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 17/50

$$f(n) = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{n-r} - 1 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(n+1) = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{n-1} - 1 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$n^r \cdot f(n+1) \geq 0 \quad n \in [0, +\infty) \quad D_f = [0, 1]$$

$$n + |n+1| \geq 0 \xrightarrow{+} n+1 \geq 0 \quad n \geq -1 \Rightarrow n + (n+1) \geq 0 \quad n \geq -1$$

$$r \Rightarrow n+1 < 0 \quad n < -1 \Rightarrow n - (n+1) \leq 0 \quad -1 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = [-1, +\infty) \quad \text{همچنین } n > -1 \text{ را در نظر بگیریم}$$

$$-n \in D_f \quad D_{f(n)} = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{f(n)}} \quad \frac{n-1}{f(n)} \geq 0 \quad D_y = (1, 4) \cup (-4, 1]$$

$$9n^2 - 4n^2 - 4n - 4 = (3n^2 - n - 4)(3n^2 + n + 1)$$

$$3n^2 + an + b \sim 3n^2 - n - 4$$

$$a = -1 \quad b = -4$$

$$\sqrt{-(a+b)} = \sqrt{-(-1-4)} = 3$$

$$f(n) = n^r + n \sqrt{f(n) - f\left(\frac{r}{n}\right)} \quad f(n) - f\left(\frac{r}{n}\right) = (n^r + n) - \left(\frac{4r}{n^r} + \frac{r}{n}\right)$$

$$\frac{n^4 + n^r - 4n^r - 4r}{n^r} \Rightarrow n^4 + n^r - 4n^r - 4r = (n-2)(n+2)(n^r + an^r + 14)$$

$$n^r + an^r + 14 \Rightarrow f^r + \omega f + 14 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \text{همیشه مثبت است}$$

$$\frac{-r}{-4} + \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{16} - 14} \quad \frac{(14)(n-2)(n+2)}{n^r} \geq 0 \quad D_f = [2, +\infty) \cup [-2, 0)$$

$$f(n^r + n) = rn^r - 1 \quad n^r + n = 2 \Rightarrow n(n+1) = 2 \Rightarrow n = 1 \quad f(2) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$n^r + n = 1 \Rightarrow n = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad f(2) + f(1) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$f(n) = n^r - 4n^r + 12n \quad g(\sqrt[3]{v} - 2) = ?$$

$$g(n) = n^r + 9n^r + 12vn \quad f(\sqrt[3]{r} + 2) \rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt[3]{v} - 2 + 2)^r - 2v}{(\sqrt[3]{r} + 2 - 2)^r + 12} = \frac{v - 2v}{r + 12}$$

$$f(n) = (n-2)^r + 1 \quad g(n) = (n+2)^r - 2v$$

$$\boxed{-2} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{(\sqrt{n-5} + 2)^r} = \sqrt{n-5} + 2$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{(\sqrt{n-5} - 2)^r} = |\sqrt{n-5} - 2|$$

$$x \geq 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - c} = a + b\sqrt{x+c} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$x \leq 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - c} = a + b\sqrt{x+c} \times$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2 - 4x + 4}, g(x) = \{(1,1), (1,0), (1,0), (0,1)\} \quad \frac{g}{f} = ?$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{1, 0\} \quad \frac{g}{f} = \{(1, -1), (0, 1)\}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1, 0\}$$

$$f(x) = \{(1,1), (1,-1), (1,1), (-1,1)\} \quad g(x) = \{(-1,1), (1,-1), (1,1), (-1,1)\}$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{1, 1, -1\}$$

$$\text{الف) } f(x) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{x}, x \right), \left(\frac{x}{x}, -1 \right), (x, x), \left(\frac{-1}{x}, x \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{ب) } f(x^2) = \left\{ (1, x), (\pm\sqrt{x}, -1), (\pm x, x), (\sqrt{x}, x) \right\}$$

$$\text{ج) } xg'(x) + 1 = \{(-1, 1), (1, 1), (1, 1), (-1, 1)\}$$

$$\text{د) } \frac{xf}{g} \Rightarrow xf = \{(1, x), (x, -x), (x, x), (-1, x)\} \quad D_g \cap D_{xf} = \{1, x, -1\}$$

$$\frac{xf}{g} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{x}{-1} \right), \left(x, \frac{-x}{x} \right), \left(-1, \frac{-x}{x} \right) \right\} = \{(1, -x), (x, -1)\}$$

(1, 1, 0)