

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-2} \quad x^2 f(x+1) \geq 0$$

$$f(x+1) = \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^{x-1} \quad \text{همواره + است} \quad \sim \rightarrow \quad \text{پس باید } x^2 \text{ را بررسی علامت کنیم}$$

$$Df = x \geq 0 \quad \subseteq \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$x^2 \geq 0 \quad x \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \quad x+1$$

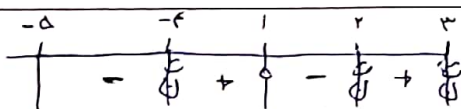
$$f(-x) = \sqrt{-x+1} \quad 1-x$$

$$-x+1-x \geq 0$$

$$\text{if } x \leq 1 \quad \sim \rightarrow \quad -x+1-x \geq 0 \quad \sim \rightarrow \quad -2x+1 \geq 0 \quad \sim \rightarrow \quad x \leq 1 \quad : I$$

$$\text{if } x > 1 \quad \sim \rightarrow \quad -x+1-x \geq 0 \quad \sim \rightarrow \quad -2 \geq 0 \quad \sim \rightarrow \quad \text{غلط} \quad : II$$

$$f = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}} \quad \sim \rightarrow \quad f(x) \neq 0$$



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

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{9x^2 - 5x^2 - 4x - 3} = \frac{1}{(3x^2 + x + 1)(3x^2 - x - 3)}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{3x^2 + ax + b}$$

دفعه ۲
چون دفعه ۲ است پس

$$3x^2 - x - 3 = 3x^2 + ax + b$$

$$\sqrt{-(a+b)} = \sqrt{-(-1-3)} = \boxed{2}$$

$$a = -1 \quad b = -3$$

$$f = \sqrt{f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)} \quad \sim \rightarrow \quad f(x) - f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \geq 0$$

$$f(x) \geq f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)$$

$$\text{if } x > 0 \quad \sim \rightarrow \quad x \geq 1 \quad I$$

$$\text{if } x < 0 \quad \sim \rightarrow \quad x \geq -1 \quad II$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad III$$

$$I \cap II \cap III : Df = [-1, 0) \cup [1, +\infty) \quad \Delta$$

$f(1^r+1) = r(1)^r - 1$ $f(r) = 1$ $f(r^r+r) = r(r)^r - 1$ $f(1\cdot) = v$	6
$f(n) = n^r - rn^r + 1^r n \Rightarrow (n-r)^r + 1 = f(n)$ $g(n) = n^r + rn^r + 1^r n \Rightarrow (n+r)^r - 1 = g(n)$ $\frac{g(\sqrt[r]{v}-r)}{f(\sqrt[r]{v}+r)} = \frac{(\sqrt[r]{v}-r+r)^r - 1^r}{(r\sqrt[r]{v}+r-r)^r + 1} = \frac{v-1^r}{r+1} = \frac{-1_0}{1_0} = -1$	7
$f(n) = \sqrt{n-1} \sqrt{n-1} = \sqrt{(n-1+r)^r} = \sqrt{n-1}+r \xrightarrow{n \geq r} \sqrt{n-1}+r$ $g(n) = \sqrt{n-1} \sqrt{n-1} = \sqrt{(n-1-r)^r} = \sqrt{n-1}-r \xrightarrow{n \geq r} \sqrt{n-1}-r$ $f(n)+g(n) = \sqrt{n-1}+r + \sqrt{n-1}-r = 2\sqrt{n-1}$ $2\sqrt{n-1} = a + b\sqrt{n} + c$ $a=0 \quad b=2 \quad c=-1$	8
$\frac{n+r}{n^r-1n+r}$ $n > n \neq 1, r$ $\frac{g}{f} = (r, \frac{1}{-1}), (1, \frac{0}{0}), (r, \frac{0}{0}), (0, \frac{r}{r})$ $\frac{g}{f} = (r, \frac{-1}{r}), (0, r)$	9
$f(rn) = (\frac{1}{r}, r), (\frac{r}{r}, -1), (r, r), (-\frac{1}{r}, r)$ $f(n^r) = (1, r), (-1, r), (\sqrt{r}, -1), (-\sqrt{r}, -1), (r, r), (-r, r)$ $rg^r(n)+1 = (-r, 1), (1, r), (r, 1), (-1, 1)$ $\frac{rf}{g} = (1, -1), (r, -1)$	10