

۱۹، ۵

نکته: کتف شماره ۲

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

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

$$\rightarrow f(n) = (1+m)n^2 + (n-2)n + mn + 2 \rightarrow 1+m=0 \rightarrow \boxed{m=-1}$$

$$\rightarrow n-2=0 \rightarrow \boxed{n=2}$$

$$f(n) = 2 + (-1)(2) = \boxed{-2}$$

$$g(n) = \left\{ \underbrace{(1, m)}_{(1, -1)} \underbrace{(n, p+1)}_{(1, p+1)} \underbrace{(p+2, -1)}_{(-9, -1)} \underbrace{(-9, p+K)}_{p+K=-1} \right\}$$

$$p+K=-1 \rightarrow -11+K=-1 \rightarrow \boxed{K=10}$$

$$p+1=-1 \rightarrow \boxed{p=-2}$$

$$m+n+p+K = -1 + 1 + -2 + 10 = \boxed{8} \text{ جواب } \checkmark$$

$$\text{الف) } f(n) = \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{n^2-2n-8}}$$

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$$\frac{n-2}{n^2-2n-8} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-2}{-2} \quad \frac{4}{-2}$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = (-2, +\infty) - \{4\}$$

$$\downarrow \begin{matrix} (n^2-2) & (n^2+2) \\ \swarrow & \searrow \\ -2 & 4 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \boxed{n \neq 4}$$

$$\text{ب) } f(n) = \frac{2n^2+1}{2-2[-n]}$$

$$\rightarrow 2-2[-n] \neq 0 \rightarrow 2[-n] \neq 2 \rightarrow [-n] \neq 1$$

$$-3 < n \leq -2 \leftarrow \text{این بازه باب ۲}$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - (-3, -2] \checkmark$$

$$\text{الف) } f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{n(n^2-1)}}{\sqrt{|n|+n}}$$

$$n(n^2-1) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{-1} \quad \frac{1}{-1} \quad \frac{1}{1}$$

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$$[-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty) \text{ I}$$

$$|n|+n > 0 \rightarrow (0, +\infty) \text{ II}$$

$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} \Rightarrow D_f = [1, +\infty) \checkmark$$

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

$$|n|-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow |n| \neq 1 \rightarrow \boxed{n \neq \pm 1} \text{ I}$$

$$|x-2| - x^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow |x-2| \geq x^2$$

نکته:

$\begin{aligned} x - x - x^2 &\geq 0 \\ x^2 + x - 2 &\leq 0 \\ (x+2)(x-1) &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} x - x - x^2 &\geq 0 \\ x^2 - x + 2 &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$
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Δ < 0

$$+ | - | + \rightarrow [-2, 1] \text{ II}$$

$$I \cap II \rightarrow D_f = [-2, 1) - \{-1\}$$

۴ - بارسم سطح را دست تری جواب می دهیم!

$$y = \frac{1}{||x-2|-1| - K}$$

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$$||x-2|-1| \neq K \rightarrow \text{if } ||x-2|-1| = K \rightarrow |x-2|-1 = K$$

$K > 0$

$$|x-2|-1 = -K$$

$$|x-2| = 1-K \rightarrow x-2 = 1-K \rightarrow x = 3-K$$

$$2-x = 1-K \rightarrow x = 1+K$$

$$x-2 = K+1 \rightarrow x = K+3$$

$$2-x = K+1 \rightarrow x = 1-K$$

K سه مقدار می تواند باشد پس
۲ مقدار از این ها می تواند باشد.

$$K+3 = 3-K \rightarrow K=0 \rightarrow \text{اگر } K=0 \text{ دو مقدار } x \text{ می توان یافت}$$

$$1+K = 3-K \rightarrow 2K=2 \rightarrow K=1 \checkmark$$

$$K+3 = 1-K \rightarrow K=-1 \text{ جواب}$$

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

برای این K سه مقدار

{0, 1, -1} سه مقدار

$$K < 1 \rightarrow |x-2|-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow |x-2| \geq 2$$

$$|x-2|-1 < -1 \rightarrow |x-2| < 0$$

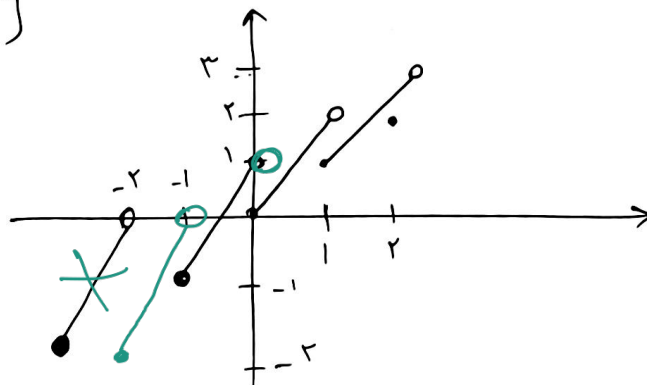
$$y = 2x - [x] \quad [-2, 2]$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow y = 2x+1$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \rightarrow y = 2x$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow y = 2x-1$$

$$-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow y = 2x+2$$



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(1, 1.75)

$$f(n) = \frac{n^r - rn + r}{n+a} + b \rightarrow \text{دالة}$$

✓

$$\frac{n^r - rn + r + nb + ab}{n+a} = n \rightarrow \frac{n^r + (b-r)n + r + ab}{n+a} = n$$

✓

$$\cancel{n^r} + (b-r)n + r + ab = \cancel{n^r} + an$$

$$\begin{cases} b-r=a \rightarrow b=a+r \\ r+ab=0 \rightarrow r+a(a+r)=0 \rightarrow a^2+ra+r=0 \rightarrow a=-1 \text{ or } -r \end{cases}$$

if $a=-1 \rightarrow b=r \rightarrow a-b = \boxed{-r}$ ✓

if $a=-r \rightarrow b=1 \rightarrow a-b = \boxed{-r}$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n^r + rn^r - n - r}{n^r - 1} & n \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{an+r}{n+b} & n = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

✓

$$g(n) = n+c \rightarrow \boxed{g(n) = n+r}$$

$$n=r \rightarrow \frac{r^r + r(r) - r - r}{r} = \frac{1r}{r} = 1 \rightarrow r = r+c \Rightarrow \boxed{c=r}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n=1 \rightarrow f(n) &= \frac{a+r}{1+b} \\ \hookrightarrow g(n) &= r \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{a+r}{1+b} = r \rightarrow a+r = r+rb \rightarrow \boxed{a-rb=1}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n=-1 \rightarrow f(n) &= \frac{r-a}{b-1} \\ \hookrightarrow g(n) &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{r-a}{b-1} = 1 \rightarrow r-a = b-1 \rightarrow \boxed{a+b=r}$$

$$\begin{cases} a-rb=1 \\ a+b=r \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a-rb=1 \\ -a-b=-r \end{cases} \rightarrow -rb = -r \rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$b+c = \frac{1}{r} + r = \boxed{\frac{a}{r}} \quad \checkmark$$

نکته: ۱.۷۵
۸ - چون نقطه یک نقطه در دامنه آن است ← پس عبارت زیر را در نظر اند.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sqrt{x-3a} + k - 1 \\ g(x) &= \sqrt{b-x} + 3k \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} x-3a &= -(b-x) \\ x-3a &= x-b \end{aligned}$$

$b-x=0 \leftarrow$ چون اینها یکی است $\leftarrow$ $b=3a$

$b=4$ ✓ $a=\frac{4}{3}$ ✓

دقت کن!

$$2k-2+3k=k \rightarrow 4k=2 \rightarrow k=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(1)-g(1) = 2k-2-3k < 1 \rightarrow 2k < 3 \rightarrow k < 1.5$$

$$3a - \frac{b}{2} - k = 3\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - \frac{4}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 4 - \frac{5}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

جواب: $\frac{3}{2}$

$f(x) = \sqrt{m-x} + x$ $D_{f \times g} = [-1, 7]$ ۹-۲

$g(x) = \sqrt{2x+2}$ $\rightarrow D_g \rightarrow 2x+2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1$

$D_f \rightarrow m-x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq m \rightarrow x \leq 7 \rightarrow m=7 \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{7-x} + x$

$D_{f \times g} = [-1, 7]$ ✓

$f-g(2) \Rightarrow f(2) = \sqrt{7-2} + 2 = 2 + \sqrt{5}$

$g(2) = \sqrt{2(2)+2} = \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}$

$2 + \sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2}$

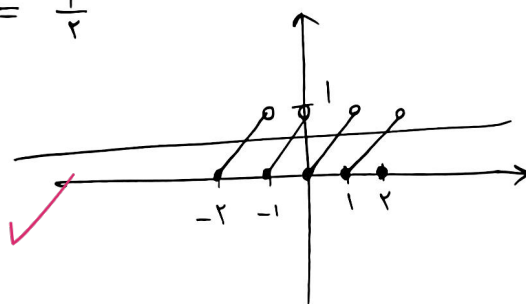
$n = 8\sqrt{2} - 2$

$m+n = 7 + 8\sqrt{2} - 2 = 8\sqrt{2} + 5$ ✓ جواب

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

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

$0 \leq x - [x] < 1$



۱۰ در بازه $[-2, 2]$ ۲-۲

معادله $y = \frac{1}{x}$ دارد. جواب: ۴