

$$b) \frac{x^{n^2+1}}{x-x[-n]} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{ \text{eigenvalues} \}$$

$$x \neq x[-n] \Rightarrow x \neq [-n] \Rightarrow x < -n < x \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - (-\infty, -n]$$

$$a) \frac{\sqrt{n(\ln^2-1)}}{\sqrt{\ln^2+n}} \Rightarrow D_f \Rightarrow [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) \quad ①$$

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

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

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

$$b) \frac{\sqrt{|\ln-x|-n^2}}{|\ln|-1}$$

$$|\ln-x| > n^2 \Rightarrow n^2 < |\ln-x| \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow x-n > n^2 \Rightarrow n^2+n-x < \dots$$

$$\frac{-x}{1+x} \rightarrow [-2, 1] \quad ①$$

$$\frac{|\ln| \neq 1 \Rightarrow n \neq \pm 1}{\Rightarrow D_f = [-2, 1) - \{-1\}}$$

در $\mathbb{R}$ - اعداد حقیقی

سوال ۵
 $k+1 \Rightarrow k$
 $\uparrow$

$$\|u - v\| = k \quad \rightarrow \quad |u - v| = k + 1 \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} u - v = k + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow u = k + v$$

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

صفت اوجز صفت اصغر

$$|u - v| = 1 - k$$

صفت اصغر

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

صغر

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

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

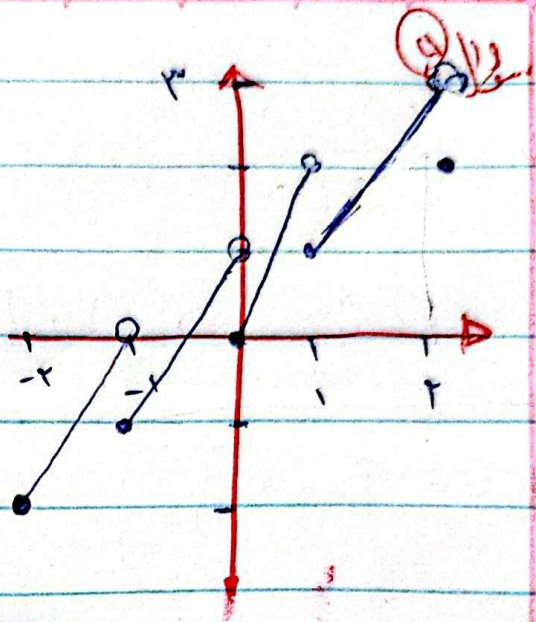
$$-1 \leq n < -1 \Rightarrow \{n\} = -1 \Rightarrow f(n) = 1$$

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

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

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

$$n = 2 \Rightarrow \{n\} = 0 \Rightarrow f(n) = 0$$



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

Q112

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

$$(b - 2)n + 1 + ab = an$$

$$b - 2 = a$$

$$a = -1 \quad b = 1 \Rightarrow a - b = -2$$

$$ab = 1$$

$$a = -1 \quad b = 1 \Rightarrow -1 - 1 = -2$$

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

Q112

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ since } n \text{ is odd } \Rightarrow n = 2k + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{(2k+1)^2 - 2(2k+1) + 1}{(2k+1) + a} = 2k+1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

سوال ١٨

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

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

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

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

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

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

سوال ١٩

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

$$D_f \times D_g \Rightarrow D_f \cap D_g = \{1, v\} \quad m > m \Rightarrow m = v$$

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

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

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

سوال ۱

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

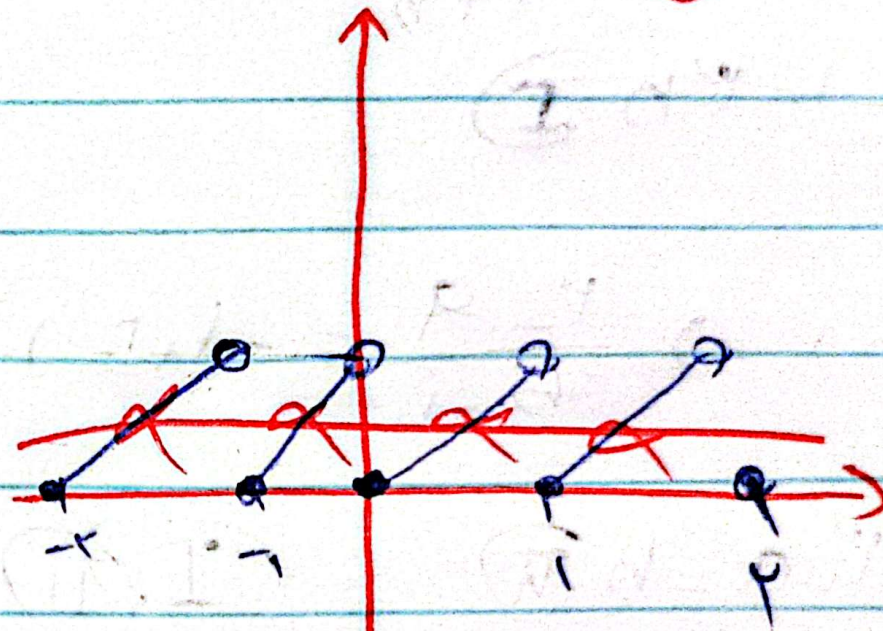
$$- r \left(n - (-1) \frac{[n]}{r} \right) = -r \cdot n + r$$

$$- r \left(n - (0) \frac{[n]}{r} \right) = -r \cdot n + 1$$

$$0 \left(n - (1) \frac{[n]}{r} \right) = 0$$

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

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



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