

$$f(x_{n-1}) \rightarrow f(x)$$

(ب)

$$f(x_{n-1})$$

(الف)

$$[-1, -1] \xrightarrow{(1)} [-11, -2]$$

$$[-1, 1] \xrightarrow{(1)} [-2, 4]$$

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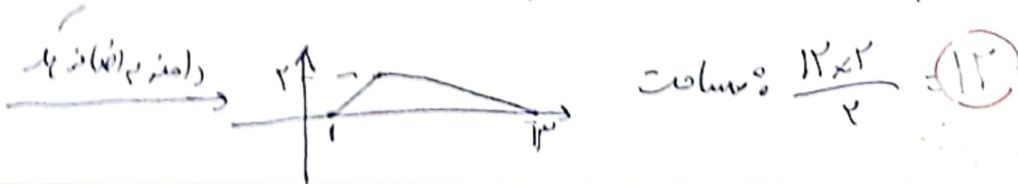
$$[-11, -2] \xrightarrow{(2)} [-14, -8]$$

$$[-2, 4] \xrightarrow{(2)} \left[-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right]$$

$$x + \sqrt{x-1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x-1} \frac{1}{2}x - 1 + \sqrt{x-1} \xrightarrow{y = x-1} x = y + 1 \rightarrow y = x - 1 \rightarrow x = y + 1 \rightarrow y = x - 1$$

$$\sqrt{y-1} = t \rightarrow x = (t^2 + 1) - 1 + t \Rightarrow (t^2 + t + 1) - x = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{حل با دلتا}} \text{برش اولی } t > 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t &= \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1-x-1}}{2} \\ y &= t + t^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-x-1}-1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{1-x-1}-1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1$$



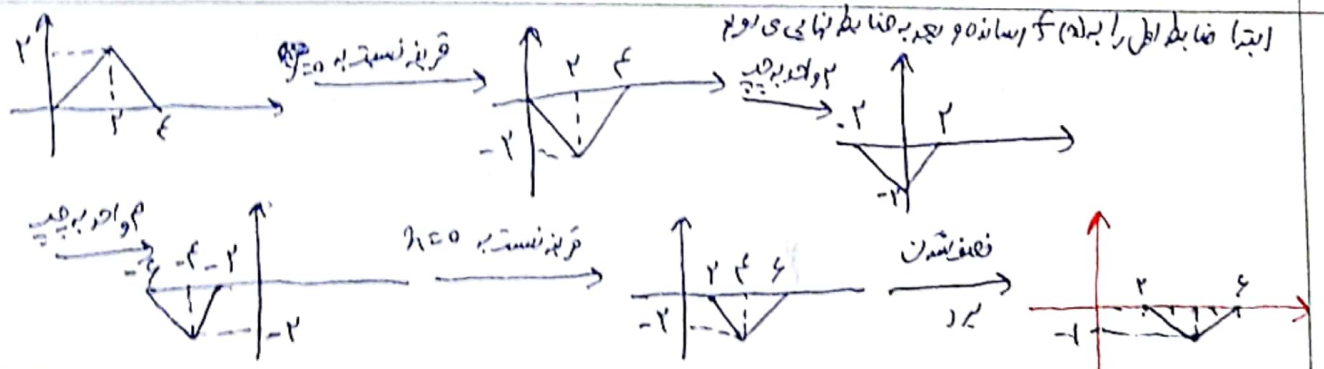
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$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + a}{2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \frac{a}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{2} + a \right) = \frac{3a}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{2} + a \right) = \frac{3a}{4} \Rightarrow a = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow a = 2$$

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$$1 - 2a - 1 = a - 4$$



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رابطه‌های: $f(2n-1) = \begin{cases} -1 \rightarrow 0 \\ 2 \rightarrow 1 \\ 0 \rightarrow 2 \end{cases}$ از زیر ادکال به جز (1) $\begin{matrix} -2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ + & - & + & - \end{matrix}$ با اثر دادن $\begin{matrix} -2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ - & + & - & + \end{matrix}$

$D: [-2, 0] \cup [1, 2]$

$g(n) = |2(n+k) - 3| + 1 - 3$

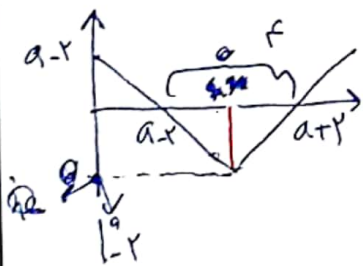
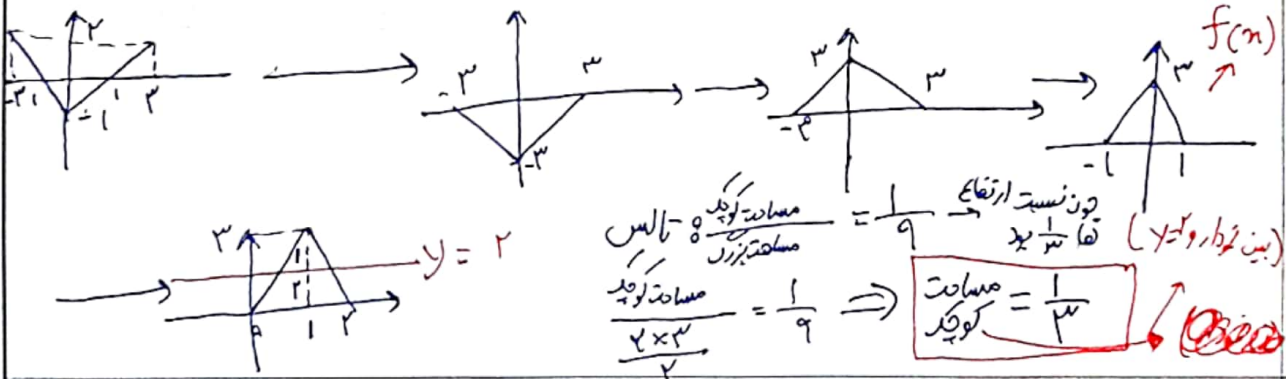
$g(n) = f(n), n=0 \rightarrow |2(0+k) - 3| - 2 = |-3| + 1$

$|2k - 3| - 2 = 4 \Rightarrow |2k - 3| = 6$
 $2k - 3 = 6 \Rightarrow k = 4.5$
 $2k - 3 = -6 \Rightarrow k = -1.5$

$\frac{2n-1}{n+1} \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow x} -\left(\frac{2n-1}{n+1}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}n} -\left(\frac{\frac{2}{3}n-1}{\frac{1}{3}n+1}\right)$ عبارت را با k معی کنیم سپس دو معادله را برای k قرار می‌دهیم

$1 - \frac{\frac{2}{3}n-1}{\frac{1}{3}n+1} = \frac{2n-1}{n+1}$
 $\frac{k}{3}n^2 = -\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)n^2$
 $k = -2$

$n - \frac{2}{3}n^2 + \frac{k}{3}n^2 + kn + (-\frac{2}{3}n + \frac{k}{3}n + k) = \frac{2}{3}n^2 + 2n - \frac{1}{3}n - 1$



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

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

$(a-x)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a-x = 1$
 $a = 1$

$f(1/2) = \left| \frac{1}{3} - 3 \right| - 2$
 $= -\frac{2}{3}$