

نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره: 5 کلاس: A.....

الف) $f(n) = \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n} - \frac{n}{n-1}}$

$\frac{n-1}{n} - \frac{n}{n-1} \geq 0$
 $\frac{(n-1)^2 - n^2}{n(n-1)} \geq 0$
 $D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

ب) $f(n) = \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n}$
 $\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} \rightarrow -2$
 $n \neq \pm 1, 0, -2$

$\frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n+2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2n+6+n-1}{(n-1)(n+2)} \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow 3n+5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq -\frac{5}{3}$

الف) $f(n) = \sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^n - 9\right) (3^2 - \varepsilon^n)}$

$\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^n - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow n = -2$

$3^2 - \varepsilon^n = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon^n = 3^2 \Rightarrow n = \frac{6}{r}$

$D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup [\frac{6}{r}, +\infty)$

ب) $\sqrt{n-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = 3$
 $\sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \sqrt{n-1}$

$\sqrt{y+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3 - \sqrt{n-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq 1 = (I)$

$\sqrt{n-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \geq 0 \Rightarrow (-\infty, 12] = (II)$

$D_f = (I) \cap (II) = [1, 12]$

$f(n) = \frac{\log_2(n^2 - n - 2)}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1} + 1}$

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

② $n^2 - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow n^2 \geq 1$
 $\Rightarrow n \geq 1 \vee n \leq -1$

$D_f = (I) \cap (II) = (-\infty, -1] \cup (2, +\infty)$

$\frac{-1}{r} \geq 0 \Rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty) = (I)$

③ $\sqrt{n^2 - 1} + 1 \neq 0$
 $\sqrt{n^2 - 1} \neq -1$

$f(n) = \sqrt{3+an-n^2} \Rightarrow 3+an-n^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -2, b = \dots$

$D_f = [-2, b]$

$n = \frac{1}{r} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon^2}{4}}$
 $\Delta = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^2 - \varepsilon(-1)(r^2) = \frac{1}{r^2} + 12 = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4}$

if $n = -2 \Rightarrow 3 - 2a - \varepsilon = 0 \Rightarrow 2a = -1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $a+b = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} = 1$

$b = \frac{1}{r}$

$f(n) = \begin{cases} 3n-2 & ; n \geq 1 \\ 2n+3 & ; n < 1 \end{cases}$

$g(n) = \sqrt{f(n) - n} \Rightarrow f(n) - n \geq 0$

if $f(n) = 3n-2 \Rightarrow 3n-2 = n \Rightarrow n = 1$

$(I) = [1, +\infty)$

$D_f = (I) \cup (II) = [-3, +\infty)$

if $f(n) = 2n+3 \Rightarrow 2n+3 = n \Rightarrow n = -3$
 $(II) = [-3, 1)$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} (a+1)(n+r) & ; n > 1 \\ ra + rm & ; n \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(a) = (a+1)(\underbrace{a+r}_v) = va + v$$

$$rf(a) = f(-r) + a$$

$$a = ?$$

$$r(va + v) = ra - \varepsilon + a$$

$$1ra + 1\varepsilon = \varepsilon a - \varepsilon \Rightarrow 10a = -11 \Rightarrow a = -11/10$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + r = \frac{1}{r-\sqrt{r}} \times \frac{r+\sqrt{r}}{r+\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r+\sqrt{r}}{1} = r + \sqrt{r}$$

(C)

$$f(r-\sqrt{r}) + f(r+\sqrt{r}) = \sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} + r + \sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} + r + \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} = r(\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}) + \varepsilon$$

$$\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}} > 0 \Rightarrow r - \sqrt{r} + r + \sqrt{r} + 1 = 6 \Rightarrow \sqrt{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(r-\sqrt{r}) + f(r+\sqrt{r}) = r(\sqrt{6}) + \varepsilon = r\sqrt{6} + \varepsilon$$

$$rf(n) - rf(-n) = \varepsilon n^r - a$$

$$f(n) = ?$$

$$n = n \Rightarrow \begin{cases} rf(n) - rf(-n) = \varepsilon n^r - a \\ rf(-n) - rf(n) = \varepsilon n^r + a \end{cases}$$

$$n = -n \Rightarrow \begin{cases} rf(n) - rf(-n) = \varepsilon n^r - a \\ rf(-n) - rf(n) = \varepsilon n^r + a \end{cases}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{-\varepsilon n^r - a}{2}$$

$$\varepsilon f(n) - \varepsilon f(-n) = 1n^r - rm$$

$$\varepsilon f(-n) - \varepsilon f(n) = 1n^r + rm$$

$$\Rightarrow -\omega f(n) = \varepsilon n^r + n$$

$$(n+r)f(n) - rn f(n+r) = \varepsilon n^r m n + rm - 1$$

$$f(0) = ?$$

$$f(0) = r\left(\frac{q}{r}\right) - 1 = \frac{r\omega}{\varepsilon}$$

$$n = -r \Rightarrow 0 + rf(0) = 1r + rm + rm - 1 \Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{1r + rm + rm - 1}{r}$$

$$n = 0 \Rightarrow rf(0) - 0 = rm - 1 \Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{rm - 1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{rm - 1}{r} = \frac{1r + rm + rm - 1}{r} \Rightarrow 9m - r = 1\omega + \omega m \Rightarrow \varepsilon m = 11 \Rightarrow m = \frac{q}{r}$$

$$f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{rm^r - 1rm + r}{n}$$

$$n = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) + f(-1) = \frac{r + 1r + r}{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow rf(-1) = \frac{11}{-1} = -11 \Rightarrow f(-1) = -9$$