

دوازدهم A صبح

مریم نیکولی

$$y = f(n-1) \rightarrow f(n) = f(y+1) \rightarrow n = \frac{f(y+1)}{\mu}$$

(سوال 10)

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{f(n+1)}{\mu} \rightarrow n=0 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\mu} \rightsquigarrow (0, \frac{1}{\mu})$$

$$C_{\text{min}} S = \frac{1}{\mu} \times \frac{1}{\mu} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\mu^2}}$$

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

(سوال 12)

الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \quad x \in [1, +\infty)$ $\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} = 1 \\ y_{\min} = 2 \end{array} \right.$

دو نقطه از نمودار است که از آنجا که استریم به سمت راست می‌رود

نقطه به سمت راست می‌رود

$$\rightarrow \text{نقطه به سمت راست} \rightarrow y = (n-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow y-2 = (n-1)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} = n-1 \rightarrow n = \sqrt{y-2} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{y = \sqrt{n-2} + 1} \quad n \geq 2$$

ب) $y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \quad x \in [2, +\infty)$ $\text{ext} \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = 1 \\ y_{\min} = 2 \end{array} \right.$

دو نقطه از نمودار است که از آنجا که استریم به سمت راست می‌رود

نقطه به سمت راست می‌رود

$$\text{نقطه به سمت راست} \rightarrow y = (n-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow y-2 = (n-1)^2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} = n-1$$

$$\rightarrow n = \sqrt{y-2} + 1 \rightarrow \boxed{y = \sqrt{n-2} + 1} \quad n \geq 2$$

$$f(n) = 2n - \sqrt{14 - 5n(5-n)}$$

$$\sqrt{5n^2 - 14n + 14}$$

سوال ۱۳

$$f(n) = 2n - |2n - 5|$$

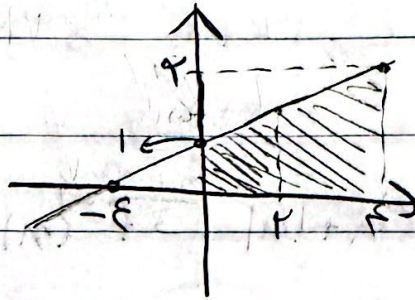
در حالت اول $y = 5n - 5 \rightarrow y + 5 = 5n \rightarrow n = \frac{y+5}{5}$

در حالت دوم

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{n+5}{5} \rightarrow n \in (-\infty, 5]$$

در حالت دوم $y = f(n)$ است و
یک جواب می باشد

$$S = \frac{(1+r) \times E}{r} = \boxed{4}$$



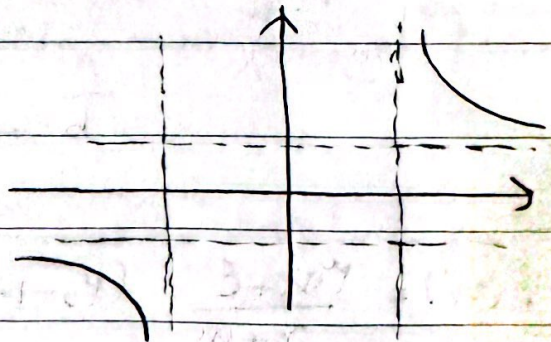
$$y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 - a}}$$

$$\rightarrow n^2 - a \neq 0 \rightarrow n^2 \neq a \rightarrow n \neq \pm \sqrt{a}$$

مجاورات

$$\begin{aligned} n \rightarrow +\infty &\rightarrow \frac{n}{|n|} = 1 \\ n \rightarrow -\infty &\rightarrow \frac{n}{|n|} = -1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} n \rightarrow +\infty \\ n \rightarrow -\infty \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{مجاورات افقی}$$

یک جواب می باشد



در حالت اول $y^2 = \frac{n^2}{n^2 - a} \rightarrow y^2 n^2 - a y^2 = n^2$

$$n^2(y^2 - 1) = a y^2 \rightarrow n^2 = \frac{a y^2}{y^2 - 1}$$

$$\rightarrow n = \sqrt{\frac{a y^2}{y^2 - 1}} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{a n^2}{n^2 - 1}}$$

در حالت دوم $y = f(n)$ است و
یک جواب می باشد

آپادانا

$$g(n) \begin{cases} n^r - \epsilon n + k & n \geq r \\ -n^r + 4n + rk & n < r \end{cases} \quad (ad) \text{ } k=5$$

$$n^r - \epsilon n + k \rightarrow n_s = r \rightarrow y_s = k - \epsilon$$

$$-n^r + 4n + rk \rightarrow n_s = r \rightarrow y_s = \Lambda + rk$$

$$k - \epsilon \geq rk + \Lambda \rightarrow rk \leq -1 - \epsilon \rightarrow k \leq -\epsilon$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{k \in (-\infty, -\epsilon]}$$

$$f(n) = rn + |n| \quad f^{-1}(n) = an + b|n| \quad ab = ? \quad (4) \text{ } ab=5$$

$$\frac{r}{r} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = \epsilon n \rightarrow n = \frac{y}{\epsilon} \rightarrow y = \frac{n}{\epsilon} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n}{\epsilon}$$

$$y = rn \rightarrow n = \frac{y}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n}{r}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{r}{\epsilon}}{r} = \frac{r}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{r}{\Lambda} = -\frac{1}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \text{عوضه } \epsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{r} - \frac{r}{\Lambda} = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \text{عوضه } \epsilon$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{r}{\Lambda} n - \frac{1}{\Lambda} |n|$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \rightarrow \boxed{ab = -\frac{r}{4\epsilon}}$$

(V) جواب

$$f(n) = \frac{rn + \epsilon}{n + m} \quad (r, -1) \quad f \circ f^{-1}(n) = f^{-1}(n)$$

$$(r, -1) \rightarrow \frac{4 + \epsilon}{r + m} = -1 \rightarrow r + m = -1 \rightarrow \underline{m = -r} \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{rn + \epsilon}{n - r}$$

$$\rightarrow a + d = 0 \rightarrow f(n) = f^{-1}(n)$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{rn + \epsilon}{n - r} \rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(n) = n + \frac{rn + \epsilon}{n - r}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 - rn + rn + \epsilon}{n - r} = \frac{n^2 + \epsilon}{n - r}$$

جواب نهایی *

پایان

$$\frac{r + \epsilon}{n - r} = n \rightarrow r + \epsilon = rn - rn \rightarrow -rn = \epsilon \rightarrow \boxed{n = -\frac{\epsilon}{r}}$$

$$f(r - rn) = r - g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) \quad f g^{-1}(\epsilon) + f^{-1}(-r) = ? \quad (\text{سوال 8})$$

$$\left| n = \frac{r - n}{r} \right| \rightarrow f\left(r - r\left(\frac{r - n}{r}\right)\right) = r - g\left(\frac{r - n}{\epsilon}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = r - g\left(\frac{r - n}{\epsilon}\right)$$

$$f^{-1}(r) = t \rightarrow f(t) = -r \rightarrow -r = r - g\left(\frac{r - t}{\epsilon}\right) \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{r - t}{\epsilon}\right) = \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{-1}(\epsilon) = \frac{r - t}{\epsilon}$$

$$f g^{-1}(\epsilon) + f^{-1}(-r) = \left(r \times \frac{r - t}{\epsilon}\right) + t = \boxed{r}$$

$$y = \frac{2n - 1r}{1 - n} \xrightarrow{\text{مضروب کردن}} y = \frac{2n + 1r}{n + 1} \xrightarrow{\text{عوض کردن}} \quad (\text{سوال 9})$$

$$\frac{2(n - r) + 1r}{n - r + 1} = \frac{2n + r}{n - 1} \xrightarrow{\text{عوض کردن}} \frac{2n + r}{n - 1} - r$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \frac{r n + 4}{n - 1}$$

$$y = \frac{r n + 4}{n - 1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n + 4}{n - r} \quad f(n) = f^{-1}(n)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r n + 4}{n - 1} = \frac{n + 4}{n - r} \rightarrow rn + rn - 1r = n^2 + 2n - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow rn - rn - 4 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow S = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{r}{1} = \boxed{r}$$

$$f(n) = n + f[n] \quad (f-g)(n) = ?$$

(سوال 1)

$$y = n + f[n] \xrightarrow[\text{از دو طرف}]{\text{برای کلی}} [y] = [n + f[n]]$$

$$\Rightarrow [y] = n + [f[n]] \rightarrow [n] = \frac{[y]}{n}$$

$$y = n + f[n] \rightarrow y = n + \left(f \times \frac{[y]}{n}\right) \rightarrow n = y - \frac{f[y]}{n}$$

$$\rightarrow y = n - \frac{f[n]}{n} = f^{-1}(n) = g(n)$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) - g(n) = n + f[n] - n + \frac{f[n]}{n} = \boxed{\frac{f[n]}{n}}$$