

کتاب (۲) در

باب النظم الخمس

نویسنده

۲۰ آفرین!

مسئله (۱) (۲)

$$f(n) = (n+1)^2 + (2n-1)^2 + mn^2 + n + mn$$

$$= n^2 + 2n + 1 + 4n^2 - 4n + 1 + mn^2 + n + mn$$

$$(1+4+m)n^2 + (2-4+n)n + mn + 2 = mn^2 - 2n + mn + 2$$

$$m = -1$$

$$+2 = n$$

$$n = 2$$

چون تابع است بر روی اعداد صحیح و n^2 و n و mn و 2 بر روی اعداد صحیح است.

$$g(n) = \{ (1, m), (n), (P+1), (P, -1), (-1, P+K) \}$$

$$-1$$

$$2$$

$$-1 = P+1$$

$$-1$$

$$-1$$

$$P = -1$$

$$-1 + K = -1 \Rightarrow K = 0$$

$$m + n + P + K = -1 + 2 - 1 + 0 = 0$$

(الف)

$$f = \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{n^2 - 2n - 1}} \Rightarrow \frac{n-2}{n^2 - 2n - 1}$$

مسئله (۲) (۱)

$$n^2 = t$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 1 = (t-2)(t+1)$$

$$n^2 = 2 \Rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$n^2 = -2 \Rightarrow n = \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

$$- \frac{2}{t} + \frac{2}{t} +$$

$$\Rightarrow Df = (-2, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ب) } \frac{r n^r + 1}{\Sigma - r[-n]} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{ \text{eigenvalues} \}$$

$$\Sigma \neq r[-n] \Rightarrow r \neq [-n] \Rightarrow r < -n < r \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - (-r, -r)$$

$$\text{اف) } \frac{\sqrt{n(n^r-1)}}{\sqrt{n+1+n}} \Rightarrow D_f \Rightarrow [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) \text{ ①}$$

$$|n| + n > 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \checkmark \Rightarrow (0, +\infty) \text{ ②}$$

$$D_f \text{ ①, ②} \Rightarrow [1, +\infty)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^+ \times$$

$$\text{ب) } \frac{\sqrt{|n-r|-nr}}{|n|-1}$$

$$= \frac{|n-r|}{nr-n+r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+\frac{r}{n}} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow r-n > nr \Rightarrow nr+n-r < \dots$$

$$\frac{-r}{1+\frac{r}{n}} \rightarrow [-r, 1) \text{ ①}$$

$$\frac{|n| \neq 1 \Rightarrow n \neq \pm 1}{\Rightarrow D_f = [-r, 1) - \{-1\}}$$

آرشیف و جریح - $D_f = R$

$$k+1 \Rightarrow k$$

سوال ۲

$$\|u - z\| = 1 = k \quad \rightarrow \quad |u - z| = k + 1 \Rightarrow \text{مستقیم است}$$

$$\textcircled{1} u - z = k + 1 \Rightarrow u = k + z$$

$$\textcircled{2} u - z = -(k + 1) \Rightarrow u = 1 - k$$

$$\|u - z\| = 1 - k$$

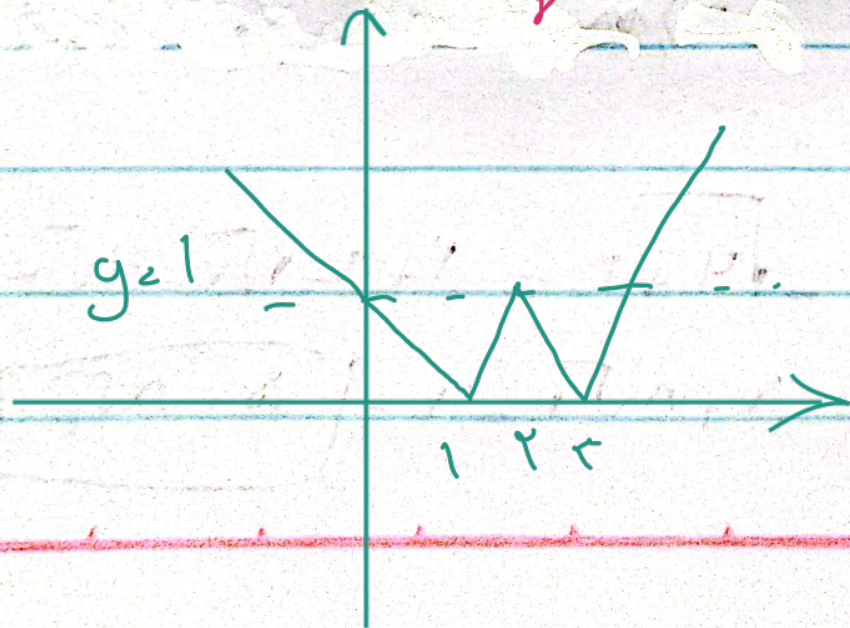
مستقیم است

$$\frac{k}{1-k} \Rightarrow |u - z| = 1 - k$$

مستقیم است

$$1 - k = 0 \Rightarrow k = 1$$

بار هم سعی راحت تر به جواب برسیم!



$$y = f(n - \{n\}) =$$

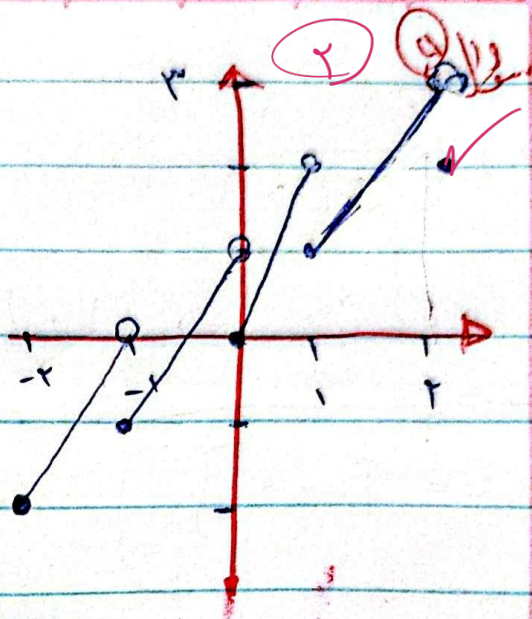
$$-1 \{n\} < -1 \Rightarrow \{n\} = -1 \Rightarrow f(n) = 1$$

$$-1 \{n\} < 0 \Rightarrow \{n\} = -1 \Rightarrow f(n) = 1$$

$$0 \{n\} < 1 \Rightarrow \{n\} = 0 \Rightarrow f(n) = 0$$

$$1 \{n\} < 2 \Rightarrow \{n\} = 1 \Rightarrow f(n) = 1$$

$$n = 2 \Rightarrow \{n\} = 2 \Rightarrow f(n) = 2$$



$$f(n) = \frac{n^2 - 2n + 1}{n + a} + b = n$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 2n + 1 + b(n + a)}{n + a} = n \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n + 1 + bn + ab = n^2 + an$$

$$\begin{aligned} b - 2 &= a \\ ab &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} a &= -1 \quad b = 1 \Rightarrow a - b = -2 \\ a &= 1 \quad b = -1 \Rightarrow -1 - 1 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^2 - 2n + 1}{n + 1} & ; n \neq -1 \\ \frac{a(n + 1)}{n + 1} & ; n = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ since } n \neq -1 \Rightarrow n = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{(2)^2 - 2(2) + 1}{(2) + 1} = 1 + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 + 1 - 2}{2} = 1 + C \Rightarrow 0 = 1 + C \Rightarrow C = -1$$

$$a=1 \Rightarrow \frac{a+r}{1+b} = 1+r = \frac{a+r}{r+b} \Rightarrow a+r = r+b$$

$$a-1=r-b \quad \text{I}$$

$$a=-1 \Rightarrow \frac{r-a}{b-1} = -1+r \Rightarrow \frac{r-a}{b-1} = 1 \Rightarrow r-a = b-1$$

$$\Rightarrow r-a=b \quad \text{II}$$

$$\text{I, II} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b=r-a \\ r=b-a-1 \end{cases}$$

$$= a-r-a-1 \Rightarrow 2a=1$$

$$b+c = \frac{1}{r} + r = r, 0 \quad \checkmark \quad b = \frac{1}{r} \quad \longleftarrow \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$$

سوال ١١

$$f(a) = g(1) = k \Rightarrow r\sqrt{2} - ra + rk - r = \sqrt{b-2} - rk - r$$

$$r\sqrt{2} - ra - \sqrt{b-2} = rk + r$$

$$2 > ra \Rightarrow ra = 2$$

$$b > 2 \Rightarrow b=2 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r} = r$$

$$a=0 = rk+r \Rightarrow k=-1$$

$$ra - \frac{b}{r} - k = 2 - r - (-1) = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(m) = \sqrt{m-m} + n, g(m) = \sqrt{rm+r}$$

$$Df \times g \Rightarrow Df \cap Dg = \{1, v\} \quad m > m \Rightarrow m=v$$

$$f \cdot g(r) = 4\sqrt{r} = \sqrt{v-r} + n - \sqrt{4+r} = r+n-4\sqrt{r} = 4\sqrt{r}$$

$$n = 4\sqrt{r} - r \quad m+n = v + 4\sqrt{r} - r = \boxed{a + 4\sqrt{r}}$$

$$g = (-1)^r (n - [n]) = \frac{1}{r}$$

سوال ۱ (۲)

$$g = (n - [n]) = \frac{1}{r}$$

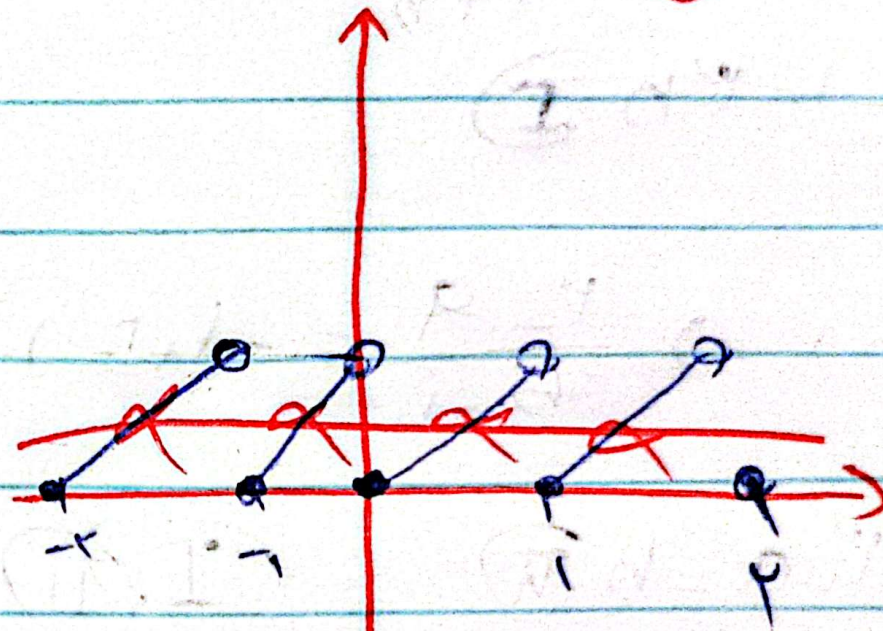
$$- r \{ n \} (-1)^{[n]} = -r \{ n \} + r$$

$$- r \{ n \} (1 - [n]) = -r \{ n \} + r$$

$$r \{ n \} (1 - [n]) = r \{ n \} - r$$

$$r \{ n \} (r - [n]) = r \{ n \} - r$$

$$n = r \Rightarrow [n] = r \{ n \} - r$$



✓ ۱ - سوال