

$$1 - x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 < 1 \quad D_f = [-1, 1]$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{-1, 0, 1\} \rightarrow D_{f \cdot g} = \{(-1, 2), (0, 2), (1, 4)\} \xrightarrow[\text{برابر}]{\text{توجه اعضای}} 2 + 2 + 4 = 11$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 1 \xrightarrow[D_f = [-1, +\infty)]{(x^2) - 1 = 2} R_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} x + 2 \xrightarrow[D_g = (-\infty, 2)]{(x^2) - 1 = 2} R_g = (-\infty, 4]$$

$$R_f \cup R_g = (-\infty, 4] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$-\frac{x^2}{x} + x + 2 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{v}{x} \text{ و } a < 0 \Rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, \frac{v}{x}]$$

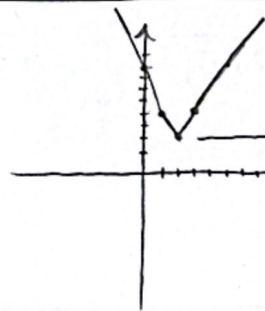
$$\frac{v}{x} < -\frac{x^2}{x} + x + 2 \leq \frac{v}{x} \Rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{x} + x + 2 > \frac{v}{x} \Rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{x} + x + \frac{v}{x} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4}}{-1} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$D_f = (-1, 3) \Rightarrow R_f > \frac{v}{x} \Rightarrow R_f = (-1, 3) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} a = -1 \\ b = 3 \end{matrix} \quad \Delta = 1 - 4(-\frac{1}{x})(\frac{v}{x}) = 4$$

$$\sqrt{4 - (-1)} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$y = |x-1| + |x-2| + |x-3|$$

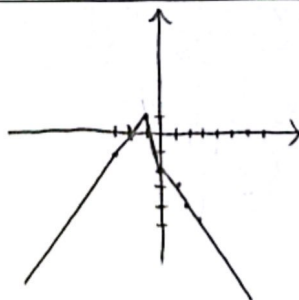
$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & \\ \hline -x+1 & -x+2 & -x+3 & -x+4 \\ -x+1 & -x+2 & -x+3 & -x+4 \\ -x+1 & -x+2 & -x+3 & -x+4 \\ -x+1 & -x+2 & -x+3 & -x+4 \end{array}$$



کمترین مقدار ۲

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & 0 & \\ \hline -x+1 & -x & -x-1 \\ -x+1 & -x & -x-1 \\ -x+1 & -x & -x-1 \end{array}$$



$$R_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

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$$y = \frac{a^2 + \Delta a + m}{a+1} \Rightarrow y_{n+1} = \frac{a^2 + \Delta a + m}{a+1} \Rightarrow a^2 + (\Delta - y)a + (m - y) = 0$$

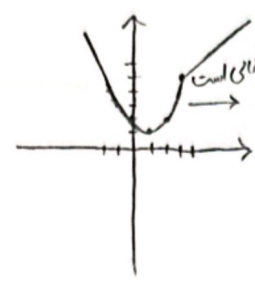
$$(\Delta - y)^2 - 4(1)(m - y) = y^2 - 2y\Delta + \Delta^2 - 4m + 4y = y^2 - 4y + (\Delta^2 - 4m) \xrightarrow{-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{\Delta^2 - 4m}{4} = 3}$$

$$9 - 4(1^3) + (\Delta^2 - 4m) = 14 - 4m \Rightarrow 14 - 4m \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4m \leq 14 \Rightarrow m \leq 3.5 \Rightarrow m \leq 3$$

چون $m+1$ است $m=3$ و در صورتی که $m=4$ هیچ جوابی نداریم $\Leftarrow$ مقدار طبیعی m برای a وجود دارد

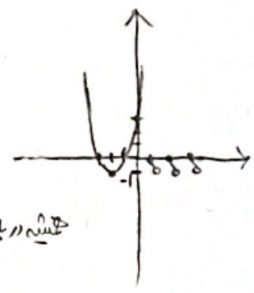
۳. به طبعی

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n+1 & ; n \geq 3 \\ n^2 - kn + 1 & ; 0 \leq n < 3 \\ |n| + 1 & ; n < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$R_f = [1, +\infty)$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n^2 + kn + 1 & ; n \leq 0 \\ [2n] - kn & ; n > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$R_f = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$y = a+1 - \sqrt{k n + 1^3} \rightarrow k n + 1^3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow k n \geq -1^3, n \geq -\frac{1^3}{k} \Rightarrow D_f = [-\frac{1^3}{k}, +\infty) \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1^3}{k}$$

$$a+1 - \sqrt{k n - 1^3} \leq \Delta \Rightarrow a - \sqrt{k n + 1^3} \leq \Delta \xrightarrow{\text{بزرگترین مقدار}} a = k \quad ab = -\frac{1^3}{k} \times k = -1$$

$$f(n) = 2\sqrt{n+1} + 2\sqrt{1-n} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-n \geq 0 \rightarrow n \leq 1 \text{ I} \\ n+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq -1 \text{ II} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 1]$$

$$\frac{f(n)}{9} = \frac{f(n)}{1^2} - \frac{f(n)}{1^2} \rightarrow \frac{f(n)}{9} - \frac{g(n)}{1^2} = \frac{f(n)}{1^2} - \frac{f(n)}{1^2} - \frac{g(n)}{1^2} = \frac{f(n)}{1^2} - \frac{1}{1^2} (f(n) + g(n)) =$$

$$\sqrt{n+1} + 2\sqrt{1-n} - \sqrt{1+2\sqrt{1-n^2}} \xrightarrow{D_f = [-1, 1]} R_f = [0, \sqrt{2}]$$