + \sqrt{x} - r \geq 0 \rightarrow (\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+r) \geq 0\}$

$\rightarrow \sqrt{x}-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq r$

في المجال

$f(x) = r \sqrt[r]{9 \cos^2 x - 1} - r \sqrt[r]{1 - 9 \cos^2 x}$

$\max \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow r \sqrt[r]{9-1} - r \sqrt[r]{1-9} \rightarrow r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{16}{r}$

$\min \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow r \sqrt[r]{-1} - r \sqrt[r]{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - r = -\frac{r}{r}$

$R_{f \circ} [-\frac{r}{r}, +\infty)$

$r^x = z \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{z - \frac{1}{z}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{z^r - 1}{r z} \rightarrow \frac{r^x - 1}{r(r^x + 1)} \rightarrow r^{x - \frac{x}{r} + 1} - 1 \rightarrow r \leq \square \leq r$

$\rightarrow r \leq \bigcirc \leq r$

$f(x) = x - [x+r] \rightarrow f(x) = x - [x] + r$

$0 \leq x - [x] < 1 \rightarrow r \leq x - [x] + r < r$

$r \circ f: [1, \frac{r}{r})$