

ادریضت

$$\sqrt{f(n)-n+1} \rightarrow f(n) \begin{cases} r_{n-1} & n \geq a \rightarrow \sqrt{r_{n-1}-n+1} = \sqrt{n} \sim n \geq a \\ r_{n+2} & n < a \rightarrow \sqrt{r_{n+2}-n+1} = \sqrt{r_{n+2}} \rightarrow \frac{r}{3} \leq n < a \end{cases}$$

$$\{U\} \rightarrow Df: \left[-\frac{r}{3}, a\right) \cup [a, r+\infty) = \left[-\frac{r}{3}, r+\infty\right)$$

۲۰ عالم نوشت

$$\frac{r(1n^r + 1r_{n+1}^r + r_{n+1})}{((r_{n+1}))^r} = \frac{r(r_{n+1})^r}{(r_{n+1})^r} = \frac{r}{r_{n+1}} \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-\frac{1}{r}\right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=1 \rightarrow \frac{a+r}{b+1} &= \frac{c+1}{r} \\ n=-1 \rightarrow \frac{r-a}{b-1} &= \frac{c-1}{1} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{r^2 + r_{n+1}^r - n - r}{n^2 - 1} &= \frac{(n^2 - 1)(n+r)}{n^2 - 1} = n+r \rightarrow r = r \\ \rightarrow r b + r &= a + r \rightarrow a = \frac{d}{r}, b = \frac{1}{r} \\ b-1 &= r-a \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} b+c &= \frac{d}{r} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{x^r - 1}{x^r + a + b} = \frac{x+1}{x-c} \rightarrow \frac{x^r - 1}{x^r - r_{n+1}} = \frac{x+1}{n-c} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -r \\ b = r \\ c = 1 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{a + b + c = 0}$$

بـ ۱-۱ اخرج

$$\begin{aligned} f(n+1) &= (x-r)^r x \\ f(1-x) &= (x+r)^r - x \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} \rightarrow g(n) &= x(n-r)^r - (-n)(x+r)^r = x(x^r - rx + r^2 - x^r - r_{n+1}) = x(-1n) \\ g(n) &= -1n^r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=1 \rightarrow f(-1) &= \sqrt{1} = 1 \\ n > 0 \\ n=-1 \rightarrow f(r) &= \sqrt{-1+r} = 1 \\ n < 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} f(-1) + f(r) &= a \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + \sqrt{x} &= r \rightarrow r^2 + r(r) \rightarrow f(r) = r^2 + r \\ x &= r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n-1 &= a \\ f(a) + f(1-a) &= a^r + a - a^r - a \rightarrow f(n-1) + f(1-n) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$r - ra = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$b - r = 0 \rightarrow b = r$$

$$(rf - g)(1) = rk - r - rk = k$$

$k = -$

۱- چون فقط ۱ در هر دو صورت می آید پس ۱ هر دو صورت است

$$\rightarrow ra - \frac{b}{r} - k = r - r - (-1) = 1$$

۱- ضرب دو تابع اشتراک دافنه انباشت

$$g(x) \sim 2x+2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -1$$

$$f(x) \sim x-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq x$$

$$[-1, x] = [-1, \sqrt{2}]$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(f-g)(x) = \sqrt{2-x} + x - \sqrt{2 \times 2 + 2} = 2 + x - 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} - 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} m+n = \sqrt{2} + 2$$

دافنه (۲)