

$$f(n+1) + f(n+2) = 3n + f(n) \xrightarrow{n=1}$$

$$f(2) + f(3) = 3 + f(1) \Rightarrow \underline{f(2) = 3}$$

$$f(n) = an + b$$

$$f(n+1) + f(n+2) = 3n + 3 \Rightarrow a(n+1) + b + a(n+2) + b = 3n + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2an + a + b + an + 2a + b = 3n + 3 \Rightarrow 3an + 3a + 2b = 3n + 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$a = 1, b = 0 \Rightarrow f(n) = n$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(n) - n^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{n - n^2} = y \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \sim$$

$$n - n^2 \xrightarrow{n=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}] \xrightarrow{\sqrt{\quad}} [0, \frac{1}{2}] = R_f$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 2n}{n+2}$$

$$n \neq -2$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 2n}{n+2} = \frac{n(n+2)(n-2)}{n+2} \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n \neq \Lambda \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n - \Lambda \neq 0$$

$$(n-2)(n+2) \neq 0$$

$$n \neq -2$$

$$n \neq 2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n \neq -2 \\ n \neq 2 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a = -2 \\ b = 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{n=1} 1 - 2 = -1 \rightarrow |c = -1| \rightarrow R_f = [-1, +\infty) - \{n\}$$

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2c}\right) = f\left(\frac{2-2}{-2}\right) = f(-1) = n^2 - 2n \Rightarrow 1 - (-2) = 3$$



$$y = \sqrt[n^2 + an^2 + bn - 1]{n^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n^2 - 4n^2 + 12n - 1]{n^2} \quad (1)$$

$$a = -4, b = 12 \rightarrow D_f = [-4, 12] \quad (2)$$

$$\sqrt[n^2 - 4n^2 + 12n - 1]{n^2} \Rightarrow n - 2 = y \xrightarrow{n = -4} -4 - 2 = -6 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} n = 12 \rightarrow 12 - 2 = 10 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow R_f = [-6, 10] \quad (3)$$

$$y_1 = \left(\frac{n+1}{1-n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow D_{y_1} = R_{y_1} \Rightarrow \text{دایره وارون میسرند} \quad (4)$$

$$y_1 = \frac{an^2 - 1}{n^2 + b}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{1-n} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+1} \Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 1) = R_{f_1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n^2 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{b} = -1 \Rightarrow b = 1 \\ n^2 = +\infty \rightarrow \frac{a(+\infty)}{(+\infty)} = a = 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow a + b = 2 \quad (5)$$



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

③

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{-x}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-1-x}{x}$$

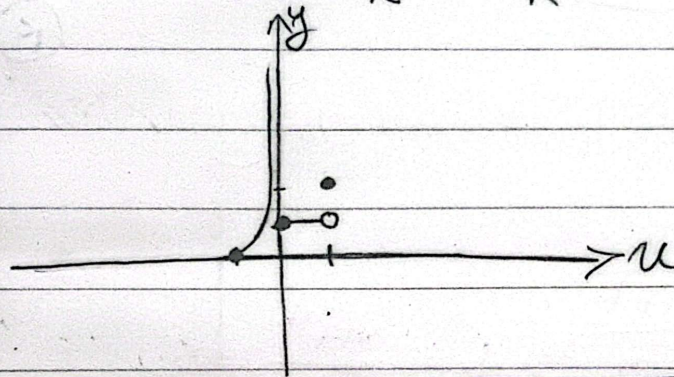
②

$$0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{x} + \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = 2$$

$$x=-1$$

$$\frac{-1+1}{-1} = 0$$



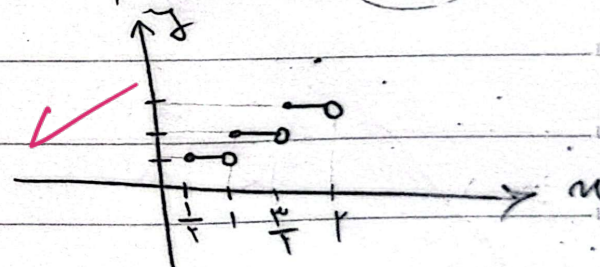
$$y = [x] + [x + \frac{1}{x}] \quad [\frac{1}{x}, 2]$$

④

$$\frac{1}{x} \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow y=1$$

$$1 \leq x < \frac{x}{x} \Rightarrow 1+1 = 2 = y$$

$$\frac{x}{x} \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow 1+2 = 3 = y$$



$$y = \left| \frac{n+1}{an+r} \right| \quad (b, +\infty)$$

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

(V)

$$y < 1 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{n+1}{an+r} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{(n+1)^r}{(an+r)^r} < 1 \Rightarrow$$

(u)

$$(n+1)^r < (an+r)^r \Rightarrow n^r + r n^{r-1} + \dots < a^r n^r + r a^{r-1} n^{r-1} + \dots$$

$$(b, +\infty) \rightarrow a^r = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow n^r + r n^{r-1} < n^r + r n^{r-1} + \dots \Rightarrow n < n + 1$$

$$a = -1 \Rightarrow n^r + r n^{r-1} < n^r - r n^{r-1} + \dots \Rightarrow 2n < 1$$

$$b = r, a = 1 \quad \checkmark (-r, +\infty)$$

$$|n-r| + |y-1| = r \quad (r, 1)$$

(r) (A)

$$-n + r + y - 1 = r$$

$$\Rightarrow y = n + r \quad (r, \infty)$$

$$n = r \Rightarrow r + r = \infty \quad (-1, 1)$$

$$y = 1 \Rightarrow n + r = 1 \Rightarrow n = -1$$

$$n - r + y - 1 = r \Rightarrow y = -n + r$$

$$n = r \Rightarrow -r + r = \infty$$

$$y = 1 \Rightarrow -n + r = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$-n = -r \Rightarrow n = r \quad (r, \infty), (r, 1)$$

$$-n + r - y + 1 = r$$

$$y = -n \quad (r, -r)$$

$$n = r \Rightarrow y = -r \quad (-1, 1)$$

$$y = 1 \Rightarrow n = -1$$

$$n - r - y + 1 = r$$

$$y = n - r$$

$$n = r \Rightarrow r - r = -r$$

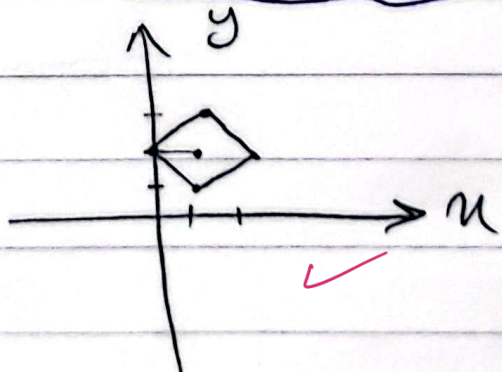
$$y = 1 \Rightarrow n - r = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$(r, 1), (r, -r) \quad n = r$$

$$الف) |n-1| + |y-2| = 1$$

$$(1, 2)$$

(9)



(u)

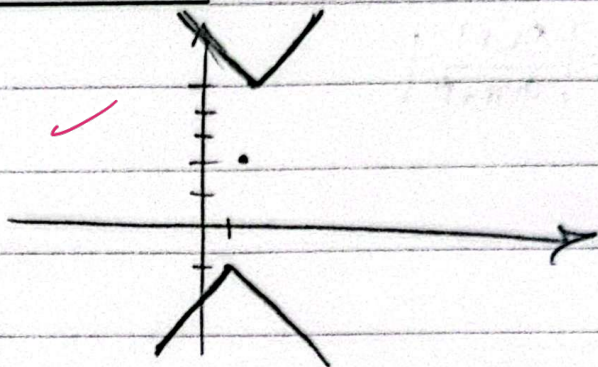


Genobar

$$-) |x-1| - |y-2| = -4$$

(1, 2)

$$|y-2| - |x-1| = 4$$



$$y = px + |ax+b|$$

$$R, p \in \mathbb{R}$$

(10)

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{-b}{a} \\ \hline px - ax - b \\ (p-a)x - b \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \frac{-b}{a} \\ \hline px + ax + b \\ (p+a)x + b \end{array}$$

$$(p-a)(p+a) > 0$$

$$p^2 - a^2 > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -p^2 \quad p^2 \\ \hline -1 \quad +1 \quad - \end{array}$$

$$|a| < p$$

البرم مساوی ۳ یا ۳- تکرار دهیم می توانیم فاصله ها را پیدا کنیم

سه نقطه

باید با هر دو سیب مثبت داشته باشیم یا منفی که حاصل ضرب آن مثبت می شود تا بتواند
در کنار این دو سیب باشد.

