

$$f(n+r) \begin{cases} r^2n+a & n \geq 1 \\ \varepsilon n-1 & n < 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(n) \begin{cases} r^2(t-r)+a = r^2t-9+a & t-r \geq 1 \\ r^2(t-r)-1 = \varepsilon t-11 & t-r < 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$n+r=t \rightarrow n=t-r$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) \begin{cases} r^2n-1 & n \geq r \\ \varepsilon n-9 & n < r \end{cases}$$

$$f(r-n)-f(n+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(r-n) \geq f(n+1)$$

$$\rightarrow f(r-n) \begin{cases} r^2(r-n)-1 = 9-r^2n-1 = -r^2n+8 & r-n \geq r \rightarrow n \leq 0 \\ r^2(r-n)-9 = 12-r^2n-9 = -\varepsilon n+3 & r-n < r \rightarrow n > 0 \end{cases}$$

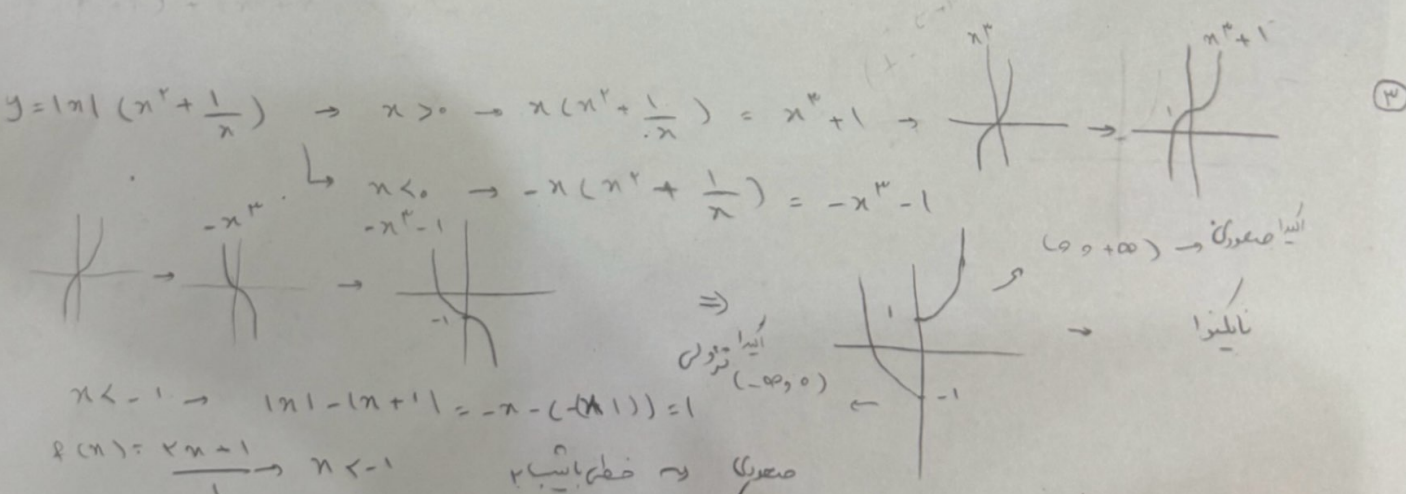
$$f(n+1) \begin{cases} r^2(n+1)-1 = r^2n+r^2-1 = r^2n+r & n+1 \geq r \rightarrow n \geq r \\ r^2(n+1)-9 = r^2n+\varepsilon-9 = r^2n-a & n+1 < r \rightarrow n < r \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \leq 0 & \quad (1) \\ \rightarrow -r^2n+8 & \geq r^2n-a \rightarrow 12 \geq 2n \rightarrow n \leq \frac{12}{2} \quad (2) \rightarrow 12 \cap \rightarrow n \leq 0 \\ \rightarrow -r^2n+r & \geq r^2n+a \rightarrow 1 \geq 2n \rightarrow n \leq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 12 \cap \rightarrow \emptyset \\ (3) \quad n \geq r & \quad (4) \\ \rightarrow -r^2n+a & \geq r^2n-a \rightarrow 12 \geq 2n \rightarrow n \leq 6 \rightarrow 12 \cap \rightarrow 0 < n \leq 6 \\ (5) \quad 0 < n < r & \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(f(n)) < f(n^*) \rightarrow f(n) < n^* \rightarrow (n^*+n)^r < n^* \rightarrow n^*+n < n \quad (7)$$

لذا معصومات

$$(-\infty, 0) \leftarrow n < 0 \leftarrow n^* < 0$$

$$y = |n| \left(n^r + \frac{1}{n} \right) \rightarrow n > 0 \rightarrow n \left(n^r + \frac{1}{n} \right) = n^r + 1 \rightarrow$$


Graphs showing the function $y = |n|(n^r + \frac{1}{n})$ for $n > 0$ and $n < 0$. The graph for $n > 0$ is $y = n^r + 1$ and for $n < 0$ is $y = -n^r - 1$. The graphs intersect at $(-1, 0)$ and $(1, 0)$.

$$n < -1 \rightarrow |n| - |n+1| = -n - (n+1) = -2n-1$$

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

معصومات و خط مشی

$$-1 \leq n < 0 \rightarrow |n| - |n+1| = -n - (n+1) = -2n-1$$

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

حل

$$n \geq 0 \rightarrow |n| - |n+1| = n$$

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

حل

مفروضه ثابت

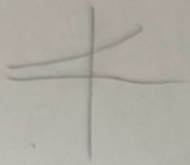
در بازه $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{r})$ و $(-\frac{1}{r}, 0)$ معصومات

$$n^2 - 2n - 1 > 0 \quad (n-4)(n+2) > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{دفعه}} n < -2, n > 4$$

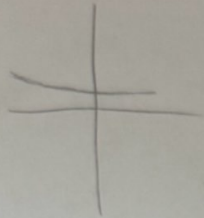
(ساده است، یاد)

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-(-2)}{1} = 1 \quad n < 1 \rightarrow \text{نقطه} \quad \frac{n}{(-\infty, -2)} \quad \text{اینها معرّفی}$$

$$f(n) = (a^t - r)^n$$



$t > 1$



$0 < t < 1$

$$a^t - r > 1 \rightarrow a^t > 1 + r \\ \Rightarrow a > 1 + r \rightarrow a < -r$$

(است)

$$a^t - r \geq 1 \rightarrow a^t \geq 1 + r \rightarrow a > 1 + r \\ \text{معرّفی} \rightarrow \text{معرّفی} \rightarrow \text{معرّفی} \rightarrow a > 1 + r$$

(ب)

$$f(n) = x^2 + ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow f'(-\infty) = 0 \quad f'(n) = 2(n+r)^2$$

$$\text{معرّفی} \rightarrow rx^2 + 2ax + b \rightarrow 2(n+r)^2 = 2n^2 + 4nx + 2r \rightarrow a = 2, b = 2r$$

$$f(-r) = -r^2 + 1 - 1 + c \sim c = 2r \quad f(n) = n^2 + 4nx + 2r \Rightarrow (n+r)^2 - 1 \\ \rightarrow (n+r)^2 > 1 \rightarrow n > -r \rightarrow \text{معرّفی} = -r$$

$$f \circ f(n) \leq f(\sqrt{n}) \quad f(n) \leq \sqrt{n} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} n > 1 \\ n + \sqrt{n} - r \leq \sqrt{n} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 0, 1, 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{n} \leq \sqrt{n} \\ n \leq 2 \end{array}$$

$$\text{معرّفی} \rightarrow \text{معرّفی} \rightarrow \text{معرّفی} \rightarrow \text{معرّفی}$$

(ج)

$$\sqrt{9\cos^2 n - 1} \quad \sqrt{1 - 9\cos^2 n} \quad -1 \leq \cos n \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\text{معرّفی}} 0 \leq \cos^2 n \leq 1 \xrightarrow{\times 9} 0 \leq 9\cos^2 n \leq 9 \xrightarrow{-1} -1 \leq 9\cos^2 n - 1 \leq 8$$

$$-1 \leq \cos n \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq \cos^2 n \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq -9\cos^2 n \leq -9 \xrightarrow{+1} 1 \geq -9\cos^2 n + 1 \geq -8$$

$$\frac{r^{-1}}{r^{-1}} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r-1}{r} = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \quad \left[\frac{1}{r}, r\right] \\ r^2 - r^1 = (r-r) = 0 \quad r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r^2 - 1}{r} = \left(\frac{r-1}{r}\right)$$

$$f(n) = n - [n+r] \quad g(n) = \frac{n^2 - r^2}{r} \quad g \circ f = g(n - [n+r])$$

$$t = n+r \rightarrow f(n) = t - r - [t] = (t - [t]) - r = \{t\} \in [0, 1)$$

$$f \rightarrow [-r, 1) \quad \text{معرّفی} \rightarrow n = -r \quad \frac{r^2 - r^1}{r} = \frac{r^2 - r}{r} = \frac{r-1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow R_f = \left[-\frac{1}{r}, -\frac{r}{r}\right]$$

$$\text{معرّفی} \rightarrow n = -1 \quad \frac{r^1 - r^1}{r} = \frac{1 - r}{r} = \frac{1-r}{r} = -\frac{r}{r}$$