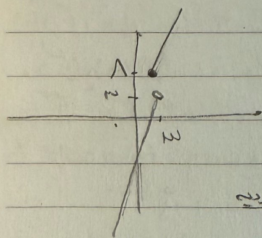


مثال من جزئنا

$$f(x+1) = \begin{cases} 3x+3 & x \geq 1 \\ f_{n-1} & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad 1.$$

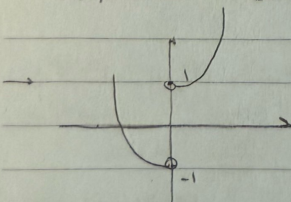
$$\text{if } x \geq 1 \rightarrow 3x-4+1 \rightarrow 3x-1, x \geq 1 \rightarrow f(n) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3n-1 \quad x \geq 1 \\ f_{n-1} \quad x < 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ صورتی دیگر}$$



نیز داریم که $y = f(n-1) - f(n+1) \leq 0$
 $f(n-1) - f(n+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(n-1) \geq f(n+1)$
 صورتی دیگر $3x \geq x+1 \rightarrow 2x \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad D = (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$

2. $f(n) = (2^n + n)^n$ من بزرگ تر و عموماً فزونی تابع صورتی
 $f(2^n) < f(n^2) \rightarrow f(n) < 2^n \rightarrow (2^n + n)^n < 2^n$
 $n^2 + n < n \rightarrow 2^n < 0 \rightarrow 2 < 0 \rightarrow 2 \in (-\infty, 0)$

3. $y = 2(n^2 + 1) \geq 0 \rightarrow 2(n^2 + \frac{1}{2}) + n^2 + 1$
 $270 \rightarrow 2(n^2 + \frac{1}{2}) + (2^n + 1)$



تکلیف

آیلا عزیز دینا

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

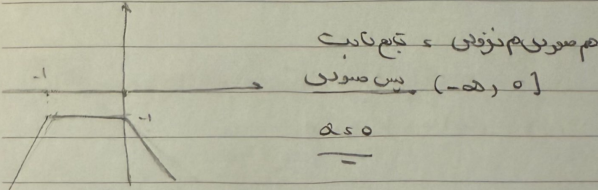
$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$p_{n+1} = A(x+1) + B(x-1)$$

$$p_{n+1} = Ax + A + Bx - B$$

$$p_{n+1} = (A+B)x + (A-B)$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{p}$$



$$y = \log(x^2 - p_n - 1) \rightarrow x^2 - p_n - 1 = y \rightarrow x^2 = y + p_n + 1$$

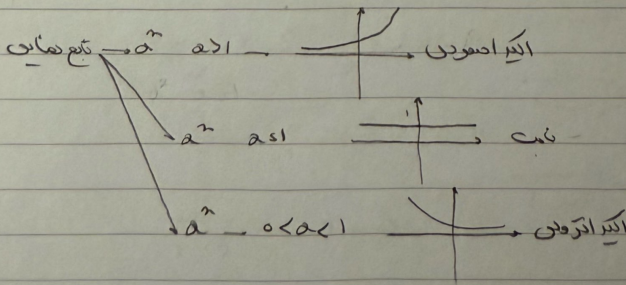
$$x = \pm \sqrt{y + p_n + 1}$$

$$\log^2 \rightarrow \log^2$$

$$x^2 - p_n - 1 = y \rightarrow (-\infty, x_{\min}) \rightarrow x_{\min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{p_n}{2}$$

. 4

(اغت)



$$a^x - 1 > 0, a^x > 1, a^x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow (a, 1)(a-1) > 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

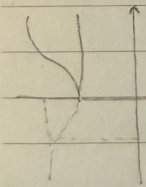
$$a^x - 1 \geq 1, a^x - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow (a, 1)(a-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$f(m) = a^m + b^m + c^m \rightarrow f(n+m) = a^{n+m} + b^{n+m} + c^{n+m} \rightarrow m \leq n \rightarrow n-1$$

$$g(m) = a^m \rightarrow (0,0)$$

مماس في (0,0)

$$f(x) = (x+m)^m \rightarrow |f(m)| = |(x+m)^m|$$

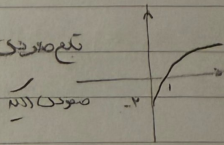


$$(x+m)^m \rightarrow (x+m)^m \rightarrow x^m \rightarrow x^m \rightarrow x^m$$

$$(x, y) \rightarrow x = y$$

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq (\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) - \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \geq 0$$

$$(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^2 \geq \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow (\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^2 - \frac{9}{4} \geq 0 \rightarrow$$



$$f(x) \leq f(\sqrt{x}) \rightarrow f(x) \leq \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x + \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq \sqrt{x}$$

$$x \leq \sqrt{x} \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{x} \rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[p]{a \cos^2 x - 1} - \sqrt[p]{-a \cos^2 x + 1} \rightarrow f(x) \leq t \frac{1}{t} + 70 \rightarrow t + \frac{1}{t} \geq 1$$

$$t \rightarrow \sqrt[p]{a \cos^2 x - 1} \leq \sqrt[p]{-a \cos^2 x + 1} \rightarrow \sqrt[p]{a \cos^2 x - 1} \leq \sqrt[p]{-a \cos^2 x + 1}$$

$$t \rightarrow \sqrt[p]{a \cos^2 x - 1} \leq \sqrt[p]{-a \cos^2 x + 1} \rightarrow \sqrt[p]{a \cos^2 x - 1} \leq \sqrt[p]{-a \cos^2 x + 1}$$

$$\left[\frac{0}{2}, \frac{10}{4} \right] \rightarrow b-a = \frac{10}{4} - \frac{0}{2} = \frac{10}{4}$$

$$\#(n) \cdot [n, p] = \underbrace{n - [n]}_{[0, 1)} + \#(n) \rightarrow R_p([p, p]) \quad -10$$

$$R_p D \rightarrow g(p) = \frac{p^p - p^{-p}}{p} = \frac{p - \frac{1}{p}}{p} = \frac{10}{1}$$

$$\text{معدن (نقطة)} \quad g(p) = \frac{p^p - p^{-p}}{p} = \frac{p - \frac{1}{p}}{p} = \frac{4p}{14}$$

$$\rightarrow R_{gof} \left(\frac{10}{1}, \frac{4p}{14} \right)$$