

تکین ۲

بردار سامع

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

$$2^2 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1, n = 4$$

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

$$\Rightarrow m \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 = -1 + 0 + 0 + 0 = -1$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow n^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow n^2 = -1 \Rightarrow n = \pm i$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} -1 & +1 \\ \hline +1 & -1 \end{array} \Rightarrow D_f = (-1, 0) = \{1\}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow D_f = R - \{1, -1\}$$

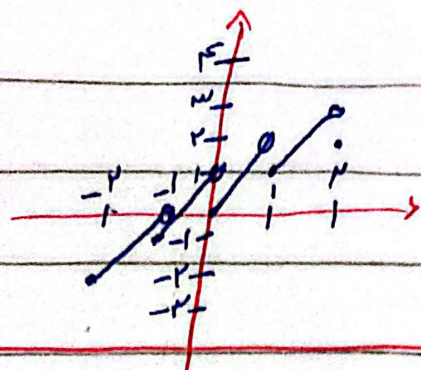
$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad & \textcircled{1} n \neq 0 \Rightarrow (n/0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq 0) \\ & \textcircled{2} n(n^2) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline -1 & -1 & +1 \end{array} \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \end{aligned}} \right\} D_f = [1,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

$$1) \quad \textcircled{1} n \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq \pm 1 \quad \textcircled{2} |n-1| \geq n^2 \Rightarrow n \leq 1 \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (n-1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$n \leq 1 \Rightarrow n^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} -1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 1] = \{-1\}$$

$$|n-1| = k \cdot 0, |n^2| = 1 - k$$

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



(A)

$$\frac{n^p(b-f)n \circ (p \circ a b)}{n \circ a} \Rightarrow n^p \circ (b-f) n \circ p \circ a b \Rightarrow n^p \circ a b \quad (6)$$

$$\Rightarrow b-f = a \Rightarrow \underline{a-b=f}$$

$$\frac{n^p \circ n^p \circ n^p}{0} \left(\frac{n-1}{n^p - n^p} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{(n \circ 1)(n \circ 1)(n-1)}{(n \circ 1)(n-1)} \Rightarrow n \circ 1 \quad (v)$$

$$\Rightarrow (2p)$$

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

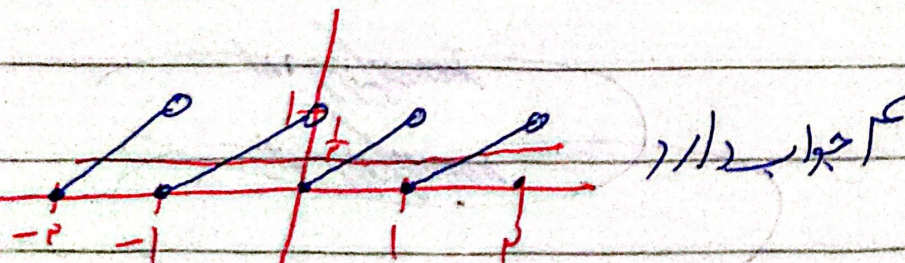
$$Dg \in (-\infty, 1] \Rightarrow b \circ f \circ 0 \Rightarrow b \circ f \quad (A)$$

$$Df \in [1, \infty) \Rightarrow a \circ \frac{p}{p} \xrightarrow{n \circ 1} n^p \circ p - p^p \circ k \Rightarrow k \circ 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (a - \frac{p}{p}) - k = f - p \circ 1 = (p)$$

$$m-v \circ 0 \Rightarrow m \circ v \Rightarrow f-g(p) = p \circ n - p^p \circ p \circ p \quad (9)$$

$$\Rightarrow n \circ \Lambda \circ p - p \Rightarrow m \circ n, a \circ \Lambda \circ p$$



(10)

ف جواب 1/2