

$$f(-1) = \sqrt{1 - (-1)^2} = 0$$

$$f(0) = \sqrt{1 - 0} = 1$$

$$f(r) = \sqrt{1 - r^2} = 1$$

$$f(1) = \sqrt{1 - 1^2} = 0$$

$$n = -1 \rightarrow r(1) - r(0) = 1$$

$$n = 0 \rightarrow r(\epsilon) - r(1) = d$$

نیز

$$n = 1 \rightarrow r(r) - r(0) = \epsilon$$

$$\text{برای } \{r, d, \epsilon\}$$

$$r + d + \epsilon = 11$$

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$$f(r) = r \times r^{-1} = d \rightarrow \text{بر } f = [d, +\infty)$$

$$g(r) = \frac{1}{r} \times r + r = \epsilon \rightarrow \text{بر } g = (-\infty, \epsilon] \rightarrow (-\infty, \epsilon] \cup [d, +\infty)$$

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$$x^2 \left(\frac{-n^2}{r} + n + r = \frac{r}{r} \right) \rightarrow -n^2 + 2n + 4 = r \rightarrow -n^2 + 2n + r = 0 \rightarrow n^2 - 2n - r = 0$$

$$(n+1)(n-r) \begin{cases} n = -1 \\ n = r \end{cases} \rightarrow f(n) > \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow (-1, r) \rightarrow r - (-1) = \epsilon \rightarrow \sqrt{\epsilon} = r$$

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$$\sqrt{b-a}$$

$$n \leq 1 \rightarrow |n-1| = 1-n, |n-r| = r-n, |2n-\epsilon| = \epsilon-2n$$

$$y = 1-n + r-n + \epsilon-2n = 1-\epsilon n \rightarrow y \geq 1 - \epsilon(1) = \epsilon$$

$$1 \leq n \leq r \rightarrow |n-1| = n-1, |n-r| = r-n, |2n-\epsilon| = \epsilon-2n$$

$$y = n-1 + r-n + \epsilon-2n = r-2n \rightarrow n = r \rightarrow r - 2(r) = r$$

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$$r \leq n \leq r \rightarrow |n-1| = n-1, |n-r| = r-n, |2n-\epsilon| = 2n-\epsilon$$

$$y = n-1 + r-n + 2n-\epsilon = 2n-r \rightarrow n = r \rightarrow y(r) = 2(r) - r = r$$

$$n \geq r \rightarrow n-1 + n-r + 2n-\epsilon = \epsilon n - n \rightarrow n = r \rightarrow y(r) = \epsilon(r) - r = \epsilon$$

مختبرین حد برای r

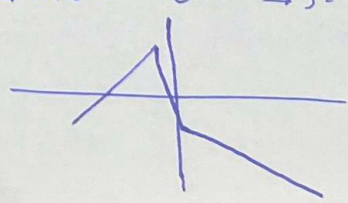
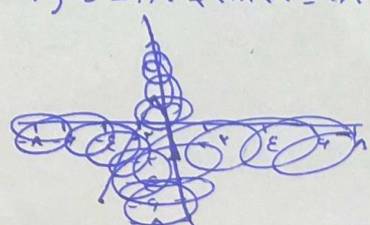
$$n \geq 0 \rightarrow n - r(n+1) = n - 2n - r = -n - r \rightarrow y = -r \quad n = 0$$

$$-1 \leq n < 0 \rightarrow -n - r(n+1) = -n - 2n - r = -3n - r \rightarrow n = -1 \quad y = 1$$

از نزدیک به 0

$$n < -1 \rightarrow -n - r(n-1) = -n + 2n + r = n + r \rightarrow n = -1 \quad y = 1 \rightarrow y = n + r$$

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



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$$\frac{n^2 + \Delta n + m}{n+1} \xrightarrow{\div n+1} n + \epsilon + \frac{m-\epsilon}{n+1}$$

$m = \epsilon \quad f(n) = n + \epsilon \quad n \neq -1 \rightarrow n, \epsilon = 3$ همه مقدار حقیقی را می دهد به جز 3 و 3 بهنج

$m \neq \epsilon \quad \frac{m-\epsilon}{n+1}$ $\mathbb{R} - \{3\}$ فقط در $m = -1$ صفر می کند

برای همه ای اعداد طبیعی m به جز $m = \epsilon$ برد تابع \mathbb{R} است در $(-\infty, -1)$ و $(-1, \infty)$ می گذرد $-\infty, +\infty$

$n+2$	$n \geq 3$	$\xrightarrow{n=3} f(3) = a \rightarrow [a, +\infty)$	$f(1) = 1$ $f(0) = 2 \rightarrow [1, a)$ $f(3) = a$
$n^2 - 2n + 2$	$0 \leq n < 3$	$\rightarrow (n-1)^2 + 1 \rightarrow n=1$ راسته \rightarrow	
$ n + 2$	$n < 0$	$\rightarrow -n + 2 \rightarrow -n = y - 2 \rightarrow n = 2 - y$	

$2 - y < 0 \rightarrow y > 2 \rightarrow (2, +\infty)$

$[1, +\infty)$ اجتماع کلماتی ها است

$n^2 + \epsilon n + 3$	$n \leq 0$	$\rightarrow (n+1)(n+3)$	$m \leq 2 \rightarrow -\frac{\epsilon}{4} = -2 \rightarrow f(-2) =$
$[2n] - 2n$	$n > 0$		

$f(n) = [2n] - 2n = -\{2n\}$

$(-2)^2 + \epsilon(-2) + 3 = \epsilon - n + 3 = -1 \rightarrow f(0) = 3$ 10

$f(n) = -\{2n\} \in (-1, 0]$ بر $[-1, 3]$

$y = a + 1 - \sqrt{2n+3} \quad D = [b, +\infty), \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, a]$ ab = ?

$D = 2n+3 \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \epsilon \times -\frac{3}{2} = -9$ 5

$y_{\max} = A + 1 - 0 \rightarrow y = (-\infty, A+1] \rightarrow A = \epsilon$

$f(n) = 2\sqrt{n+1} + \epsilon\sqrt{1-n}, \quad f(n) + g(n) = 3\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{1-n^2}}, \quad D_f = D_g$

بر $\frac{f(n)}{9} - \frac{g(n)}{9} = \frac{f(n)}{9} - \frac{1}{9} [3\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{1-n^2}} - f(n)]$ $3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{1-n^2}}$

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

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

$(\sqrt{1+n} + 2\sqrt{1-n}) - (\sqrt{1+n} + \sqrt{1-n}) = \sqrt{1-n}$ 1, 0

$\mathbb{R} [0, \sqrt{2}]$

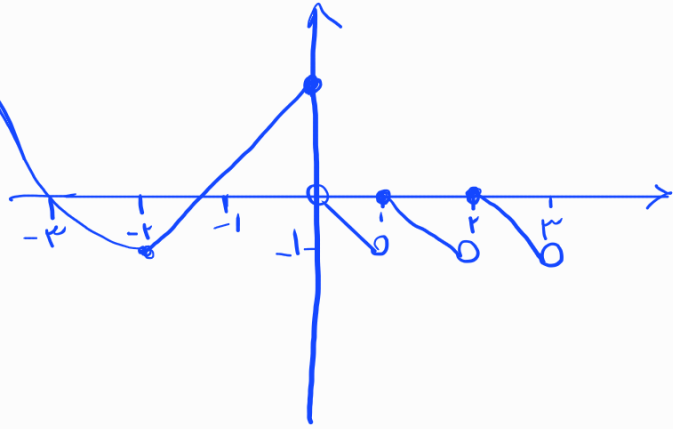
$$2x^2 + (2-y)x + m-y = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{y-2 \pm \sqrt{(2-y)^2 - 4(m-y)}}{2} \rightarrow \geq 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\hookrightarrow y^2 - 4y + 4 - 4m > 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a > 0 \rightarrow 1 > 0 \\ \Delta < 0 \rightarrow m < 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$

m نمره‌ها از 1 باشد

$$m = 1, 1/2, 1/4$$



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

(A)