

$$n^{\text{r}}. f(n+1) \neq 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \mathcal{D}f = [0, +\infty)$$

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

$$n + |n+r| \geq 0 \xrightarrow{!} n+r \geq 0 \quad n \geq -r \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad n + (n+r) \geq 0 \quad n \geq -1$$

$$r_- \Rightarrow x+r < 0 \quad x < -r \quad \text{or} \quad \Rightarrow x - (x+r) < 0 \quad -r < 0$$

همیشه منفرد است. همچنین $x > 2$ کوثر را نه میسر $\therefore n_f = [-1, +\infty)$

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

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{f(x)}} \quad \frac{x-1}{f(x)} \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -x \quad 1 \quad x \quad x \\ - \quad + \quad 0 \quad - \quad + \quad - \\ \text{D.O} \quad \text{D.O} \quad \text{D.O} \end{array} \quad D_y = (x, x) \cup (-x, 1]$$

$$q_n^r - v_n^r - f_n - r = (r_n^r - r - r)(r_n^r + n + 1)$$

$$\mu x^r + ax + b \sim \mu x^r - x - \mu$$

$$a = -1, b = -1$$

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

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

$$\frac{x^4 + x^k - kx^r - 4f}{x^r} \Rightarrow x^4 + x^k - kx^r - 4f = (x-r)(x+r)(x^r + ax^r + 4)$$

$x^k + \omega x^r + 14 \Rightarrow f^r + \omega f + 14 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$ سے عبارت صحیح

$$\frac{-r}{-q} + \frac{r}{-q} = -\frac{2r}{q} < 0 \quad \text{for } r > 0$$

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

$$n^r + n = 1 \Rightarrow n = r \Rightarrow f(1.) = \lambda - 1 = v \quad f(r) + f(1.) = 1 + v = \lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= n^r - 9n^r + 15n & g(\sqrt[5]{v}-r) \\ g(n) &= n^r + 9n^r + rvn & f(\sqrt[5]{r}+r) \end{aligned} \quad \xrightarrow{=} \quad \frac{(\sqrt[5]{v}-r+r)^r - rv}{(\sqrt[5]{r}+r-r)^r + \lambda} = \frac{v-rv}{r+\lambda}$$

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

$$[-Y] = \frac{-Y}{1} =$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2-4x+4}, \quad g(x) = \{(2,1), (1,0), (3,0), (0,4)\} \quad \frac{g}{f} = ?$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{2, 0\} \quad \frac{g}{f} = \{(2, -1), (0, 4)\}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2, 1\}$$

$$f(x) = \{(1,2), (3,-1), (4,2), (-1,4)\} \quad g(x) = \{(-2,3), (1,-1), (3,2), (-1,0)\}$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{1, 3, -1\}$$

$$\text{الف) } f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left\{\left(\frac{1}{x}, 2\right), \left(\frac{4}{x}, -1\right), \left(\frac{1}{x}, 2\right), \left(\frac{-1}{x}, 4\right)\right\}$$

$$\text{ب) } f(x^2) = \{(1,2), (\pm\sqrt{3}, -1), (\pm 2, 2), (\sqrt{2}, 4)\}$$

$$\text{ج) } xg'(x) + 1 = \{(-2, 1), (1, 3), (3, 9), (-1, 1)\}$$

$$\text{د) } \frac{xf}{g} \Rightarrow xf = \{(1,4), (3,-2), (4,4), (-1,1)\} \quad D_g \cap D_{xf} = \{1, 3, -1\}$$

$$\frac{xf}{g} = \left\{\left(1, \frac{4}{-1}\right), \left(3, \frac{-2}{-1}\right), \left(-1, \frac{-4}{-1}\right)\right\} = \{(1, -4), (3, 2), (-1, 4)\}$$