

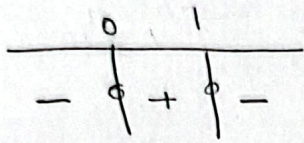
C دقت یازدهم را بنویس

19,0

دقت یازدهم

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{n-1} - 1 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^n f(x+1)} = ?$$

(1)



$$\rightarrow D = [0, 1]$$

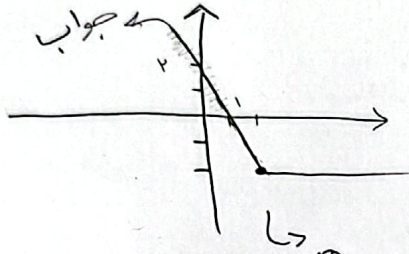
$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{n-1} - 1 \rightarrow x^n \times \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{n-1} = 1 \rightarrow n-1=0 \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{n-1} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow n=1$$

$$f(-x) = \sqrt{-x+1-x+r} \rightarrow -x+1-r-x \geq 0$$

(2)



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

$$x=1 \rightarrow -r+1=0 \Rightarrow r=1$$

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

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1] \cup (1, \infty)$$

(3)

	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$f(x)$	0	+	0	-	0	+
$x-1$	-	-	0	+	+	+
y	0	-	0	+	0	+

$$y = \frac{1}{9x^2 - 4x^2 - 2x - 1} \neq 0$$

$$-4x^2 - 2x - 1 \rightarrow -2x-1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{9x^2 + ax + b}$$

$$\sqrt{-(a+b)} = ?$$

(4)

$$\frac{(9x^2 - 4x^2) - (2x - 1)}{(9x^2 - 1)^2} - (x+1)^2 \rightarrow (9x^2 - 1)^2 - (x+1)^2 \neq 0$$

(5)

$$\rightarrow 9x^2 - 1 = x+1$$

$$9x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{-(a+b)} = \sqrt{2} = (2)$$

$$9x^2 + ax + b \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$b = -1$$

$$f(n) = n^k + n \rightarrow y = \sqrt{f(n) - f\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{n}\right)} \quad D_f = ? \quad (a)$$

$$= \sqrt{n^k + n - \frac{4\varepsilon}{n} - \frac{\varepsilon}{n}} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{n^k + n - \frac{4\varepsilon}{n} - \frac{\varepsilon}{n}}{(n-\varepsilon)^k} \geq 0 \rightarrow n^k + n - \frac{4\varepsilon}{n} - \frac{\varepsilon}{n} \geq 0 \quad n \geq \varepsilon$$

$$\leq \frac{n^k + n - \frac{4\varepsilon}{n} - \frac{\varepsilon}{n}}{(n-\varepsilon)^k} = \frac{(n-\varepsilon)(n^k + \varepsilon n + 14)}{(n-\varepsilon)(n^k + \varepsilon n + 14)} \rightarrow \frac{-r_0 \cdot r}{-r_0 \cdot r + \dots}$$

$$\Delta = r^2 - 4 < 0 \rightarrow n^k = \varepsilon \rightarrow n = \pm r \quad (y) \quad D_f = [-r_0, r] \cup [r_0, \infty)$$

$$(n^k + n) = r n^r - 1 \quad f(r) + f(1_0) = ? \quad (y)$$

$$n^k + n - r = 0 \rightarrow \frac{n^k + n - r}{n^r + n + r} = \frac{n^k + n - r}{n^r + n + r} \quad \Delta = -r < 0$$

$$(n-1)(n^r + n + r) \rightarrow n = 1 \rightarrow f(r) = r - 1 = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow f(r) + f(1_0) = 1 + r = 1 \quad (1) \quad f(1_0) = \varepsilon \cdot r - 1 = 1 \quad (v)$$

$$\frac{g(\sqrt{v} - r)}{f(\sqrt{r} + r)} = \frac{(v - r + r^2)^k - rv}{(v - r + r^2)^k + r} = \frac{-r_0}{1_0} \quad (y)$$

$$f(n) = n^k - 4n^k + 12n_{+1-1} \quad (v)$$

$$= (n-r)r \quad (3)$$

$$g(n) = n^k + 9n^k - 12n + r \quad (n+r)^k - rv$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n + \varepsilon \sqrt{n-\varepsilon} - \varepsilon + \varepsilon}{|\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} + r|} \quad g(n) = \frac{n - \varepsilon \sqrt{n-\varepsilon} - \varepsilon + \varepsilon}{|\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} - r|} \quad n \geq \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2n \leq 1}{\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} + r + r - \sqrt{n-\varepsilon}} = \varepsilon$$

$$\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} + r + \sqrt{n-\varepsilon} - r = 0 + r \sqrt{n-\varepsilon}$$

$$0 + r \sqrt{n-\varepsilon} = a + b \sqrt{n+c}$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = a + b \sqrt{n_c}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = ?$$

$$\frac{0+r}{-\varepsilon} = \frac{-1}{r} \quad (1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 8x + 12}{x^2 - 8x + 12} \neq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x-4)}{1} \neq 0$$

$$\neq 0 \rightarrow x = -2, 1, 3 \rightarrow \text{نقاط } x$$

$$f(1) = -8, f(0) = \frac{12}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{-1}{8} \right), (0, 4) \right\}$$

$$\text{الف) } f(x) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, 2 \right), \left(\frac{3}{2}, -1 \right), (2, 2), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 4 \right) \right\}$$

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

$$\text{ج) } 2x^2 \cdot f(x) + 1 = \left\{ (-2, 19), (1, 3), (3, 7), (-1, 1) \right\}$$

$$\text{د) } \frac{xf}{y} = \left\{ (1, -8), (3, -1) \right\}$$

$$\text{ب. ١٥) } \begin{cases} x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \pm 1 \\ x^2 = 3 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3} \\ x^2 = 4 \rightarrow x = \pm 2 \\ x^2 = -1 \rightarrow x \end{cases} \rightarrow \left\{ (\pm 1, 2), (\pm \sqrt{3}, -1), (\pm 2, 2) \right\}$$