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نام و نام خانوادگی هفتی صبردی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس پایه دهم A

$$1) \sqrt{\frac{(n-1)^2 - n^2}{n(n-1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{-2n+1}{n(n-1)}} \quad \frac{1}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{+} \frac{1}{-} \quad (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

$$2) \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n+1} \neq 0 \rightarrow -1, 0, 1, -2 \quad \rightarrow \left(\frac{-n-2}{n(n+1)} \right) \rightarrow \frac{2n+0}{(n-1)(n+2)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(-n-2)(n-1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)(2n+0)} \rightarrow \pm \infty \sim n \neq -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$IR \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}, -1, 0, 1, -2, -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$3) \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x \geq x^x \rightarrow x^{-x} \geq x^x \rightarrow -x \geq x \rightarrow x \leq -2 \quad \rightarrow \cap \Rightarrow (-\infty, -2]$$

$$x^0 \geq (x^x)^2 \rightarrow x^0 \geq x^{2x} \rightarrow 0 \geq 2x \rightarrow x \leq 0$$

$$- \text{در } \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x \leq x^x \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x \leq x^x \rightarrow x^{-x} \leq x^x \rightarrow -x \leq x \rightarrow x \geq -2 \quad \rightarrow \cap \Rightarrow [-2, +\infty)$$

$$- \text{ } x^0 \leq (x^x)^2 \rightarrow x^0 \leq x^{2x} \rightarrow 0 \leq 2x \rightarrow \frac{0}{2} \leq x$$

جواب نهایی: $(-\infty, -2] \cup [-2, +\infty)$

$$y = 1 - x = x^2 \rightarrow -1 \leq y \leq 1, 1 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\log(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1} \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) > 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 > 1 \rightarrow |x| > 1 \rightarrow x > 1 \text{ or } x < -1$$

جواب نهایی: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$$[-2, b]$$

$$x = -2 \sim y = 0 \rightarrow x - 2 = -2 \rightarrow -2a - 1 = 0 \rightarrow -2a = 1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{2}x - x^2} \rightarrow \sqrt{-(x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - 2)} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}, -2$$

$$a + b = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) - x > 0 \rightarrow f(x) > x \xrightarrow{x \geq 1} 2x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 \checkmark$$

$$\xrightarrow{x < 1} x + 3 > 0 \rightarrow x > -3 \rightarrow -3 < x < 1$$

جواب نهایی: $[-3, 1) \cup [1, +\infty)$

$$\begin{aligned} b(0) &\xrightarrow{0>1} (a+1)r \rightarrow b(0) = 1a + r \\ b(-r) &\xrightarrow{-r} ra - r \\ \Rightarrow b(0) = b(-r) + a &\rightarrow 1a + r = ra - r + a \\ 1 \cdot a = -1r &\rightarrow a = -1r \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{r-5r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r+5r}} + r + \sqrt{r+5r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r-5r}} + r \\ &= \frac{(1-5r)}{\sqrt{r-5r} + 1} + \frac{(\sqrt{r-5r})^2 + 5r}{(\sqrt{r-5r})\sqrt{r+5r}} + r = \frac{\sqrt{r+5r}(1-5r)}{1} + \frac{\sqrt{r-5r}(r+5r)}{1} + r \\ &= \sqrt{r+5r} - (\sqrt{r+5r}) \times 5r + r\sqrt{r-5r} + (\sqrt{r-5r}) \times 5r + r \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} r b(x) - r b(-x) &= r x^r - x \xrightarrow{\Delta} r b(x) - r b(-x) = 1 x^r - r x \\ \Rightarrow r b(-x) - r b(x) &= r x^r + x \xrightarrow{\Delta} -r b(x) + r b(-x) = 1 x^r + r x \\ -\Delta b(x) &= r_0 x^r + x \\ \Rightarrow b(x) &= \frac{r_0 x^r + x}{-\Delta} = -r x^r - \frac{x}{\Delta} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} r b(0) &= r^{m-1} \rightarrow b(0) = \frac{r^{m-1}}{r} \\ x = -r &\rightarrow +r b(0) = r(-r)^{m-1} + \Delta m - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1\Delta + \Delta m}{r} = b(0) \\ \frac{1\Delta + \Delta m}{r} &= \frac{r^{m-1}}{r} \xrightarrow{\Delta} 1\Delta + \Delta m = r^{m-1} \rightarrow r^m = 1r \rightarrow m = r, \Delta \\ b(0) &= \frac{r^0}{r} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} x=1 &\sim r b(1) = \frac{r-1r+r}{1} \sim r b(1) = -r \sim b(1) = -r \\ x=-1 &\sim r b(-1) = \frac{r+1r+r}{-1} = -1r \sim b(-1) = -r \end{aligned}$$

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$$r(\sqrt{r-5r} + \sqrt{r+5r}) + r$$

$$A^r = 9$$

v

$$\hookrightarrow r\sqrt{4+r}$$