

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

$\frac{1}{r}$
↑
 $1-2n$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\sqrt{y+1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3 - \sqrt{n-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n-1} \leq 3 \Rightarrow n-1 \leq 9 \Rightarrow n \leq 10$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$D_f = [-2, b]$
 $n = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon^2}{r^2}}}{-2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2}}{r} = \frac{\varepsilon}{-r} = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2}}{r} = \frac{-3}{-r} = \frac{3}{r}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$a = ?$$

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

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

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

(C)

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

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

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

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

$$f(n) = ?$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f(0) = ?$$

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

$$n = -r \Rightarrow 0 + rf(0) = 1\varepsilon + rm + rm - 1 \Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{1\varepsilon + rm + rm - 1}{2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{rm - 1}{r} = \frac{1\varepsilon + rm + rm - 1}{2} \Rightarrow 2rm - 2 = 1\varepsilon + 2\omega m \Rightarrow \varepsilon m = 11 \Rightarrow m = \frac{11}{r}$$

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

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

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

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