

۱۱/۲۵ - اصل سوالات قوت زن

تابع $f(n)$ تعریف شده است: $x=1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 + m + n + mn$, $x=-1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 + m - n + mn$

$\Rightarrow 2f + 2m + 2mn = 2f(n) \rightarrow 1 + m + mn = f(n) \Rightarrow f(n) = 1 + mn$

$\rightarrow m + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = -1$

$\rightarrow m - n = -12 \Rightarrow n = 13$

$\Rightarrow m + n + p + k = -1 + 13 + 1 + 1 = 14$ ✓

$g(x) = \{(x, m), (x, p+1), (p, r), (-1, p+k)\}$

$p = -1, r = -1, k = 1$

الف) $x \neq 2$

$\frac{(x-2)(x)(x^2+2x+2)}{(x-2)(x)(x^2+2x+2)} = \frac{-2}{-1+1+1} = -2$

$x - 2u^2 - 1 = (u^2 - 2)(u^2 + 2) = (u-2)(u+2)$

$\Rightarrow D_f = (0, +\infty) - \{2\}$

$D_f = (-2, +\infty) - \{2\}$

ب) $f - 2[-n] \neq 0 \rightarrow$

$f = 2[-n] \rightarrow 2 = [-n] \rightarrow$

$2 < -n < 3 \rightarrow -3 < n < -2$

$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - (-2, 3]$ ✓

الف) $f(n) = \frac{n(n-1)(n+1)}{|n|+n} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+1+1} = -1$

$\Rightarrow D_f = [1, +\infty)$ ✓

ب) $f(n) = \frac{|n-1-n^2|}{|n|-1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$\rightarrow |n-1| \geq n^2 \rightarrow$

$n-1 \geq n^2 \rightarrow n^2 - n + 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow$

$n-1 \leq -n^2 \rightarrow n^2 + n - 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow D_f = [-2, 1]$

$n = -1$ در دامنه نیست

$||n-1|-1| = k$

$|n-1| = k+1 \rightarrow n-1 = k+1 \rightarrow n = k+2$

$|n-1| = k+1 \rightarrow -n+1 = k+1 \rightarrow -n = k \rightarrow n = -k$

$|n-1| = 1-k \rightarrow n-1 = 1-k \rightarrow n = 2-k$

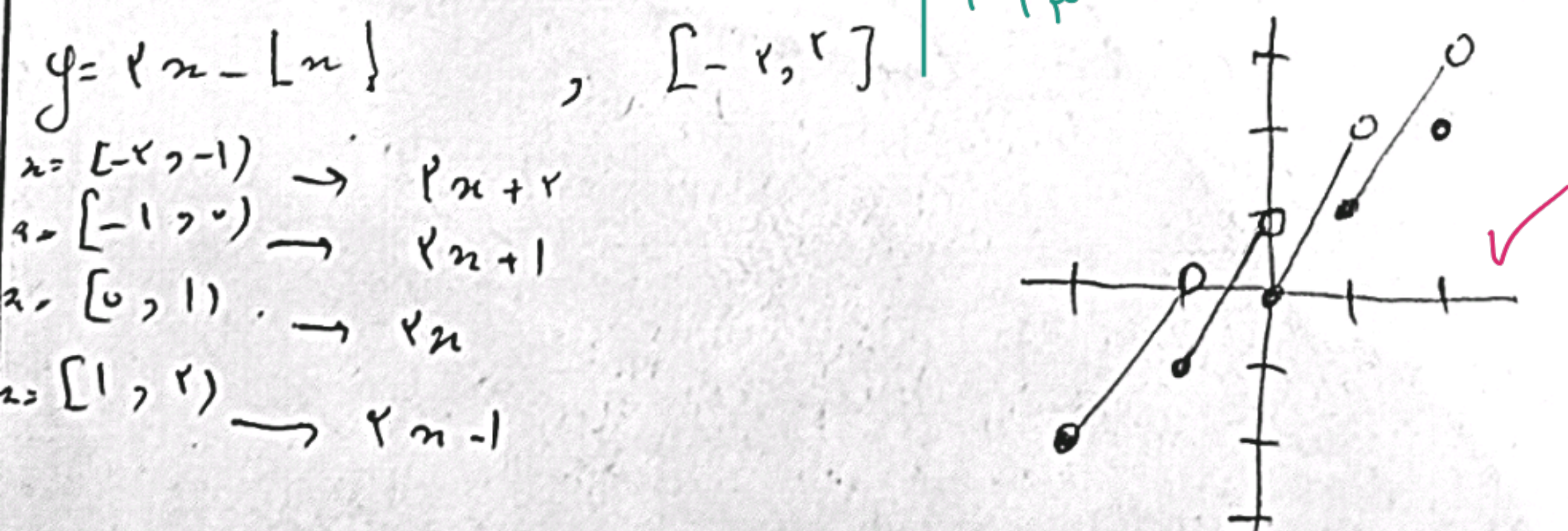
$|n-1| = 1-k \rightarrow -n+1 = 1-k \rightarrow -n = k \rightarrow n = -k$

$n-1 = k-1 \rightarrow n = k$

$k < 0 \rightarrow |n-1| = 1 \rightarrow n = 2$

$k < 1 \rightarrow y < 1$

بارسم مثلث را به جواب می‌رساند!



$$f(n) \rightarrow f(n) = x \Rightarrow \frac{x^r - f(n+1)^r}{n+n} + b = x \rightarrow x^r - f(n+1)^r = (n-b)(n+a)$$

$$(x-r)(n-1) = (n-b)(n+a) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-b = x-r \\ x+a = n-1 \end{cases} \rightarrow b=r, a=-1$$

$$\begin{cases} x-b = x-1 \\ x+a = n-r \end{cases} \rightarrow b=1, a=-r$$

$$\rightarrow a-b = \begin{cases} -r \\ -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a-b = \{-r\}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x+r)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = x+r & x \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{ax+r}{x+1} & x = \pm 1 \end{cases}, g(n) = f(n) \Rightarrow$$

$$n+c = n+r \Rightarrow \boxed{c=r} \quad \left/ \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{n=1} \frac{a+r}{1+b} = r \rightarrow r(b-a) = -1 \\ \xrightarrow{n=-1} \frac{r-a}{b-1} = 1 \rightarrow b+a = r \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{a}{r} \\ b = \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \Rightarrow \boxed{b+c = \frac{a}{r}}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(n) = \sqrt{r_n - r_a} + k - 1 \rightarrow D_f = x \geq \frac{r_a}{\epsilon} \\ g(n) = \sqrt{b - \epsilon x} + rk \rightarrow D_g = x \leq \frac{b}{\epsilon} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{D_{rf-g} = \{1\}} \begin{array}{l} \frac{r_a}{\epsilon} = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{\epsilon}{r} \\ \frac{b}{\epsilon} = 1 \rightarrow b = \epsilon \end{array}$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow rf - g = k \Rightarrow rk + r = \sqrt{r_n - r_a} - \sqrt{b - \epsilon x} \Rightarrow k+1 = \sqrt{r} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \sqrt{r} - 1 \quad \xrightarrow{rf - g(1) = k} \quad ra - \frac{b}{\epsilon} - k = r - r + 1 - \sqrt{r} = r - \sqrt{r}$$

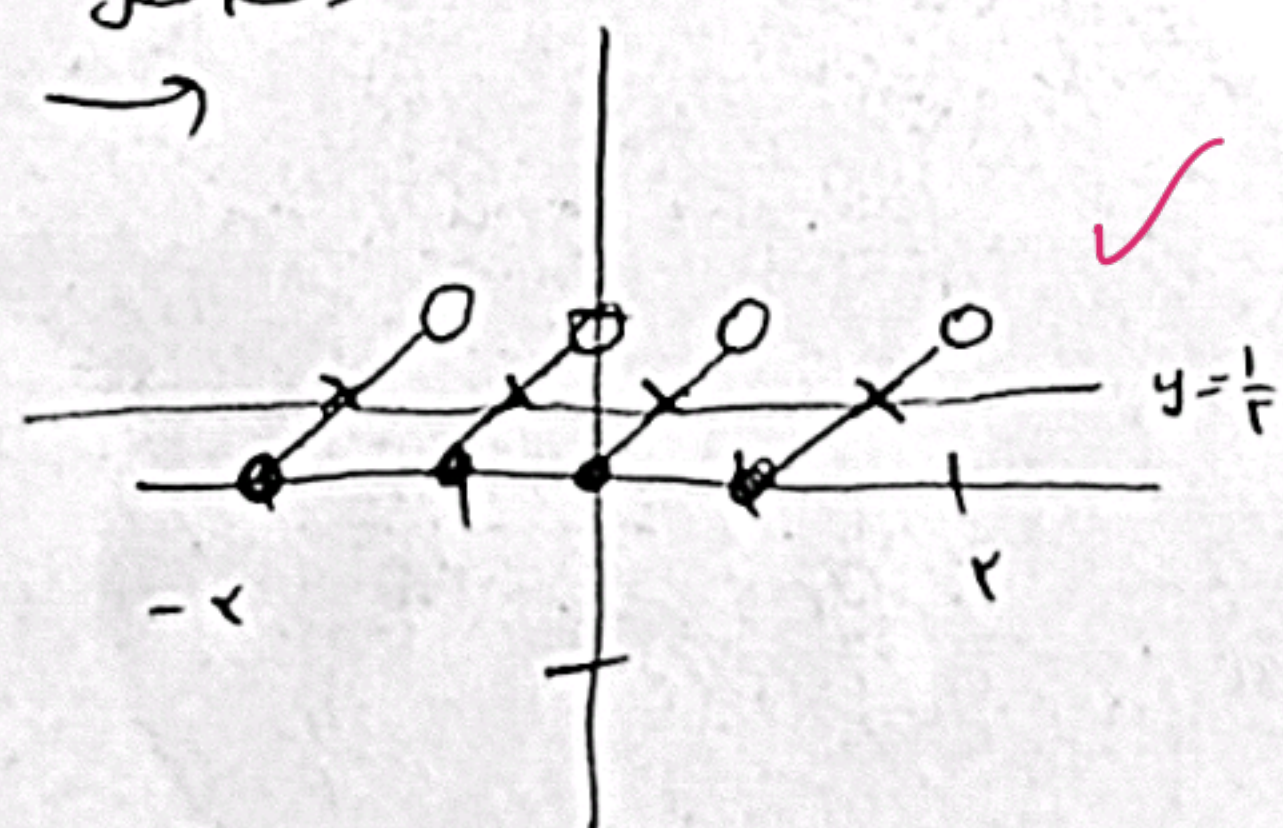
$$f(n) = \sqrt{m-n} + n \quad D_{f \times g} = [-1, v] \quad m-n \geq 0 \rightarrow m \geq n$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{r_n + r} \rightarrow n \geq -1 \quad n \leq v \Rightarrow \boxed{m=v}$$

$$\rightarrow f - g(r) = 4\sqrt{r} \Rightarrow r+n - \sqrt{r} = 4\sqrt{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{n = 3\sqrt{r} - r}$$

$$\boxed{m+n = 3\sqrt{r} + r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = (x - [x]) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow$$



$$\Rightarrow 2b - 1 \geq r$$

$$[-5, 5] \text{ only}$$