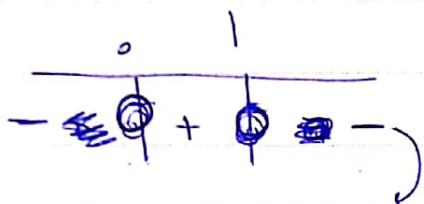


$$f(x+1) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(x+1)-2} - 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} - 1$$

①

$$f(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-1} = 1 \rightarrow x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1$$

② $x=0$



$$\Rightarrow Df = [0, 1]$$

چون کسری است همیشه می توان
بزرگتر و کوچکتر می شود!

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x + |x+2|}$$

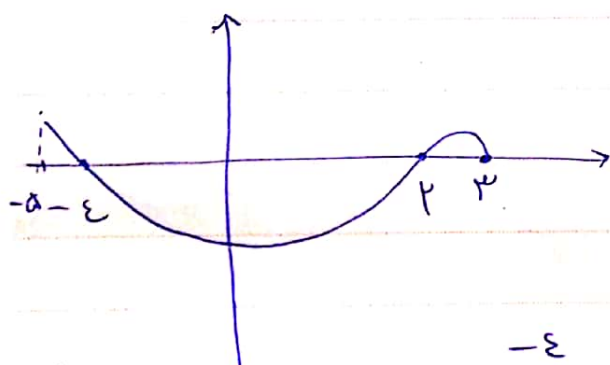
$$f(x) = \sqrt{-x + |x+2|}$$

$$|x-2| = |2-x|$$

②

$$\begin{array}{l} 2-x-x \rightarrow 2-2x \\ 2-2x \geq 0 \\ 2 \geq 2x \\ 1 \geq x \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} x-2-x = -2 \\ \text{غلط} \end{array} \right.$$

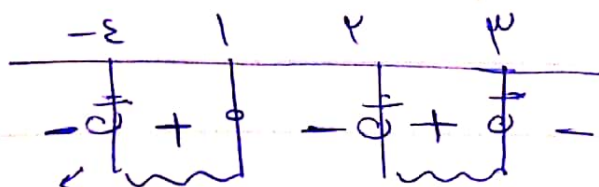
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{① } x \leq 2 \\ \text{② } x \leq 1 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{①} \cap \text{②} \rightarrow Df = (-\infty, 1]$$



$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}}$$

برای ارفاق
بزرگتر یا مساوی
صفر

③



$$Df = (-\epsilon, 1] \cup (2, 3)$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{9n^2 - 4n^2 + 1 - n^2 - \varepsilon n - \varepsilon}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{\mu n^2 + an + b}$$

$$(\mu n^2 - 1)^2 - (n + \mu)^2$$

$$\rightarrow (\mu n^2 - 1 - n - \mu)(\mu n^2 - 1 + n + \mu)$$

$$\rightarrow (\mu n^2 - n - \mu)(\mu n^2 + n + 1)$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 1\mu < 0 \Rightarrow \text{no real roots}$$

$$\mu n^2 - n - \mu = \mu n^2 + an + b \Rightarrow a = -1, b = -\mu$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{-(a+b)} = \sqrt{-(-1-\mu)} = \underline{\underline{\mu}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(x) f\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{x}\right)} \rightarrow x^4 + x - \frac{4\varepsilon}{x^4} - \frac{\varepsilon}{x}$$

$$= \frac{x^4 + x^5 - 4\varepsilon - \varepsilon x^5}{x^4} \rightarrow \frac{x^4 - 4\varepsilon + x^5 - \varepsilon x^5}{x^4}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(x^5 - \varepsilon)(x^5 + 4 + \varepsilon x^5) + x^4(x^5 - \varepsilon)}{x^4} = \frac{(x^5 - \varepsilon)(x^5 + 8x^5 + 4)}{x^4}$$

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{P} \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{no real roots}$$

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{Q} \rightarrow (n - \mu)(n + \mu)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-\mu}{-2} \left[+ \frac{0}{2} - \frac{1}{0} + \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow Df = [-\mu, 0) \cup [\mu, +\infty)$$

$$f(x^p + x) = px^p - 1$$

(5) (4)

$$x^p + x = p \rightarrow x^p + x - p = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{Ruffini}} \begin{array}{l} \text{Divisor } x-1 \\ \text{Quotient } (x-1)(x^p + x + p) \end{array} \\ \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \text{no real roots} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^p + x - p \\ - (x^p + x) \\ \hline -p \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x-1 \\ \hline x^p + x + p \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$f(p) = p(1)^p - 1 = p - 1 = \textcircled{1}$$

$$f(1) = p(p)^p - 1 = p \times p - 1 = \textcircled{p}$$

$$x^p + x = 1 \rightarrow x^p + x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x(x^{p-1} + 1) = 1$$

$$f(p) + f(1) = 1 + p = \textcircled{\Lambda}$$

$$f(x) = x^p - 4x^p + 14x = (x-3)^p + \Lambda$$

(5) (5)

$$g(x) = x^p + 4x^p + pVx \rightarrow x^p + 4x^p + pVx = (x+3)^p - pV$$

$$\rightarrow g(\sqrt[p]{V-3}) = (\sqrt[p]{V-3} - 3 + 3)^p - pV = V - pV = -p$$

$$f(\sqrt[p]{p} + 3) = (\sqrt[p]{p} + 3 - 3)^p + \Lambda = p + \Lambda = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-p}{10} = \textcircled{\text{scribbles}} = \frac{-p}{10}$$

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

$$\begin{matrix} \nearrow +\varepsilon \\ \searrow -\varepsilon \end{matrix}$$

5 ①

$$g(n) = \sqrt{n-1} - \sqrt{n-3}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \nearrow +\varepsilon \\ \searrow -\varepsilon \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\rightarrow f(n) = \sqrt{n-1} + 1$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{n-1} - \varepsilon + \sqrt{n-3} + \varepsilon \rightarrow \sqrt{(\sqrt{n-3} - 1)^2}$$

$$\rightarrow g(n) = \sqrt{n-3} - 1$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = \sqrt{n-1} - 1 + \sqrt{n-3} + 1 = \sqrt{n-1} + \sqrt{n-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b=1, c=-1 \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

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

$$\frac{n^2 - \varepsilon n + 1}{(n-1)(n-3)}$$

$\rightarrow 1, 3 \rightarrow$ درامنه

$$\frac{0}{0}$$

$\Rightarrow n = -1 \rightarrow$ درامنه
نسبت

$\leftarrow$
ارامه

$$\begin{aligned} \text{استدراك} \rightarrow \{2, 0\} &\rightarrow g(2) = 1, f(2) = -1 \Rightarrow \{(\frac{2}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})\} \\ \text{و اما} &\rightarrow g(0) = 2, f(0) = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \{(0, \frac{2}{3})\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g}{f}(n) = \{(\frac{2}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) \text{ و } (0, \frac{2}{3})\}$$

$$\text{الف) } f(4n) = \{(\frac{1}{4}, 2), (\frac{3}{4}, -1), (-\frac{1}{4}, 4), (2, 2)\} \quad \text{5}$$

$$\text{ب) } f(n^2) = \{(1, 2), (-1, 2), (\sqrt{3}, -1), (-\sqrt{3}, -1), (2, 2), (-2, 2)\}$$

$$\text{ج) } 2g^2(n) + 1 = \{(-2, 9), (1, 3), (3, 9), (-1, 1)\}$$

$$\text{د) } \frac{2f}{g} = \{(1, -\frac{2}{1}), (3, -\frac{2}{2})\} = \{(1, -2), (3, -1)\}$$