

المسألة الأولى (أ) $f(x) = ax + b$ ①

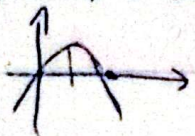
$$f(x) = ax + b$$

$$f(x+1) + f(x-1) = f(x) + f(x) \Rightarrow a(x+1) + b + a(x-1) + b = x + a(x) + b$$

$$x + a(x) + b \Rightarrow x + a + b + ax + a + b = x + ax + b$$

$$\Rightarrow a(x+a) + x + b = x + ax \quad \bullet \quad \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = ax + b = x \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{f(x) - x^2} = \sqrt{x - x^2}$$



$$y = \frac{b}{x-a} = \frac{-1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sqrt{(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]} \Rightarrow R = \left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty \right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - \varepsilon x}{x + r}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{a, b\} \quad \varepsilon$$

$$R_f = [0, \infty) - \{r\} \rightarrow \text{مستخرج}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x(x - \varepsilon)}{x + r}$$

$$= \frac{x(x - r)(x + r)}{x + r}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x(x - r) \Rightarrow D_f =$$

$$R_f = [0, \infty) - \{1\} \Rightarrow x(x - r) \neq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - rx - 1 \neq (x + r)(x - r)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \neq -r, x \neq \varepsilon \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -r \\ b = \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - rx \rightarrow \frac{b}{x-a} = \frac{-(1-r)}{x} = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = -1 \Rightarrow$$

$$R_f = [-1, +\infty) - \{1\} \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \boxed{c = -1}$$

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{c}\right) = f\left(\frac{\varepsilon - r}{1 - 1}\right) = f(-1) = x^2 - rx = (-1)^2 - r(-1) =$$

$$1 + r = r$$

Ex 1.1.1

$$\sqrt[n]{n^2 + an^2 + bn - 1} = cn + d$$

$$\sqrt[n]{(n-r)^2} \Rightarrow n-r \Rightarrow \text{d'après} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n^2 - 4n^2 + 12n - 1} \Rightarrow a = -4, b = 12$$

$$D_f = [-4, 12] \quad R_f = [-1, 1])$$

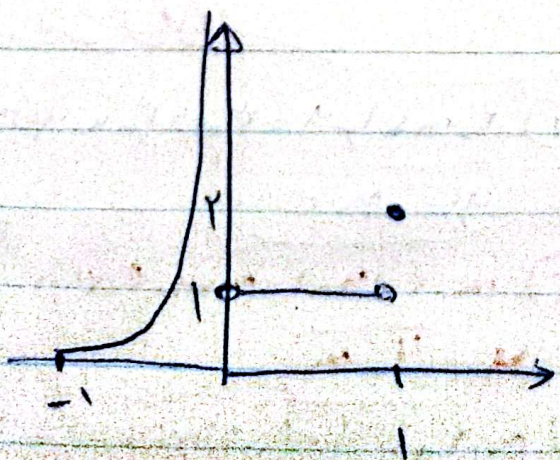
$$-4 - r = -1 \Rightarrow \min$$

$$12 - r = 1 \Rightarrow \max$$

$$y_1 = \left(\frac{n+1}{1-n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{n+1}{1-n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} > 0 \quad -\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 1])$$

$$y_1 = \frac{an^2 - 1}{n^2 + b} \quad \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{\min} n=0 \Rightarrow R = -\frac{1}{b} \\ \xrightarrow{\max} n=\infty \Rightarrow R = a \end{cases} \quad \left[-\frac{1}{b}, a \right] = [-1, 1) \Rightarrow a=1, b=1$$

$$a+b=2$$

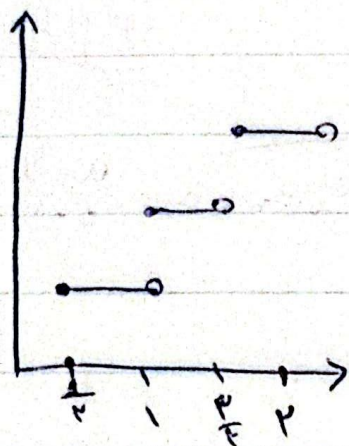


$$\frac{[n]}{n} + \frac{|n|}{n}$$

$$n < 1 \Rightarrow [n] = 0 \Rightarrow 0 + \frac{n}{n} = 1$$

$$-1 < n < 1 \Rightarrow [n] = -1 = \frac{-1}{n} - 1$$

$$n = 1 \Rightarrow [n] = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + 1 = 2$$

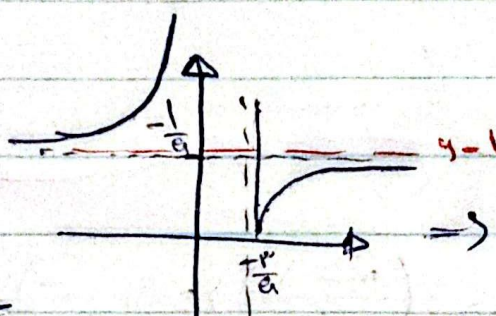
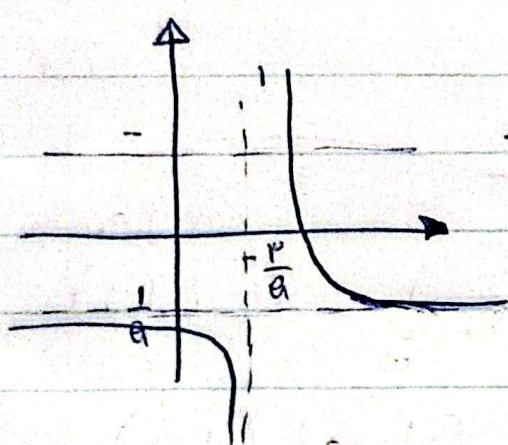


1. $0 \leq x < 1$ $[x] = 0$ $0+1=1$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \quad [x] = 1 \quad 1+1=2$$

$$2 \leq x < 3 \quad [x] = 2 \quad 2+1=3$$

$$3 \leq x < 4 \quad [x] = 3 \quad 3+1=4$$



2. $a < 0$

$$a < 0$$

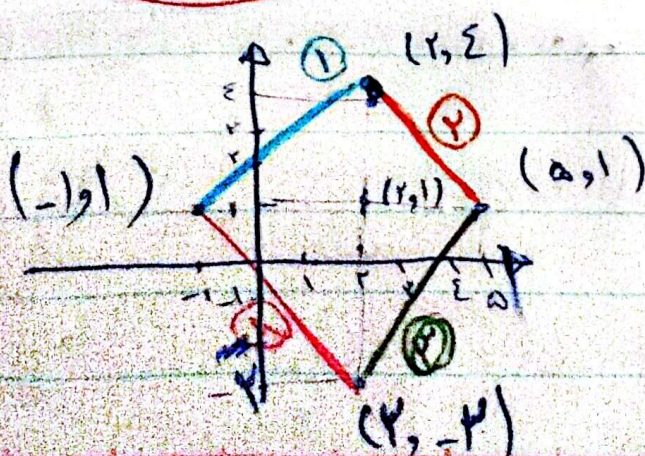
$$-\frac{1}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\left| \frac{n+1}{a} \right|$$

$$\frac{n+1}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow n+1 = -n+2 \Rightarrow 2n=1 \Rightarrow n=1 \Rightarrow b=1$$

$$a-b = -1-1 = -2$$

3. $a < 0$



$$1. x-n+y-1=2 \Rightarrow y-n=3$$

$$y = n+3$$

$$2. x-n+y-1=2 \Rightarrow y-n=3$$

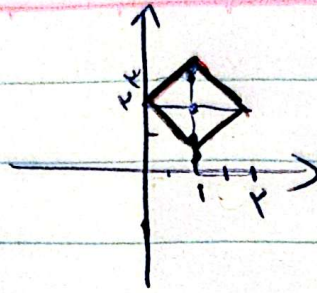
$$y = 4-n$$

$$3. x-n+y-1=2 \Rightarrow y-n=3$$

$$y = n-3$$

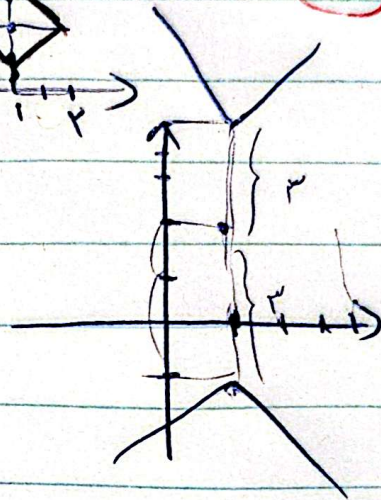
$$4. x-n+y-1=2 \Rightarrow y-n=3$$

الف $|x-1| + |y-2| = 1$



سوال 9

ب) $|x-1| - |y-2| = -3$
 $|y-2| - |x-1| = 3$



سوال 10

الف $y = 3x + 1$ $\Rightarrow -4 < a < 3$

این صفت سه باره چون اگر استیج نزدیکتر از سه باره باشد $\frac{1}{a} < 0$

همه می باشد آن نزدیکتر از صفر می باشد $\rightarrow$
 و اگر a برابر سه باره $\rightarrow$ هم مقادیر نزدیکتر صفر خواهند بود $\rightarrow$
 دقیقاً باید مقادیری که صفت سه باره (صفر) خود را ببرد