

0, 0, 0

سنتی برای

A

$$n=1: f(\sqrt[n]{1+1}) + f(\sqrt[n]{1+1}) = 1(1) + f(1) \Rightarrow 2f(1) = 1 + f(1) \Rightarrow f(1) = 1 \quad (1)$$

f(1)

f(n) = an + b

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \\ 2a + 2b = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + 2b = 1 \Rightarrow b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(n) = \frac{n}{2}$$

2

استند بر ضابطه زیر برای

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{f(n) - n^2} = \sqrt{n - n^2} = \sqrt{-\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow -\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \leq \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \sqrt{-\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right] \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n(n^2 - 1)}{n + 1} = \frac{n(n-1)(n+1)}{n+1} \Rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} = \mathbb{R} - \{a, b\} \quad (2)$$

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

$$a^2 - 2n = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4n}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{n+1}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{n+1}$$

$$f(n) = n(n-1) \xrightarrow{\text{نقطه}} f(1) = 1(1-1) = 0 \quad f(2) = 2(2-1) = 2 \quad f(3) = 3(3-1) = 6 \quad f(4) = 4(4-1) = 12 \quad f(5) = 5(5-1) = 20 \quad f(6) = 6(6-1) = 30 \quad f(7) = 7(7-1) = 42 \quad f(8) = 8(8-1) = 56 \quad f(9) = 9(9-1) = 72 \quad f(10) = 10(10-1) = 90$$

در هر دو طرف

f(n)

$$f(n) = n^2 - n = (n-1)^2 - 1 \quad (n-1)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (n-1)^2 - 1 \geq -1 \Rightarrow R_f = [-1, +\infty) - \{1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -1 \quad \checkmark \quad f(-1) = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{-1-1}{2}\right) = f(-1) = 1 \quad f(1) = 1^2 - 1 = 0 \quad f(-1) = 1$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt[n]{n^3 + an^2 + bn - 1} = \sqrt[n]{(n-\alpha)^3}$$

مقدار مثبت و صحیح

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = \sqrt[3]{-1} = \sqrt[3]{-\alpha^3} \Rightarrow \alpha^3 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow f(n) = \sqrt[3]{(n-1)^3} = n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -1, b = 1, f(n) = n-1, R_f = [-1, 12]$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \leq n \leq 12 \Rightarrow -1 \leq n-1 \leq 11 \Rightarrow -1 \leq f(n) \leq 11 \Rightarrow R_f = [-1, 11] \quad \checkmark$$

PINE
NOTEBOOK

$$y_1 = \left(\frac{n+1}{1-n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{1-n} \geq 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 1 \\ - \quad + \quad + \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow R_{y_1} = [-1, 1) \quad \text{✓}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{an^2 - 1}{n^2 + b}$$

$$n^2 \begin{cases} \min: 0 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{b} \\ \max: \infty \rightarrow a \end{cases}$$

$$R_{y_2} = [a, \infty)$$

اگرچه بردی را بر حسب a و b می‌نویسند:

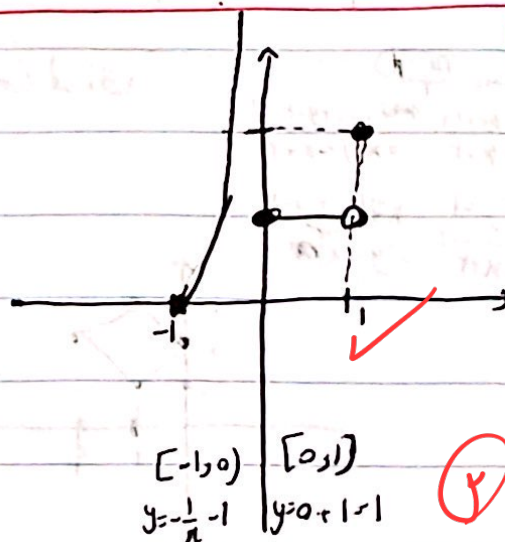
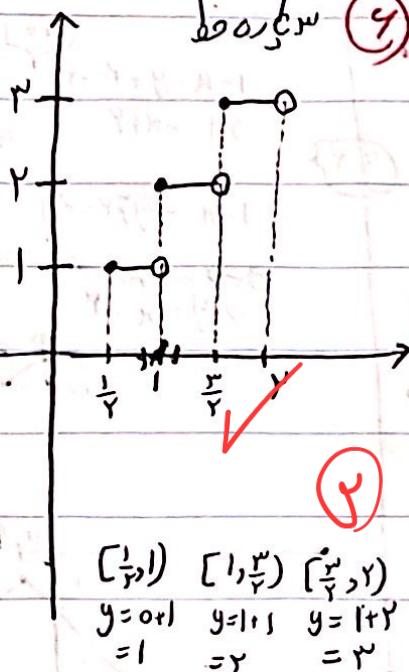
$$R_{y_2} = D_{y_2} = [-1, 1)$$

این بردی را باید بر روی n به شکل یک بازه بنویسیم

پس R_{y_2} مثل $(-1, 1]$ نوشته شد

$$\Rightarrow R_{y_2} = \left[-\frac{1}{b}, a \right) = [-1, 1) \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{b} = -1, a = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{b=1, a=1 \Rightarrow a+b=2} \quad \text{✓}$$

سکله‌ها (۶)

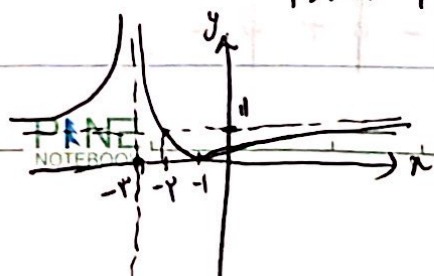


صورت (۷) $\left| \frac{n+1}{an^2+b} \right| = 1$ (تقریباً) برابر دارد (که آن $b=1$ است) برابر

$$\left| \frac{n+1}{an^2+b} \right| = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{an^2+b} = 1 \quad \& \quad \frac{n+1}{an^2+b} = -1 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{1+a} \quad \& \quad n = -\frac{1}{a-1}$$

تقریباً یعنی که در حدود تقریباً $a=1$ و $a=-1$ است. اگرچه در دو حالت تابع را تقریباً

$$I) a=1 \Rightarrow y = \left| \frac{n+1}{an^2+b} \right| \Rightarrow 1 = \left| \frac{b+1}{b+n} \right| \Rightarrow \frac{b+1}{b+n} = \pm 1 \Rightarrow b+1 = b+n \quad \& \quad b+1 = b-n$$



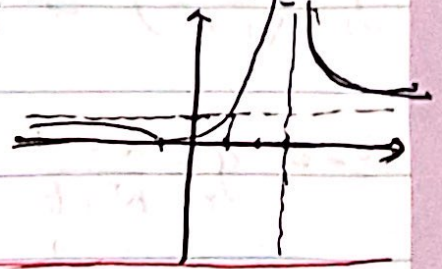
$$\Rightarrow 1=n \quad \& \quad 2b=-1 \Rightarrow b=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$R_{y_2} = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty \right)$$

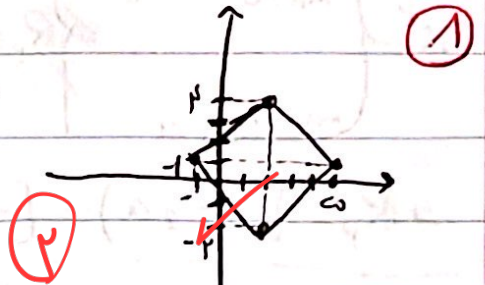
$$\boxed{a-b = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2}} \quad \text{✓}$$

$$\text{II) } a = -1 \Rightarrow y = \left| \frac{x+1}{-x+3} \right| \Rightarrow 1 = \left| \frac{b+1}{-b+3} \right| \Rightarrow \frac{b+1}{-b+3} = \pm 1 \Rightarrow b+1 = 3-b \text{ or } b+1 = b-3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2b = 2 \Rightarrow b = 1 \quad R_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$$



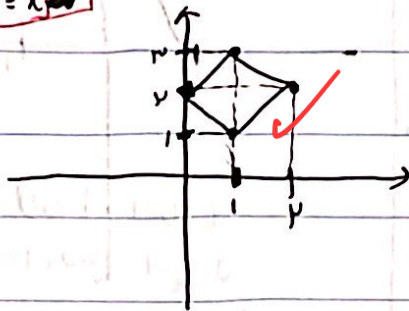
$x \geq 2, y \geq 1$ $x - y - 1 = 3$ $\Rightarrow y = -x + 4$	$x \leq 2, y \geq 1$ $y - x + 1 = 3$ $\Rightarrow y = x + 2$	$x \geq 2, y < 1$ $x - y + 1 = 3$ $\Rightarrow y = x - 2$	$x \leq 2, y < 1$ $y - x + 1 = 3$ $\Rightarrow y = x + 2$
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$x = 1$

$$x - 1 - y + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow x - y = 3 \Rightarrow y = x - 3$$

$$x - 1 + y - 1 = 3 \Rightarrow x + y = 5 \Rightarrow y = -x + 5$$

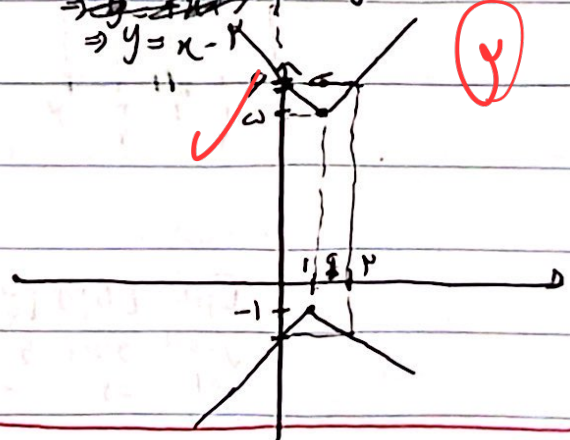


دفعه های دیگر

$x = 1$

$$1 - x - y + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow -x - y = 1 \Rightarrow y = -x - 1$$

$$1 - x + y - 1 = 3 \Rightarrow -x + y = 3 \Rightarrow y = x + 3$$



$$-\frac{b}{a}$$

10) تابع را در ضرایب ای می نویسیم:

برای اینکه برد R باشد، باید ضرایب را به گونه ای بنویسیم که برای هر x در R داشته باشیم.

$$(3-a)x \leq b \quad (3+a)x \geq b$$

$$\Rightarrow (3-a)(3+a) > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 3 \quad 3 \\ - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in (-3, 3)$$