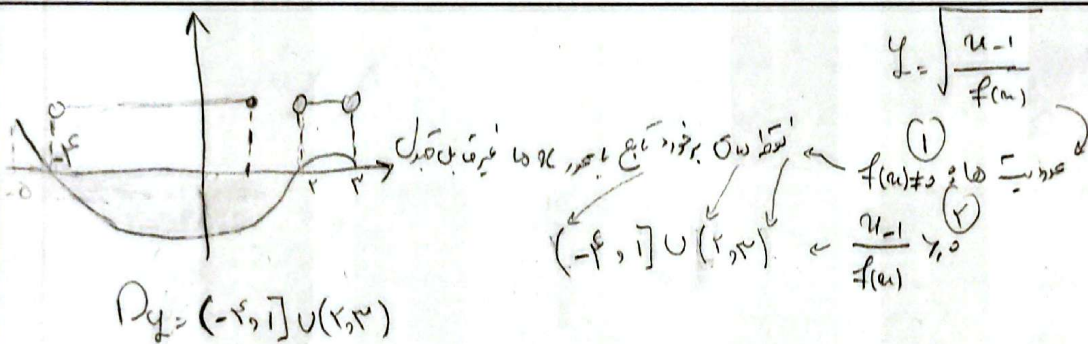


$$f(n+1) \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}^{n-1} - 1\right)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x=0 \checkmark \\ x=0 \times \\ x=0 \text{ (0,1)} \checkmark \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow D_f = [0, 1]$$

$$f(-x) = \sqrt{-x + 12 - x} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x=0 \checkmark \\ x=0 \checkmark \\ x=0 \text{ (0,1)} \checkmark \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

در عبارت مثبت می شود
از بعد ۱/۲ عبارت منفی می شود



★ دقت کنید که y_1 و y_2 برابر چون هم سر و ما این است که خروج صفر باشد خروج ما هم با هم برابر یعنی ۰

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 + ax + b = 9x^2 - 7x^2 - 4x - 3 \rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow 3 + a + b = 9 - 7 - 4 - 3 \rightarrow a + b = -8 \\ 3x^2 + ax + b = 9x^2 - 7x^2 - 4x - 3 \rightarrow x=2 \rightarrow 12 + 2a + b = 9 - 28 - 8 - 3 \rightarrow 2a + b = -21 \end{cases}$$

ما اینجا چیزی می خواهیم درجه ۲
آوردیم لای می بینیم a را هم پیدا کنیم

$$\begin{cases} a + b = -8 \\ 2a + b = -21 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 29 \\ b = -37 \end{cases}$$

حاصل $\rightarrow \sqrt{-(a+b)} \rightarrow \sqrt{-(-8)} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{2}$

$$f(n) - f\left(\frac{4}{n}\right) \geq 1 \rightarrow \begin{array}{cc} 0 \times & -1 \checkmark \\ 1 \times & -2 \rightarrow 0 \checkmark \\ 2 \rightarrow 0 \checkmark & -3 \times \\ 3 \checkmark & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \rightarrow D_f = [-2, 0) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

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

فقط جابجایی

$$f(1.) \rightarrow u^r + u = 1. \Rightarrow u = r \quad f(1.) = r(r^r) - 1 = r$$

$$f(r) + f(1.) = r + r = \underline{2r}$$

4

$$f(u) = u^r - 4u^r + 12u \rightarrow u(u^r - 4u^r + 12) \rightarrow u((u-4)^r + 3) \rightarrow \frac{u}{r} \frac{(u-4)^r + 3}{r+1} \rightarrow \frac{u}{r} \frac{(u-4)^r + 3}{r+1}$$

$$g(u) = u^r + 9u^r + 12u \rightarrow u(u^r + 9u^r + 12) \rightarrow u((u+3)^r + 9) \rightarrow \frac{u}{r} \frac{(u+3)^r + 9}{r+1} \rightarrow \frac{u}{r} \frac{(u+3)^r + 9}{r+1}$$

$$\frac{u}{r} \frac{(u-4)^r + 3}{r+1} + \frac{u}{r} \frac{(u+3)^r + 9}{r+1} = \frac{u}{r} \frac{(u-4)^r + (u+3)^r + 12}{r+1}$$

7

$$f(u) + g(u) = \sqrt{u} + \sqrt{u} = 2\sqrt{u} = A \rightarrow A^r = u + \sqrt{u} + u + \sqrt{u} = 2u + 2\sqrt{u} = 2(u + \sqrt{u})$$

$$A^r = 2u + 2\sqrt{u} \rightarrow A^r = 2(u + \sqrt{u}) \rightarrow A = 2\sqrt{u}$$

1

$$\frac{a+b}{c} \rightarrow \frac{r}{-r} \left(-\frac{1}{r} \right) \quad \begin{matrix} a=0 \\ b=r \\ c=-r \end{matrix}$$

$$a+b\sqrt{u}+c = 2\sqrt{u}$$

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

$$u^r - 4u^r + 12 \rightarrow (u-4)^r + 3$$

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

$$D_g = \{r, 1\}$$

$$\frac{y}{f} \rightarrow \left\{ \left(r, \frac{1}{r} \right), \left(0, \frac{f}{r} \right) \right\}$$

$$g(u) = \{ (r, 1), (1, 0), (r, 1), (3, r) \}$$

$$f(u) = \frac{f}{-1} = -f$$

9

$$f(xu) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{r}, 2 \right), \left(\frac{r}{r}, 2-1 \right), \left(r, 2 \right), \left(-\frac{1}{r}, 2 \right) \right\}$$

$$f(ux) = \left\{ (1, 2), (\sqrt{r}, -1), (r, 2), (1, 2) \right\}$$

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

10

$$\frac{r}{y} = \left\{ (1, -f), (r, -1), (-1, \frac{1}{r}) \right\}$$