

$$f(2n+1) + f(n+2) = 3n + f(3) \quad y = \sqrt{f(n) - n^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{if } n=1 \Rightarrow 2f(3) = 3(1) + f(3) \Rightarrow f(3) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow f(2n+2) + f(n+1) = 3n + 3 = n + 2 + 2n + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = n \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{f(n) - n^2} = \sqrt{n - n^2}$$

$$-n^2 + n \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, \frac{1}{4}] \Rightarrow S \mid \begin{cases} x_S = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ y_S = -(\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{f(n) - n^2} = \sqrt{(-\infty, \frac{1}{4}]} \Rightarrow D_f = [0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n^3 - 4n}{n+2} = \frac{n(n^2 - 4)}{n+2} = \frac{n(n+2)(n-2)}{n+2} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(n)}{n-2} = \frac{n(n-2)}{n-2} = n^2 - 2n \Rightarrow n \neq 2 \Rightarrow y \neq \infty \Rightarrow y \in [y_S, +\infty) - \{\infty\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S \mid \begin{cases} x_S = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \\ y_S = (1)^2 - 2(1) = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R_f = [-1, +\infty) - \{\infty\}$$

$$n^2 - 2n \neq \infty \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n - \infty \neq 0 \Rightarrow C = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow (n-2)(n+2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq -2, 2 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, 2\} \Rightarrow a = -2, b = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{a+b}{2c}\right) = f\left(\frac{-2+2}{-2}\right) = f(-1) = \frac{(-1)^3 - 4(-1)}{(-1)+2} = \frac{-1+4}{1} = 3$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{n^3 + an^2 + bn - \infty}, \quad \text{دامنه} = [a, b] \quad (3)$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{(n-2)^3} \quad \leftarrow \text{صفت صورت سوال: آیا تابع دایره سه ضلعی است؟}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{n^3 - 2n^2 + 4n - 8} \Rightarrow a = -2, b = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = [-2, 2] \Rightarrow R_f = [-2, 2]$$

$$y_1 = \left(\frac{x+1}{1-x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x+1}{1-x} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} + \frac{1}{0} = \Rightarrow x \in (-1, 1) \quad (K)$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{f_1} = (-1, 1)$$

$$y_r = \frac{ax^2 - 1}{x^2 + b} \xrightarrow{x=0} y_r = -\frac{1}{b}, \quad \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} y_r = a$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{f_r} = (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \text{خرج می توانیم پس } b < 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{b} > 0$$

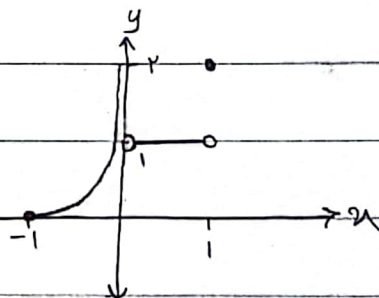
$$\Rightarrow (-1, 1) = (a, -\frac{1}{b}) \Rightarrow a = -1, b = -1 \Rightarrow a+b = (-1)+(-1) = -2$$

$$\left[\frac{x}{n} \right] + \frac{|x|}{n} \quad [-1, 1]$$

$$x \in [-1, 0) \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{x} - 1$$

$$x \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow y = 0 + \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 2$$

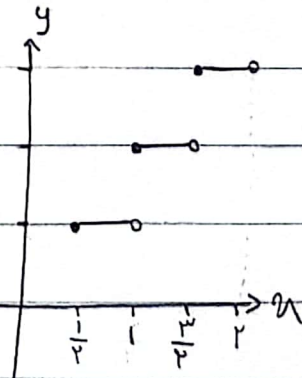


$$y = \left[\frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}} \right] + \left[\frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \quad \left[\frac{1}{2}, 2 \right]$$

$$x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right) \Rightarrow y = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$x \in \left[1, \frac{3}{2} \right) \Rightarrow y = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$x \in \left[\frac{3}{2}, 2 \right) \Rightarrow y = 1 + 2 = 3$$

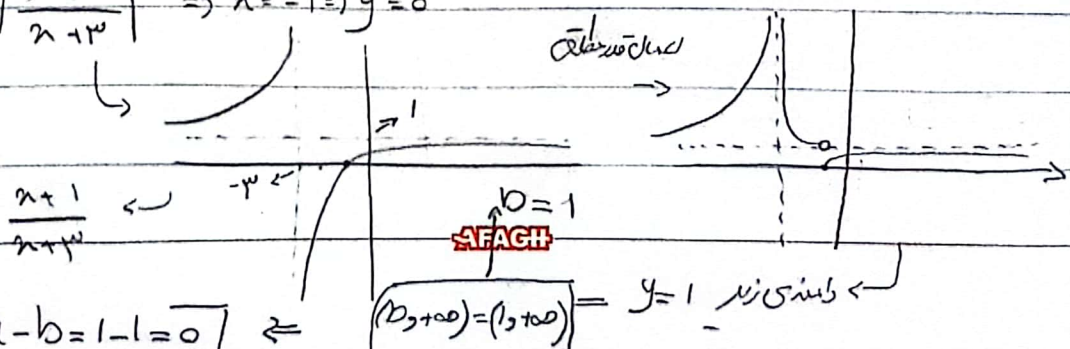


از 3 باره 0-1 تسلیح می شود

$$\left| \frac{x+1}{ax+b} \right| \xrightarrow{y=1} D_f = (b, +\infty) \Rightarrow a \neq 3 \quad (V)$$

طبق دایره ی تابع هوگراف است با جانب افقی $y=1$ $\frac{1}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow a=1$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{x+1}{x+3} \right| \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

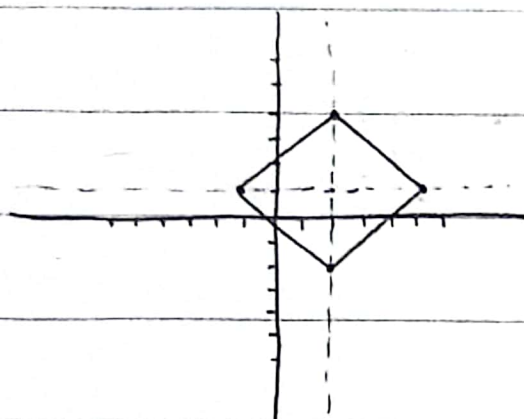


$$a-b = 1-1 = 0$$

$$(b, +\infty) = (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow y=1$$

$$|x-2| + |y-1| = 3$$

$\downarrow$ 2 $\downarrow$ 1



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⊖ قدر مطلق اول

⊕ دوم و سوم

$$-x + 2 + y - 1 = 3$$

$$y = x + 2$$

⊖ هر دو قدر مطلق

$$-x + 2 - y + 1 = 3$$

$$y = x$$

⊕ قدر مطلق اول

⊕ دوم

$$x - 2 + y - 1 = 3$$

$$y = -x + 6$$

⊕ قدر مطلق اول

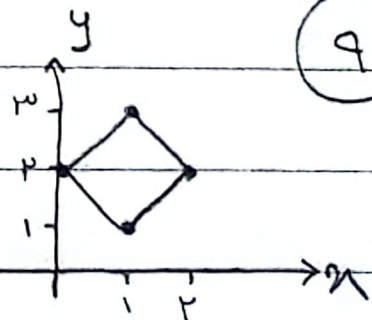
⊖ دوم و سوم

$$x - 2 - y + 1 = 3$$

$$y = x - 4$$

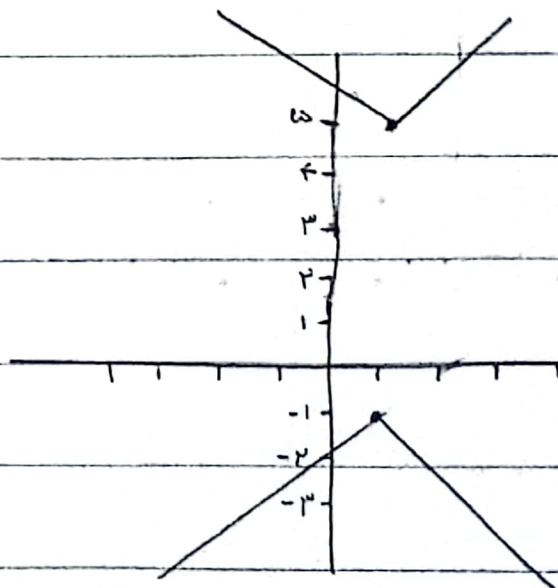
الف) $|x-1| + |y-2| = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow$$



ب) $|x-1| - |y-2| = -3$

$$\Rightarrow |y-2| - |x-1| = 3$$



$$y = rx + |ax + b| \Rightarrow R_f = R$$

(1e)

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ سبب } (+) \text{ باسند } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A: + \text{مطلق} : (r+a)x + b \Rightarrow r+a > 0 \Rightarrow a > -r \\ B: - \text{مطلق} : (r-a)x - b \Rightarrow r-a > 0 \Rightarrow a < r \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow -r < a < r$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ سبب } (-) \text{ باسند } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1: + \text{مطلق} : (r+a)x + b \Rightarrow r+a < 0 \Rightarrow a < -r \\ 2: - \text{مطلق} : (r-a)x - b \Rightarrow r-a < 0 \Rightarrow a > r \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow (-\infty, -r) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$\boxed{a \in \mathbb{R} - \{-r, r\}}$$