

الف) $f(n) = \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n} - \frac{2}{n-1}}$ ①

$$\rightarrow \frac{(n-1)^2 - n^2}{n(n-1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{n^2 + 1 - 2n - n^2}{n^2 - n} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1 - 2n}{n(n-1)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{+}{-} \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n-1} \rightarrow Df = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

ب) $f(n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{2}{n}}{\frac{2}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n+2}}$

الحدود في المقام $\rightarrow$ $\frac{2}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n+2}$ $\rightarrow$ $\frac{2}{n-1} > 0$ و $\frac{1}{n+2} > 0$ $\rightarrow$ $\frac{2}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n+2} > 0$
المقام $\neq 0$ $\rightarrow$ $n \neq -2$
المقام $\neq 0$ $\rightarrow$ $n \neq -\frac{2}{5}$

مادة لـ 5 $\rightarrow$ $\frac{2n+4+n-1}{(n-1)(n+2)} \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{3n+3}{(n-1)(n+2)} \neq 0 \rightarrow 3n+3 \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq -1$

$\Rightarrow Df \subseteq \mathbb{R} - \{-1, -2, 0, 1, -\frac{2}{5}\}$

$f(n) = \sqrt{((\frac{1}{n})^n - 9)(n - \frac{2}{5})}$ ②

$\rightarrow (\frac{1}{n})^n - 9 = 0 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{n})^n = 9 \rightarrow n = -2$

$\rightarrow n - \frac{2}{5} = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{2}{5}$

$$\frac{+}{-} \frac{-2}{n} - \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{n}$$

$Df = (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{2}{5}, +\infty)$

$$c) \sqrt[n]{n-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{y+1} = 1 - \sqrt[n]{n-1}$$

بدرستی

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} 1 - \sqrt[n]{n-1} > 0 \Rightarrow 1 > \sqrt[n]{n-1} \rightarrow 1^n > n-1$$

$$\rightarrow 1 > n \quad \textcircled{2} n-1 > 0 \rightarrow n > 1 \Rightarrow Df = [1, 1^n]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\log(n^x - n - 1)}{\sqrt{n^x - 1} + 1} \rightarrow n^x - n - 1 > 0 \quad (n-1)(n+1) \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$\frac{-1}{+1} - \frac{1}{-1} +$

$$\sqrt{n^x - 1} > 0 \rightarrow n^x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow n^x > 1 \Rightarrow n > 1, n^x - 1 > 0$$

$$\sqrt{n^x - 1} + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{شماره ها} \quad \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2}$$

$\frac{-1}{-1} - \frac{1}{+1} +$

$$\Rightarrow Df = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} + ax - x^2} \rightarrow [-1, b] \quad a+b = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + ax - x^2 > 0 \quad -1 = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow 1 - xa - x = 0 \rightarrow -1 < xa$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$as = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} - x^2 > 0 \xrightarrow{x^2} 1 - n - 1 > 0 \rightarrow 1 > n-1 \rightarrow n < 2$$

$\frac{-1}{+1} - \frac{1}{-1} +$

$\frac{1}{(n+1)(n-1)}$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} r_{n-1} & ; n \geq 1 \\ r_{n+1} & ; n < 1 \end{cases}$$

(3)

① $n \geq 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{r_{n-1}} \rightarrow r_{n-1} > 0 \rightarrow n \geq 1$

② $n < 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{r_{n+1}} \rightarrow r_{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow n > -1 \rightarrow -1 < n < 1$

$$\Rightarrow Df = [-1, 1) \cup [1, +\infty) \Rightarrow Df = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} (a+1)(n+1) & ; n \geq 1 \\ a + r_n & ; n < 1 \end{cases}$$

(4)

$$f(0) = f(-1) + a$$

⑤ $\rightarrow r_{(a+1)(n+1)} = a + r_n + a \Rightarrow r_{(a+1)(1)} = a - \varepsilon$

$$\rightarrow 1\varepsilon a + 1\varepsilon = \varepsilon a - \varepsilon \rightarrow \text{lo } a = -1 \rightarrow a = -1$$

(5)

$$f(n) = \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + r$$

$$f(r + \sqrt{r}) + (f(r + \sqrt{r})) \rightarrow \text{cancel}$$

$$r + \sqrt{r} \times \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r + \sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{r + \sqrt{r}}$$

Subject: _____
Date: _____

ادامه ← پس فقط یک بار حساب کرده به ازای بی و ضرب در ۲ می کنیم چون در این تابع عدد با فکتوریش جمع می شود و در یک مکتوس دیکتی است!

$$f(1+\sqrt{3}) \rightarrow f(n) = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}} + 2$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (2+\sqrt{3})}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{2(2+\sqrt{3})}{2}}} + 2$$

9

$$2+2\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+\sqrt{3})^2}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{3}} + 2 = \frac{1+2\sqrt{3}+2+2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1)+2\sqrt{2}(1+\sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{(1+\sqrt{3})(2\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)} = (\sqrt{2}+2) \times 2 = 2\sqrt{2}+4$$

جواب

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (2f(n) - 3f(n-1) = 2n^2 - 2n) \times 2 \\ (2f(n) - 3f(n-1) = 2n^2 + 2n) \times 3 \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4f(n) - 6f(n-1) = 4n^2 - 4n \\ 6f(n) - 9f(n-1) = 12n^2 + 6n \end{array} \right.$$

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$$-5f(n) = 2n^2 + 2n \rightarrow f(n) = -\frac{2n^2}{5} - \frac{2n}{5}$$

9

$$f(x) \rightarrow (n+1)f(x) - \mu f(x+\mu) = \epsilon n^r - \mu n + \mu_{m-1} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{---} \xrightarrow{n=1} 4f(0) = 14 + \mu + \mu_{m-1} \rightarrow 4f(0) = 18 + 8m$$

$$\text{---} \xrightarrow{n=2} 4f(0) - \mu_{m-1} \xrightarrow{\times \mu} = 9m - \mu \quad (5)$$

$$9m - \mu = 18 + 8m \rightarrow \epsilon m = 18 \rightarrow m = 2 \rightarrow m \leq \epsilon/2$$

$$f(0) = \frac{\mu_{m-1}}{\mu} \Rightarrow \frac{18-1}{\mu} = \frac{18-1}{\mu} = 4, \mu = 4$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\mu n^r - (1n + \mu)}{n} \quad (10)$$

$$\rightarrow an + b + \frac{a}{n} + b = \frac{\mu n^r - 1n + \mu}{n} \xrightarrow{\text{---}} an^r + bx + a + bx$$

$$= \mu n^r - 1n + \mu \Rightarrow an^r + \mu bx + a = \mu n^r - 1n + \mu$$

$$\xrightarrow{a \leq \mu} \begin{cases} b = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \mu n - 4 \frac{1}{f(-1)} \rightarrow \mu - 4 = 4$$