

مفتی -

جمع ضرایب منفرد برای $n-1$ جمله به ازای $n-1$ $y = \frac{n+1}{2n^2 + 2n - 1n + 1} \rightarrow \frac{2n^2 + 2n - 1n + 1}{2n^2 + 2n - 1n + 1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n+1} = \frac{n-1}{n+1}$

نکته: برای $n=1$ $y = \frac{1+1}{2 \cdot 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 1 + 1} = \frac{2}{2+2-1+1} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

بنابراین مجموع برای محاسبه دامنه $y = \frac{n-1}{n+1}$ است!

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{c) } n + 1 \\ \hline n^2 + 9n + 10n + 1 \\ \hline n + 1 \\ \hline (n+1)(n^2 + 10n + 1) = n^3 + 11n^2 + 11n + 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(n-1) \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \leftarrow n+1 + \dots + 2n \rightarrow R - \{ \pm 1 \}$$

$$(n-1) \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \leftarrow n+1 + \dots + 2n \rightarrow R - \{ \pm 1 \}$$

$$(n-1) \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \leftarrow n+1 + \dots + 2n \rightarrow R - \{ \pm 1 \}$$

جمع کلمات های زوج با فرد برابر است $\leftarrow$ بدینا $n+1$ اضافه می کنیم و بدین ترتیب

$$-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} - 1 \quad R - \{ -1, -\frac{1}{4} \}$$

$$\text{Sol) } u + v$$

$$u^k - v u^k + v u^{k-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} n^2 + n^2 + n - 1 \quad | \quad n-1 \\ -n^2 + n^2 \\ \hline -n^2 + n - 1 \\ \quad n^2 - n \end{array}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{(n+1)(n+1)} - 1 = (2-5+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} n+p \geq 0 \\ n-p \geq 0 \end{array}$$

Handwritten mathematical derivation for the recurrence relation $T(n) = 2T(n-1) + n$ with base case $T(1) = 1$. The work is done on lined paper.

The derivation shows the expansion of the recurrence:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 2T(n-1) + n \\ &= 2[2T(n-2) + (n-1)] + n \\ &= 2^2 T(n-2) + 2(n-1) + n \\ &\vdots \\ &= 2^{n-1} T(1) + 2^{n-2} + 2^{n-3} + \dots + 2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

The final result is summarized as:

$$T(n) = 2^n - 1$$

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

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اوجھتا یہ چیز دیکھ نہ سکتا

$$g = \frac{p}{n^p - \delta(n-1) - pn + \delta}$$

$$\begin{cases} n-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq 1 \\ n-1 < 0 \rightarrow n < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$n \geq 1 \Rightarrow n^{\gamma-\delta}(n-1) - \gamma n + \delta \approx n^{\gamma} + \gamma n + 1 \approx n^{\gamma} + \delta \quad (n \sim \mu) \\ n < 1 \quad n^{\gamma-\delta}(n+1) - \gamma n + \delta \approx n^{\gamma} + \gamma n + \delta \rightarrow 0, -\mu \quad \sigma \approx \gamma \quad \checkmark$$

$$C) D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (4, 8) \cup (10, +\infty) \quad D = \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1, 4, -\infty\}$$

الف) $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} (n+1) - (n+1) &\neq 0 \rightarrow |n+1| > |n+1| \rightarrow \varepsilon n^2 + 1 + \varepsilon n > n^2 + 1 + \varepsilon n \\ \rightarrow n^2 - 1 - 2n > 0 \rightarrow n^2 - 2n - 1 > 0 \rightarrow (n-1)(n+1) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int |r_{n+1}| - |u+v| \geq 0 \rightarrow |r_{n+1}| \geq |u+v| \rightarrow \begin{cases} r_{n+1} + u \geq -u + v + u \\ r_{n+1} - u - v \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{الف) } y = \log_r (1 - \log^n r) \rightarrow 1 - \log^n r > 0 \rightarrow 1 > \log^n r \rightarrow n < r \rightarrow \text{ (عقده) } (0, r)$$

$$y = \log_r (1 - \log_n \frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow n > 0$$

$$1 - \log_n \frac{1}{r} > 0 \rightarrow 1 > \log_n \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n > \frac{1}{r}$$

$0 < \frac{1}{r} < 1$ ~~$\left(\frac{1}{r} > 1\right)$~~
 $D = \left(\frac{1}{r}, +\infty\right)$

$$\log^{x_{n-1}} x \rightarrow x_{n-1} > 1 \rightarrow x_n > x \rightarrow n > 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\log_0^{p_{n-1}} \not\rightarrow p_{n-1} \not\rightarrow n \not\rightarrow m$$

$$2, \quad \cancel{[1, 2, 3]} \\ (1, 3)$$

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$$\frac{n-1}{n+1} \geq 1 \rightarrow n < -1$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+1-1+}$$

$$n-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow n \geq 2$$

$$D = (-\infty, -1)$$

$$f(u) = \sqrt{(a+r)u^r + au + b} \geq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty]$$

$$a + y > 0 \rightarrow a > -y$$

$$\underline{u = v}$$

$$(a+p)(p^r) + p^r a + b \geq 0 \rightarrow 2a + 1 + p^r a + b \geq 0$$

$$-12a - 12 \leq b \quad \Delta: 3a + 2(a + 4) \leq 6 \leq 0$$

$$\{ b \geq -1 \text{ or } -11$$

$$a = -2 \quad \varepsilon - \zeta(9) b = 0$$

~~$$q = -1 \quad 1 - z(-1 + \sqrt{1 - 4z}) \cdot b > 0, \quad b \geq 12 - 11 = 6 \quad \text{and}$$~~

$$f(u) = \int u^p + (n+p-m)p \rightarrow R = D_f$$

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$$\Delta \cancel{\geq 0} \quad \epsilon - \epsilon(1)(1-m^2) \rightarrow \epsilon m^2 - \epsilon \cancel{\geq 0} \rightarrow \epsilon m^2 \leq \epsilon \rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 & \leq \max \\ -1 & \leq \min \end{aligned} \quad \leftarrow \quad m \leq -1 \quad m \geq 1$$

$$1 - (-1) = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n) \geq \frac{\sum_{r=-n}^n \varepsilon \cdot n^r}{[n] + [n] + 1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow n^r \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow -r \leq n \leq r$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 162 \\ -1 & 22 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow D_f = 2$$

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