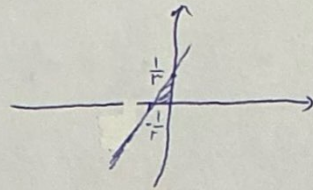


(A) (وارش) ۱۸

برای حل مسئله! کلید قاعده ۲

$$2y = 3n - 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{3n-1}{2} \rightarrow 2y = 3n - 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{2y+1}{3} \rightarrow y = \frac{3n-1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}$$



$$S_{\text{min}} = \frac{\text{ارتفاع} \times \text{طول}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

الف) $y = n^2 - 2n + 3, n \in [1, +\infty) \rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$ (۲)

$$y = (n-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow |n-1| = \sqrt{y-2} \rightarrow n = \sqrt{y-2} + 1$$

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

$$\rightarrow y = 1 \pm \sqrt{n-2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} D_f = R_f^{-1} \rightarrow [1, +\infty) \\ R_f = D_f^{-1} \rightarrow [2, +\infty) \end{cases} \rightarrow y = 1 + \sqrt{n-2}$$

ب) $y = n^2 - 2n + 3, n \in [3, +\infty) \rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = 1$

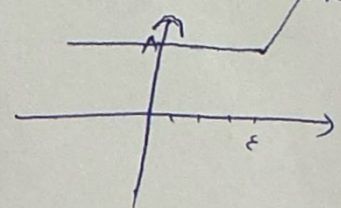
$$y = (n-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} = |n-1| \rightarrow y = 1 \pm \sqrt{n-2} \rightarrow D_f = R_f^{-1} \stackrel{\text{نکته}}{\Rightarrow} R_f \geq 3 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow y = 1 + \sqrt{n-2}, n \in [3, +\infty) \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = 2n - \sqrt{4 - 2n(2-n)} = 2n - \sqrt{4 - 2(2-n)^2} = 2n - |2(2-n)| = 2n - |4-2n|$$

مشتق فانتزی

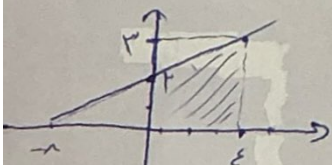
$$\begin{cases} 2n - (4-2n) = 2n - 4 + 2n = 4n - 4 = 2n - 2 & n \leq 2 \\ 2n - (2n-4) = 2n - 2n + 4 = 4 & n > 2 \end{cases}$$



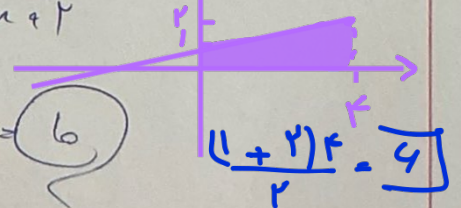
$$f(n) = 2n - \sqrt{4 - 2n(2-n)}$$

در $(-\infty, 2]$ است

$$\downarrow \text{نکته} \rightarrow y = 2n - 2 \rightarrow n = \frac{y+2}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{n+2}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}n + 1$$



$$\frac{(2+2) \times 2}{2} = \frac{4 \times 2}{2} = 4$$



$$f(n) = 2n - 2 |n-2| \rightarrow \begin{cases} n > 2 \rightarrow f(n) = 4 \\ n \leq 2 \rightarrow f(n) = 2n - 2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$D_f^{-1} = R_f = (-\infty, 2]$$

$$y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 - \omega}} \rightarrow f(n_1) = f(n_2) \rightarrow \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2 - \omega}} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{n_2^2 - \omega}} \xrightarrow{\text{با ضرب هر دو طرف در مخرج و ساده کردن}} \frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2 - \omega} = \frac{n_2^2}{n_2^2 - \omega}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2 - \omega} = \frac{n_2^2}{n_2^2 - \omega} \rightarrow n_1^2 n_2^2 - \omega n_1^2 = n_1^2 n_2^2 - \omega n_2^2 \rightarrow n_1^2 = n_2^2 \rightarrow n_1 = \pm n_2$$

لذا نتیجه آنست که f یک به یک است و n متغیر الفاصله دارد. با این درجه توان است که از راه و این n نامرئی است.

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

$$\rightarrow y^2 n^2 - y^2 = \omega n^2 \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{\omega n^2}{n^2 - 1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\omega n^2}{n^2 - 1}} \xrightarrow{\text{با ضرب هر دو طرف در مخرج}} y = \frac{\sqrt{\omega} n}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}} \checkmark$$

$$g(n) = \begin{cases} n^2 - \varepsilon n + k & n \geq 2 \rightarrow n = 2 \rightarrow k - \varepsilon \\ -n^2 + 4n + 3k & n < 2 \rightarrow n = 2 \rightarrow 1 + 3k \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + 3k \leq k - \varepsilon \rightarrow k \leq -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = \frac{3}{n} + |n| \xrightarrow{f^{-1}(n)} g(n) = an + b|n|$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon n & n \geq 0 \rightarrow y = \varepsilon n \rightarrow n = \frac{y}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} n \\ 3n & n < 0 \rightarrow y = 3n \rightarrow n = \frac{y}{3} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} n \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{n} \\ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{n} \end{cases}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{3}{n} - \frac{1}{n} n \begin{cases} a = \frac{3}{n} \\ b = -\frac{1}{n} \end{cases} \rightarrow ab = \frac{3}{n} \times \left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) = -\frac{3}{n^2} \checkmark$$

(A) واز پس

تلف 20

10/12/14

$$f(m) = \frac{m + \varepsilon}{n + m} \xrightarrow{(r, -1)} -1 = \frac{10}{r + m} \rightarrow -10 - 10m = 10 \rightarrow 10m = -10 - 10 \rightarrow m = -2$$

$$f(n) = \frac{m + \varepsilon}{n - m} \rightarrow y = f \circ f^{-1}(n) \text{ and } f^{-1}(n) = m$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{m + \varepsilon}{n - m}$$

$$y = f \circ f^{-1}(n) = f^{-1}(n) = m + \frac{m + \varepsilon}{n - m} \rightarrow \frac{m^2 - m + m + \varepsilon}{n - m} = \frac{m^2 + \varepsilon}{n - m} \xrightarrow{y = n}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m^2 + \varepsilon}{n - m} = n \rightarrow m^2 - m = n^2 + \varepsilon \rightarrow -m = \varepsilon \rightarrow m = -\frac{\varepsilon}{n}$$

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

$$f^{-1}(\varepsilon) + f^{-1}(-r) = ?$$

$$f(r - m) = t \rightarrow f^{-1}(t) = r - m \rightarrow t + g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) = r \rightarrow g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) = r - t$$

$$\rightarrow g^{-1}(r - t) = \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow n = r g^{-1}(r - t)$$

$$n = r g^{-1}(r - t)$$

$$n = \frac{r - f^{-1}(t)}{r} \rightarrow r g^{-1}(r - t) = \frac{r - f^{-1}(t)}{r} \rightarrow r g^{-1}(r - t) = r - f^{-1}(t)$$

$$\rightarrow r g^{-1}(r - t) + f^{-1}(t) = r \xrightarrow{t = -r} r g^{-1}(\varepsilon) + f^{-1}(-r) = r$$

$$y = \frac{\omega n - 1^m}{1 - n} \xrightarrow{\text{change } n \rightarrow -n} y = \frac{-\omega n - 1^m}{n + 1} \rightarrow -y = \frac{-\omega n - 1^m}{n + 1} \xrightarrow{\times (-1)} y = \frac{\omega n + 1^m}{n + 1}$$

$$\frac{\omega(n - 1) + 1^m}{1 + (n - 1)} = \frac{\omega n + 1^m}{n - 1} \xrightarrow{\text{change } n \rightarrow n - 1} \frac{\omega n + 1^m}{n - 1} - 1 = f(n) \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{m + 4}{n - 1}$$

$$y_n - y = m + 4 \rightarrow y_n - m = y + 4 \rightarrow n(y - 1) = y + 4 \rightarrow n = \frac{y + 4}{y - 1}, y = \frac{n + 4}{n - 1} = f^{-1}(n)$$

$$f(n) = f^{-1}(n) \rightarrow \frac{m + 4}{n - 1} = \frac{n + 4}{n - 1} \rightarrow m^2 + m - 1^2 = n^2 + \omega n - 4 \rightarrow m^2 - m - 4 = 0$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

برای حل این

کلیف علامه

روان (A)

$$f(n) = n + \epsilon[n] \xrightarrow[\text{معادله}]{y=n} g(n) \quad (f-g)(n) = ?$$

۲

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow n &= y + \epsilon[y] \xrightarrow[\text{تقریب}]{\text{از فرض بر آن}} [n] = [y + \epsilon[y]] \rightarrow [n] = \omega[y] - [y] = \frac{[n]}{\omega} \\ \hookrightarrow y &= n - \epsilon[y] \end{aligned}$$

$$y = n - \epsilon[y] \rightarrow y = n - \epsilon\left(\frac{[n]}{\omega}\right) \rightarrow y = n - \frac{\epsilon[n]}{\omega} \Rightarrow g(n) = n - \frac{\epsilon[n]}{\omega}$$

$$(f-g)(n) = n + \epsilon[n] - n + \frac{\epsilon[n]}{\omega} = \frac{\epsilon[n]}{\omega} \quad \checkmark$$