

تکین ۲

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بردار سامع

(۲)

(۱) برای ثابت بودن باید ضرایب n^2 و x صفر شود:

$$2^2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2n + 9n^2 - kn^0 + mn^1 + onn + mn \Rightarrow m = 1, n = 4$$

$$g(n) = \{(1, -1), (1, 0), (0, 1), (-1, 0)\} \Rightarrow p = -11, R = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow mon + p + k = -1 + 6 + (-11) + 1 = -5 \quad \boxed{-5}$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow n^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow n^2 = 1 \Rightarrow n = \pm 1 \quad (۲)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 1 \\ - \quad + \quad + \quad + \end{array} \Rightarrow D_f = (-1, +\infty) = \{1\} \quad (۲)$$

$$1) \quad p[-n] \neq 1 \Rightarrow [-n] \neq 1 \Rightarrow -1 > n \geq -3$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, -1\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad ① \quad n \neq 0 &\Rightarrow (n/n \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq 0) \\ ② \quad n(n^2) \neq 0 &\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\ - \quad + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} D_f = [1, +\infty) \quad (۳)$$

$$1) \quad ① \quad n \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq \pm 1 \quad ② \quad |n-1| \geq n^2 \Rightarrow n \leq 1 \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n + 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow (n-1)^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow n = 1 \quad X$$

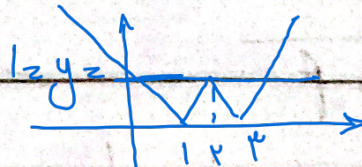
$$n \leq 1 \Rightarrow n^2 \leq n \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 1 \\ - \quad + \quad + \quad + \end{array} \Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 1) = \{-1\} \quad \checkmark$$

(۴) کافی تواند متنی باشد چون جواب در مطلق است

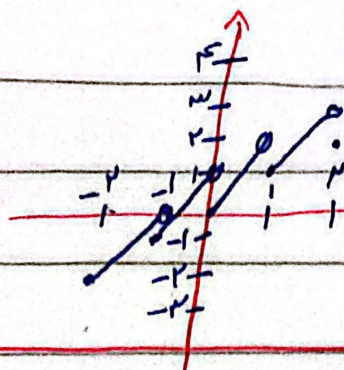
$$\begin{cases} n-1 = 1-k \\ n \leq 1 \Rightarrow k \leq 0 \\ n \leq k-1 \\ n^2 = 1-k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow k \leq -1 - k \Rightarrow k \geq -1$$

$$\boxed{k = -1}$$



(۱)



ضایعه ها، بازه ها، انبوس!

$$\begin{cases} -2 \leq x < -1 & 2x+2 \\ -1 \leq x < 0 & 2x+1 \\ 0 \leq x < 1 & 2x \\ 1 \leq x \leq 2 & 2x-1 \end{cases}$$

(A)

(1)

$$\frac{x^2 \circ (b-f) \circ (p \circ a \circ b)}{n \circ a} \Rightarrow x \Rightarrow n^p \circ (b-f) \circ n \circ p \circ a \circ b \Rightarrow n^p \circ a \circ b$$

$$\Rightarrow b-f = a \Rightarrow a-b = -f$$

$$a = -1 \rightarrow x = -1 + b = x \rightarrow b = 1 \quad ? \quad a-b = -2$$

$$a = -2 \rightarrow x = -2 + b = x \rightarrow b = 2$$

$$\frac{n^p \circ n^p \circ n^p}{n^p - n^p} \Rightarrow \frac{(n \circ 1)(n \circ 1)(n \circ 1)}{(n \circ 1)(n \circ 1)} \Rightarrow n \circ 1$$

$$\frac{a \circ 1}{b \circ 1} \Rightarrow \mu, \frac{p-a}{b-1} \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow p \circ b = f \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow p \circ \frac{1}{p} = 1$$

$$Dg = (-2, 1] \Rightarrow b \circ f = 2 \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$Df = [1, 2) \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{p} \xrightarrow{n \circ 1} n^p \circ n^p - n^p \circ n^p \Rightarrow n \circ 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (n - \frac{1}{p}) - 1 = f - p \circ 1 = (\mu) \checkmark$$

$$m-v = 0 \leq m \leq v \Rightarrow f-g(p) = p \circ n - p \circ \sqrt{p} = \sqrt{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow n \geq \sqrt{p} - p \Rightarrow m \circ n, a \circ \sqrt{p}$$

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4 جواب دارد

