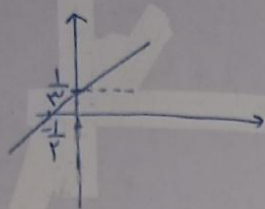


۱۹/۵ آفرین 😊

$$2y = 3n - 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}n - \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{دارون}} y + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}n \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}(y + \frac{1}{2}) = n$$

$$\frac{2}{3}y + \frac{1}{3} = n$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}n + \frac{1}{3}$$

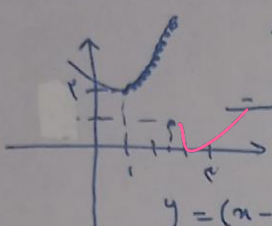


$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

دقت کن 😊

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انده $y = n^2 - 2n + 3$ $n \in [1, +\infty)$ $\rightarrow y = \sqrt{n-2} + 1$ $\rightarrow y = n^2 - 2n + 3$ $n \in [2, +\infty)$
 با توجه به شکل قبلی یک سبک است.



$$S \mid y \quad n = \sqrt{y-2} + 1 \quad D_{F^{-1}} = [2, +\infty)$$

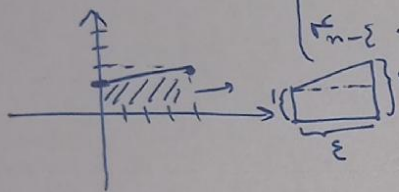
$$x-1 = \sqrt{y-2} \quad |x-1| = \sqrt{y-2} \quad x-1 \geq 0 \quad D = [1, +\infty)$$

$$D_{F^{-1}} = R_f = [2, +\infty)$$

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$$F(n) = 2n - \sqrt{14 - 2n(2-n)} \rightarrow \sqrt{14 - 14n + 2n^2} = \sqrt{2(n-2)^2} \rightarrow 2|n-2|$$

$$F(n) = 2n - 2|n-2| \quad \begin{cases} n \geq 2 \rightarrow \text{یک سبک} \\ n < 2 \rightarrow \text{یک سبک} \end{cases}$$



$$(x+1) + (\frac{x}{x}) = 4$$

$$\frac{n}{2} + 1 \leftarrow F^{-1}(n) = \frac{n+2}{2} \quad n < 2$$

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$$y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2-5}} \rightarrow \text{در y علامت مثبت} \quad y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2-5}} \rightarrow \text{در y علامت منفی} \quad y = \frac{-n}{\sqrt{n^2-5}}$$

$$D_{y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2-5}}} \rightarrow n \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{5}) \cup (\sqrt{5}, +\infty)$$

$$y^2 = \frac{n^2}{n^2-5} \rightarrow y^2(n^2-5) = n^2 \rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5y^2}{y^2-1}}$$

سین یک سبک است
 به تابع $\lim_{n \rightarrow \sqrt{5}^+} F(n) = +\infty$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} F(n) = -1^-$

دامنی دارن $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(n) = 1^+$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\sqrt{5}^-} F(n) = -\infty$
 $R = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$$g(n) \begin{cases} n^2 - 2n + K & n \geq 2 \\ -n^2 + 4n + 3K & n < 2 \end{cases}$$

اگر نخواهیم تابع یک به یک باشد باید در صحنه در راست $n=2$ یک
 مقدار بدهند (برای جلوگیری از ۲ مقدار نگاری)

$$(2)^2 - 2(2) + K = -(2)^2 + 4(2) + 3K$$

$$4 - 4 + K = -4 + 8 + 3K$$

$$K = -4 \rightarrow K = -4$$

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۵

$$F(n) \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}n & n \geq 0 \\ r_n & n < 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow F^{-1}(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}n & n \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{r}n & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a \times b \rightarrow \sum_{\lambda} x \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{5}{42}$$

$$g(n) = an + b | n|$$

$$\text{حاصل} \rightarrow a \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{r}}{r} = \frac{r}{\lambda} \xrightarrow{\text{نقطه } (1, \frac{1}{2})} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{r}{\lambda} + b | 1| \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{r}{\lambda} = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$$

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$$F(n) = \frac{r_n + \varepsilon}{n + \frac{m}{-r}} \rightarrow (r, 1) \rightarrow 1 = \frac{r(1) + \varepsilon}{r + m} \rightarrow r + 1 = m \rightarrow 1 = m \rightarrow m = -r$$

$$y = F \circ F^{-1}(n) + F^{-1}(n) \rightarrow y = n + F^{-1}(n)$$

$$F^{-1}(n) = \frac{r_n + \varepsilon}{n - r} \xrightarrow{\text{نیماراضا}} n = n + \frac{F^{-1}(n)}{\text{صفر}} \rightarrow \frac{r_n + \varepsilon}{n - r} = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

$$F(r - r_n) = r - g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) \quad \& \quad g^{-1}(\varepsilon) + F^{-1}(-r) = ?$$

$$F(a) = r \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow a = r - r_n \rightarrow r = r - g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) \rightarrow g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) = \varepsilon \rightarrow g\left(\frac{r-a}{r}\right) = \varepsilon \\ * F^{-1}(r) = a \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{n = \frac{r-a}{r}} \frac{r-a}{r} = g^{-1}(\varepsilon) *$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F^{-1}(-r) = a \\ g^{-1}(\varepsilon) = \frac{r-a}{\varepsilon} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left(\frac{r-a}{\varepsilon} \right) + a = r$$

$$y = \frac{2n-1}{1-n} \xrightarrow{\text{قرینه نسبت}} -y = \frac{-2n-1}{1+n} \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در 2}} -y = \frac{-2(n-r)-1}{1+n-r} \rightarrow y = \frac{2n+r}{n-1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در 2}} y = \frac{2n+r}{n-1} - r \rightarrow \frac{2n+r-rn+r}{n-1} = \frac{r_n+r}{n-1} = F(n) \rightarrow F^{-1}(n) = \frac{r_n+r}{n-1}$$

$$\frac{r_n+r}{n-1} = \frac{n+r}{n-r} \rightarrow rn + 2n - r = rn^2 + rn - 1 \rightarrow n^2 - 2n - r = 0$$

$$\text{مجموع} = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$F(n) = n + \varepsilon [n] \xrightarrow{n=y} g(n) \rightarrow g(n) = F^{-1}(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (F-g)(n) &= F(n) - g(n) = F(n) - F^{-1}(n) \\ n &= y + \varepsilon [y] \rightarrow [n] = [y + \varepsilon [y]] \rightarrow [n] = \Delta [y] \quad [y] = \frac{[n]}{\Delta} \\ n + \varepsilon [n] &= n + \frac{\varepsilon [n]}{\Delta} = \frac{r \varepsilon [n]}{\Delta} \end{aligned}$$