

برای $n=4$ $\begin{cases} p+2=-4 \rightarrow p=-11 \rightarrow m=-10 \\ f(1)=4+4-10+4=-31 \\ f(0)=1+1-40=-38 \end{cases}$ ✓

برای $n=-9$ $\begin{cases} p+2=4 \rightarrow p=2 \rightarrow m=-1 \\ f(1)=4+4-1-9+9=7 \\ f(0)=1+1+0+0+9=11 \end{cases}$ ✗

$\rightarrow p+k=-1 \rightarrow k=11-1=10 \rightarrow m+n+p+k=-10+4-11+10=-7$ ✓

$\frac{n-2}{n^2-2n-1} = \frac{n-2}{(n^2-1)^2-9} = \frac{n-2}{[n^2-1+3][n^2-1-3]} = \frac{(n-2)}{(n^2+2)(n-2)(n+2)} \geq 0$ (الف)

$\frac{-2}{-3} + \frac{2}{3} + \dots \Rightarrow D = (-2, +\infty)$ ✓ - $\{2\}$ حذف از مخرج

$4-2[-n] \neq 0 \Rightarrow [-n] \neq 2 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - [-2, -1)$ (ب)

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - (-39, -2]$

$n(n^2-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} \frac{0}{0} \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow n \in [-1, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)$ (الف)

$|n|+n > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n \leq 0: 0 \\ n > 0: 2n \end{cases} \rightarrow n \in (0, +\infty)$ $\rightarrow D_f = [1, +\infty)$ ✓

$|n-2|-n^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n \geq 2: n^2-n+2 \leq 0 \rightarrow \text{عبارت مثبت است} \rightarrow n \notin [2, +\infty) \\ n < 2: n^2+n-2 \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{-1} \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow n \in [2, 1] \end{cases}$ (ب)

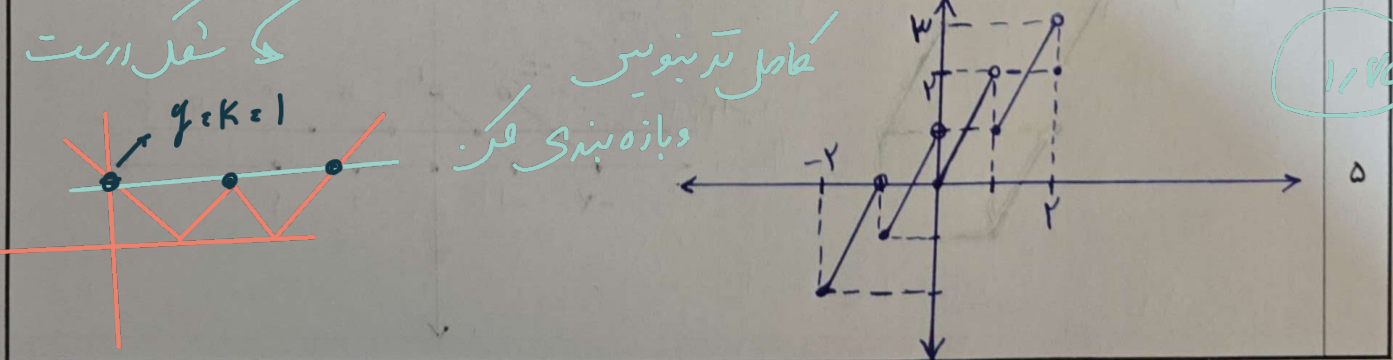
$|n|-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq \pm 1 \rightarrow D_f = [-2, 1) - \{-1\}$ ✓

وضعیت مخرج کسر:

$\begin{cases} |n-2| \geq 1 \rightarrow n \leq 1 \text{ یا } 3 \leq n: |n-2| \neq k+1 \\ |n-2| < 1 \rightarrow 1 < n < 3: |n-2| \neq 1-k \end{cases}$

$k=1$

اگر $k=1$ باشد در دامنه ضابطه اول ۲ مقدار صفر و ۴ بدست می آید و در دامنه ضابطه دوم عدد ۲ بدست می آید که این سه شامل دامنه اصلی نیستند.



$$\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{(n+1)} = n-b$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{(n-1)} = n-2 = n-b \rightarrow b=2 \Rightarrow \alpha-b = -3 \\ \alpha = -2 \rightarrow \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{(n-2)} = n-1 = n-b \rightarrow b=1 \Rightarrow \alpha-b = -3 \end{array} \right\} \alpha-b = -3$$

$$\frac{(n+2)(n^2-1)}{(n^2-1)} = n+2 \Rightarrow c=2$$

تابع f با n و 2 با n :

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= \frac{\alpha+2}{1+b} = 2 \Rightarrow 2+2b = \alpha+2 \\ f(-1) &= \frac{2-\alpha}{b-1} = 1 \Rightarrow b-1 = 2-\alpha \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2+2b = \alpha+2 \\ b-1 = 2-\alpha \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow 2b+2 = 3 \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow b+c = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{1\} \rightarrow D_f \cap D_g = \{1\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b-2n \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{b}{2} \geq n \rightarrow b=2 \\ 2n-2\alpha \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq \frac{2}{2}\alpha \rightarrow \alpha=2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$2f-g(1) = 2\sqrt{2-2} + 2k-2-\sqrt{2-2} - 2k = -k-2 = k \rightarrow k=-1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha - \frac{b}{2} - k = 2-2+1=1$$

$$\underbrace{m-n \geq 0}_{D_f} \rightarrow m \geq n \rightarrow m=V$$

$$\Leftarrow D_f \cap D_g = D_{f \times g}$$

$$f-g(2) = \sqrt{2-2} + n - 2\sqrt{2} = n+2-2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow n = 2\sqrt{2}-2$$

$$m+n = V + 2\sqrt{2}-2 = \alpha + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = n - [n] = \frac{1}{2}$$

