

ملیک محمد حسینی

(1)

$$2n^2 + y^2 + \varepsilon n + 4y + K = 0 \quad n \rightarrow 2n^2 - \varepsilon n = 2(n^2 - \varepsilon n)$$

$$y \rightarrow y^2 + 4y = (y+2)^2 - 4$$

$$2((n-1)^2 - 1) = 2(n-1)^2 - 2$$

$$2(n-1)^2 - 2 + (y+2)^2 - 4 + K = 0$$

برای اینکه تابع ثابت است $K > 11$ اگر کوچک بود $K < 11$

$$2(n-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 + (-11 + K) = 0 \rightarrow 2(n-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 11 - K$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n^2 + \varepsilon n & n \geq a \\ 2n + a + 2 & n < a \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a = -2 \\ a = 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a > 0 \\ a < 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$n=a \rightarrow a^2 + \varepsilon a = 2a + a + 2 \rightarrow a^2 + \varepsilon a = 3a + 2 \rightarrow a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (a+2)(a-1)$$

$$n \geq 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1^2 + \varepsilon(1) = d \quad \text{ضابطه اول} \quad f(1) \rightarrow 2(1) + 1 + 2 = d \rightarrow \text{ضابطه دوم}$$

$$f(1) = d$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 2n^2 - b & |n+1| \geq 2 \\ a + 2n & -2 \leq n \leq -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} n \geq 1 \\ n \leq -2 \end{cases} \quad a+b=?$$

$$f(-2) = 2(-2)^2 - b \Rightarrow 11 - b$$

$$f(-2) = a + 2(-2) \Rightarrow a - 4$$

چون باید رابطه تابع باشد پس باید از $f(-2)$ بیرونی کند

$$11 - b = a - 4 \rightarrow a + b = 15$$

$$y = \sqrt{4n-a} + \sqrt{b-2n} \quad n=2 \quad \frac{b}{a}=? \quad \{2\} = \text{دانه}$$

$$4n-a \geq 0 \rightarrow 4n \geq a \rightarrow n \geq \frac{a}{4}$$

$$b-2n \geq 0 \rightarrow b \geq 2n \rightarrow \frac{b}{2} \geq n$$

$$\frac{a}{4} \leq n \leq \frac{b}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{4} = 2$$

$$a = 12$$

$$\frac{b}{2} = 2$$

$$b = 4$$

$$\frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{|n-3|}} + \sqrt{\frac{4-n}{n^2+2n+5}}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{|n-3|} \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq -1 \\ |n-3| > 0 \rightarrow n \neq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{4-n}{n^2+2n+5} \geq 0 \rightarrow 4-n \geq 0 \rightarrow 4 \geq n$$

$$-1 \leq n \leq 4$$

$$n \neq 3$$

$$D_y = [-1, 3) \cup (3, 4]$$

$$y = \sqrt{[n]-\varepsilon} + \sqrt{2-[n]}$$

$$[n]-\varepsilon \geq 0 \rightarrow [n] \geq \varepsilon$$

$$2-[n] \geq 0 \rightarrow 2 \geq [n]$$

$$D_y = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - n - 4}{n^2 - 13n^2 + 34}} \rightarrow \frac{n^2 - n - 4}{n^2 - 13n^2 + 34} \geq 0 \rightarrow n^2 - 13n^2 + 34 \neq 0 \quad \text{الف}$$

$$n^2 - n - 4 = (n - 2)(n + 2)$$

$$n^2 - 13n^2 + 34 = (n^2 - 4)(n^2 - 9) \rightarrow (n - 2)(n + 2)(n + 3)(n - 3)$$

$$\frac{(n - 2)(n + 2)}{(n - 3)(n + 3)(n - 2)(n + 2)} = \frac{1}{(n + 3)(n - 3)} \geq 0 \rightarrow n < -3 \quad n > 3 \rightarrow n \neq -2, 2$$

$$\rightarrow D_y = (-\infty, -3) \cup (3, +\infty) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - 2n^2 - 4n + 4}{n^2 + 2n^2 - 4n - 4}} \rightarrow \frac{n^2 - 2n^2 - 4n + 4}{n^2 + 2n^2 - 4n - 4} \geq 0$$

$$\text{صورت} = (n^2 - 2n^2) - (4n - 4) \rightarrow n^2(n - 2) - (4n - 4) \rightarrow (n - 1)(n - 4)(n - 2)$$

$$\text{مخرج} = (n^2 + 2n^2) - (4n - 4) \rightarrow (n - 1)(n + 1)(n + 3) \rightarrow n \neq 1, -1, -3$$

$$D_y = (-\infty, -3) \cup (-1, -1) \cup (1, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{[-n] - 2}$$

$$\rightarrow [-n] - 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow [-n] \geq 2 \rightarrow n \leq -2 \rightarrow D_y = (-\infty, -2]$$

$$y = \Delta n^2 + 4$$

$$[n]^2 - 2[n] - 3 \rightarrow ([n] - 3)([n] + 1)$$

$$[n] = 3 \rightarrow 3 \leq n < 4$$

$$[n] = -1$$

$$-1 \leq n < 0$$

$$D_y = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 3) \cup [4, +\infty)$$

$$y = \frac{\cos n + 1}{\tan n + 1}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\cos n + 1}{\frac{\sin n}{\cos n} + 1} = \frac{\cos n \cos n + \cos n}{\sin n + \cos n} = \frac{\cos n (\cos n + 1)}{\sin n + \cos n}$$

$$= \frac{\cos n}{\sin n} = \cot n \quad \text{الف}$$

$$D_y = n \in \mathbb{R} \{ n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon \sin^2 n} \rightarrow 1 - \varepsilon \sin^2 n \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \varepsilon \sin^2 n \rightarrow \sin^2 n \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$|\sin n| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \leq \sin n \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow n \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$D_y = n \in (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \left[2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \log \frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow 1 - \log \frac{1}{r} \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \log \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \leq 1 \rightarrow r \geq 1 \rightarrow D_y = [1, \infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - n}{1 - \log \frac{n^2 - n}{\varepsilon}}}$$

?

الف

$$y = \sqrt{r^{\varepsilon n - n^2} - 1} \geq 0 \rightarrow r^{\varepsilon n - n^2} \geq 1 \rightarrow \varepsilon n - n^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow n^2 - \varepsilon n + 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon \pm 2}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{4}}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{r_n + \Delta}{r_n + \epsilon} \right)! \rightarrow r_n + \epsilon \neq 0 \rightarrow \underline{n \neq -r}$$

(C. 10)

$$\frac{r_n + \Delta}{r_n + \epsilon} \in \left(\sum_{n=0}^M \right) \rightarrow r_n + \Delta = M(r_n + \epsilon)$$

$$r_n + \Delta = r_n M + \epsilon M \rightarrow n(r - r_n) = \epsilon M - \Delta$$

$$\frac{\epsilon M - \Delta}{r - r_n} \neq -r \rightarrow \epsilon M - \Delta \neq -r(r - r_n) = -r + \epsilon M \quad \left\{ n \neq \frac{r}{r} \right\}$$

$$\downarrow -r + \epsilon M \neq \epsilon M - \Delta \rightarrow -\Delta \neq -r$$

n	0	1	r	r
n	$-\frac{\Delta}{r}$	-1	-r	$-\frac{r}{r}$

$$D_y = n \in \left\{ -\frac{\Delta}{r}, -1, -r, \dots \right\}$$