

$$f(n,1) = f(n,r)$$

(2)

برای محاسبه

(1)

$$\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2 - 5}} = \frac{n_r}{\sqrt{n_r^2 - 5}} \rightarrow \frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2 - 5} = \frac{n_r^2}{n_r^2 - 5}$$

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(2)

لطفاً باره حل کامل تر بنویسید
در غیر این صورت از تکلیف ببری
از شما نمره کسر می شود

$$r = r_1 - 1$$

(2)

$$y = \frac{r_1 - 1}{r}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$n = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 - 5}} \rightarrow n^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2 - 5} \rightarrow y^2 n^2 - 5 n^2 = y^2$$

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

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{5} n}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{12}$$

نقطه

(2)

$$\frac{b}{r_a} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$y = (n-1) + r$$

$$n = (y-1) + r$$

$$y = \sqrt{n-r} + 1$$

$$D = [r, \infty)$$

(-)

$$n = r$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + 2k \leq k$$

$$3k + 1 \leq k - 2$$

$$2k \leq -3$$

$$k \leq -1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow k \leq -2$$

(5)

(1)

(2)

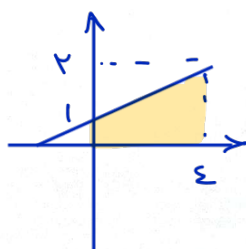
$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon n & n > 0 \\ r n & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\varepsilon} & n > 0 \\ \frac{n}{r} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{r}{\lambda} \quad \frac{1}{r} - \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{r}{\lambda} n - \frac{1}{\lambda} |n|$$

$$ab = \frac{r}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} = -\frac{r}{\lambda^2}$$



$$f(n) = r n - |r n - \varepsilon|$$

$$r n - \varepsilon$$

$$S = \frac{r \times r}{\varepsilon} \cdot (4) \quad f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \times \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$-y = \frac{-\alpha n - 1^r}{1+n}$$

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$$y = \frac{\alpha(n-r) + 1^r}{1+n-r}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha n + r - rn + r}{n-1} = \frac{rn+y}{n-1}$$

$$\frac{rn}{n-1} = \frac{n+y}{n-r}$$

$$rn^r - \varepsilon n = -n^r + n$$

$$rn^r - \alpha n = 0 \quad \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

$$-y = \frac{-\alpha n - 1^r}{1+n} \rightarrow y = \frac{\alpha n + 1^r}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha(n-r) + 1^r}{n-r+1} - r$$

$$\frac{rn+y}{n+1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n+y}{n-r} \rightarrow f(n) = f^{-1}(n)$$

$$n^r - (n-y) = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

10, 12, 14

$$-1 = \frac{r^2 + \varepsilon}{r+m}$$

$$=, m = -r$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = f^{-1}(n)$$

$$y = n + \frac{rn+\varepsilon}{n-r} = n$$

$$\Rightarrow n = -\frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

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$$n = y + \varepsilon[y]$$

$$[n] = [y] + \varepsilon[y]$$

$$\alpha[y] = [n]$$

$$f[n] + [n] = [y] \rightarrow \frac{[y]}{\alpha} = [n]$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = n - \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha}[n]$$

$$f-g = n + \varepsilon[n] - n + \frac{1}{\alpha}[n] = \varepsilon, \alpha[n]$$

سوال 1

$$f(r-n) = t \rightarrow f^{-1}(t) = r-n \rightarrow n = \frac{r-f^{-1}(t)}{r}$$

سوال 1

$$g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) = r-t \rightarrow g^{-1}(r-t) = \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow n = r g^{-1}(r-t)$$

$$t = -r \rightarrow f^{-1}(-r) + \varepsilon g^{-1}(\varepsilon) = \text{?}$$