

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{n-1} - 1$$

$$y = \sqrt{n^k f(n+1)} \rightarrow ? \text{ أوجد}$$

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$$\frac{n^k f(n+1)}{1}$$

$$f(n+1) = \frac{1}{n}^{n+1-1} - 1 = \frac{1}{n}^{n-1} - 1 = 0 \quad \frac{1}{n}^{n-1} = 1 \quad n^{-(n-1)} = n^0$$

$$-1+1=0 \quad \boxed{n=1}$$

$$D_y = [0, 1]$$

جواب

$$f(x) = \sqrt{n+1} \ln(x+1) \quad D_f \rightarrow f(-n)$$

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$$f(-n) = \sqrt{-n+1} \ln(-n+1) \rightarrow -n+1 > 0 \quad 1-n > n \quad (1-n)^2 \geq n^2$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 1] \quad \text{جواب} \quad 1-n^2 - \varepsilon n \geq n^2 \quad 1 \geq \varepsilon n \quad 1 \geq n$$

$$\text{أوجد} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{f(n)}} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{n-1}{f(n)} \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{f(n)} = 0 \rightarrow n=1, 2, -2$$

$$\frac{-2}{-1} + \frac{1}{0} - \frac{2}{-1} + \frac{3}{-1}$$

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$$D_f = (-2, 1) \cup (2, 3) \quad \text{جواب}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{4n^2 - 5n^2 - \varepsilon n - 2}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{4n^2 + a + b}$$

$$D_{y_1} = D_{y_2}$$

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

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$$4n^2 - 5n^2 - \varepsilon n - 2 = (4n^2 - 5n^2 + 1) - n^2 - \varepsilon n - 2 \Rightarrow (4n^2 - 1)^2 - (n+2)^2 \neq 0$$

$$(4n^2 - 1)^2 \neq (n+2)^2 \rightarrow 4n^2 - 1 \neq n+2 \Rightarrow 4n^2 - n - 2 \neq 0$$

$$4n^2 - n - 2 = 4n^2 + a + b \Rightarrow a = -1, b = -2$$

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

جواب

$$f(x) = n^k + n$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)} \rightarrow ? \text{ أوجد}$$

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$$\sqrt{n^k + n - \frac{4x}{n^k} - \frac{k}{n}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^k} (n^k - 4x) + \frac{1}{n} (n^k - k)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^k} (n^k - k) (n^k + 14 + k n^k) + \frac{1}{n} (n^k - k)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} (n^k - k) \left(\frac{1}{n^k} (n^k + 14 + k n^k) + 1 \right)}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} (n^k - k) \left(n^k + \frac{14}{n^k} + k \right)}$$

$$\frac{-2}{-1} + \frac{0}{0} - \frac{2}{-1} + \frac{2}{-1}$$

$$D_y = [-2, 0) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

جواب

$$P(n^r+m) = r n^r - 1 \quad P(r) + P(1) = ? \quad 1+v = \Lambda \rightarrow$$

$$n^r+m=r \quad n(n^r+1)=r \rightarrow 1 \times r$$

$$\boxed{n=1} \quad 1(1+1)=2$$

$$n=-1 \quad -1(1+1)=-2$$

$$P(r) = r(1)^r - 1 = 1$$

$$n^r+m=1$$

$$n(n^r+1)=1$$

$$\boxed{n=r} \quad r(r+1)=1$$

$$P(1) = r(r)^r - 1 = v$$

$$P(n) = n^r - 4n^r + 11n - \Lambda + \Lambda$$

$$(n-r)^r + \Lambda$$

$$P(\sqrt{r}+r) \rightarrow (\sqrt{r}+r)^r + \Lambda$$

$$10 = r + \Lambda$$

$$g(n) = n^r + 9n^r + rvm + rv - rv$$

$$(n+r)^r - rv$$

$$g(\sqrt{v}-r) = (\sqrt{v}-r+r)^r - rv$$

$$-r_0 = v - rv$$

$$g(\sqrt{v}-r) = ? \quad \frac{-r_0}{10} = \frac{-r}{1}$$

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

$$(\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} + r)^r$$

$$n - \varepsilon + \varepsilon + \varepsilon \sqrt{n-\varepsilon}$$

$$n + \varepsilon \sqrt{n-\varepsilon}$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{(\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} + r)^r} = |\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} + r|$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{n - \varepsilon \sqrt{n-\varepsilon}}$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{(\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} - r)^r}$$

$$g(n) = |\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} - r|$$

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

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = ? \quad \frac{0+r}{-2} = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$|\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} + r| + |\sqrt{n-\varepsilon} - r|$$

$$= \sqrt{n-\varepsilon} + r + \sqrt{n-\varepsilon} - r = 2\sqrt{n-\varepsilon}$$

$$a + b\sqrt{n+c} = 2\sqrt{n-\varepsilon}$$

$$a=0 \quad b=r \quad c=-\varepsilon$$

$$\frac{g}{f} = ?$$

$$\left\{ \left(r, \frac{1}{-\varepsilon} \right) \left(0, \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \right) \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \left(r, -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \left(0, \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \right) \right\}$$

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

$$(n-1)(n-r)$$

$$n \neq 1, r$$

$$g(n) = \left\{ (r, 1), (1, 0), (r, \varepsilon), (0, \varepsilon) \right\}$$

$$D_E = \{R-1, r\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(r) = \frac{\varepsilon}{(1)(-1)} = -\varepsilon$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(0) = \frac{r}{(-1)(-r)} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\text{الف) } f(rm) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{r}, r \right) \left(\frac{r}{r}, -1 \right) \left(r, r \right) \left(-\frac{1}{r}, r \right) \right\}$$

$$ج) r g(n) + 1$$

$$\left\{ (-r, r) (1, r) (r, r) (-1, r) \right\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow P(n^r) = \left\{ (-1, r) (r, -1) (r, r) (r, r) \right\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{r}{g} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{r}{r} \right) \left(r, \frac{r}{r} \right) \left(-1, \frac{r}{r} \right) \right\}$$

$$\left\{ (1, -\varepsilon) (r, -1) \right\}$$