

$$D_{ij} \in Rf$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{-n^2 + \epsilon n - 1} \quad \sqrt{-(n-2)^2} \Rightarrow D_{ij} = \{2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow Rf = \{2\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 \cdot \frac{n-1}{2}} = 2 \quad ; \quad 1 \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{2} \quad , \quad \epsilon > n-1 \Rightarrow 14 \Rightarrow n \leq 14$$

$$f \circ g: \frac{1}{\epsilon} (n^2 - 2n + 1) - 1 = 2n^2 - 4n + 11$$

$$g \circ f: (2n-1)^2 - 2(2n-1) + 1 = \epsilon n^2 - 2\epsilon n + \epsilon$$

$$\rightarrow 2n^2 - 2\epsilon n + \epsilon = 2n^2 - 4n + 11 \rightarrow 2n^2 - 2\epsilon n + 3\epsilon = 0$$

$$\alpha, \beta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta \xrightarrow{\alpha+\beta = \frac{10}{2}, \frac{-b}{a}} (10)^2 - 2\left(\frac{3\epsilon}{2}\right) = 100 - 3\epsilon = 43$$

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

$$a\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)^2 + 11 = g(n) \rightarrow \frac{a}{\epsilon} + 11 = g(n)$$

$$g(n) = \frac{an^2}{\epsilon} + 11 \rightarrow g(n-v) = \frac{a(n-v)^2}{\epsilon} + 11 \xrightarrow[n=v]{\text{مقدار}} \boxed{0 \rightarrow \text{صفر}}$$

$$\sqrt{x(g(n))} - \epsilon = 2n^2 - 4n - 1 \xrightarrow{+ \epsilon} \sqrt{x(g(n))} = 2n^2 - 4n + 3$$

$$\div 2 \rightarrow \boxed{g(n) = n^2 - 2n + 1}$$

$$g \circ f = (2n-1)^2 - 2(2n-1) + 1 = \boxed{4n^2 - 4n + 2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow n < 1$$

$$n^2 - 2n + 1 = (n-1)^2 \Rightarrow (n-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow n=1$$

$$\boxed{n=1}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\left(\frac{n}{\epsilon}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{n}{\epsilon}\right) + 1} = \frac{n}{\epsilon} - 1$$

$$\boxed{n=1}$$

$$1.9^n > 1.9^n$$

$$n^r \leq n^r, n \rightarrow \{1, \dots\}$$

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$$f(x) = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 1$$



$$f(x) = x^2 - 1$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = 1 - x^2 \Rightarrow f(x) = (x-1)^2 + 1 = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 2 = 1 - x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

نمودار تابع