



آزمون

19.0

کلاس و درس

تکلیف شماره ۱

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

①

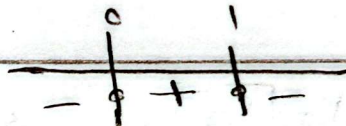
$$n+1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{n-1} - 1$$

$$y = \sqrt{n^3 \times \left(\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{n-1} - 1\right)}$$

$$\rightarrow n^3 \times \left(\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{n-1} - 1\right) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^{n-1}} = 1 \Rightarrow n-1=0$$

$$n=1$$



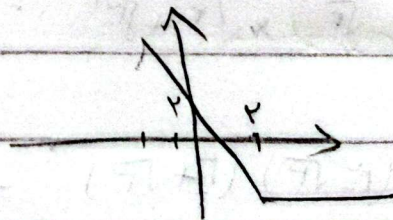
$$D_f = [0, 1]$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{n + |n+2|}$$

②

$$f(-n) \rightarrow f(-n) = \sqrt{-n + |-n+2|}$$

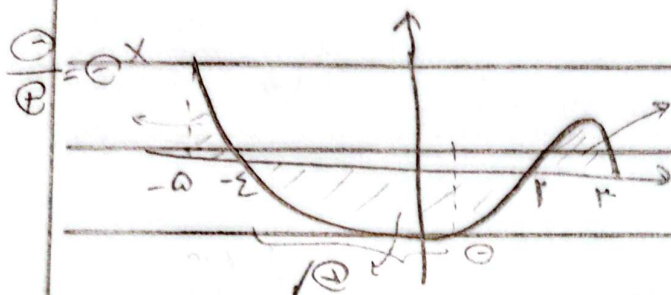
$$\begin{array}{c|c} & 2 \\ \hline -n - n + 2 & -n + n - 2 \\ -2n + 2 & -2 \end{array}$$



$$D_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

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

②



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n-1 \rightarrow (+) \\ f(n) \rightarrow (+) \end{array} \right\} (+)$$

5

$$D_f = (-1, 1] \cup (1, 3)$$

	-a	-2	1	3
$n-1$	-	-	+	+
$f(n)$	+	-	-	+
$\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{f(n)}}$	-	+	-	+

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

③

$$\frac{9n^2 - 4n^2 + 1}{(n^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{n^2 - 2n - 2}{(n^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{(n^2 - 1)^2 - (n^2 - 2n - 2)}{(n^2 - 1)^2} \neq 0$$

$$(n^2 - 1)^2 \neq (n^2 - 2n - 2) \rightarrow (n^2 - 1) \neq n^2 - 2n - 2 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 3 = 0$$

5

$$\sqrt{-(a+b)} = \sqrt{-(-1-3)} = 2$$

$$f(n) = n + n$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a = -1 \\ b = -3 \end{array}$$

$$n^2 + n + b$$

④

$$\sqrt{n^2 + n - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2} \geq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow n^2 + n - \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{n^3 - 4}{3} + \frac{n^4 - 4n}{n^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{n^4 - 4n^2 + n^4 - 4n}{n^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$n^4 + n^4 - 4n^2 - 4n = n^4 - 4n + n^4 - 4n^2 \Rightarrow n^4 = +$$

$$+^3 + +^2 - 4 + -4n = +^3 - 4n + +^2 - 4n$$

$$(t-4)(t^2 + 4t + 14) + t(t-4) = (t-4)(t^2 + 4t + 14)$$

$$t=4 \rightarrow n^2=4 \rightarrow n=\pm 2$$

$$\frac{-2}{-} \frac{0}{+} \frac{2}{+}$$

$$D_f = [-2, 0) \cup [2, \infty)$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow f(1) = 2$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow f(2) = 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(1) + f(2) = 2 + 1 = 3 \\ f(1) + f(2) = 1 + 2 = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(x) = x^r - 9x^r + 15x - 1 + 1 = (x-r)^r + 1 \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$g(x) = x^r + 9x^r + 15x - 1 + 1 = (x+r)^r - 15$$

$$\frac{g(\sqrt{r} - r)}{f(\sqrt{r} + r)} = \frac{(\sqrt{r} - r + r)^r - 15}{(\sqrt{r} + r - r)^r + 1} \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$= \frac{r - 15}{r + 1} = \frac{-10}{1} = -10$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+2} \sqrt{x-2} \quad \text{①}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x-2} \sqrt{x-2} \quad x \geq 2$$

$$f(x) + g(x) = a + b\sqrt{x+c} \quad \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sqrt{x+2} \sqrt{x-2} + 2-2 = (\sqrt{x-2} + 2)^2 = |\sqrt{x-2} + 2| \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$\sqrt{x-2} \sqrt{x-2} - 2+2 = (\sqrt{x-2} - 2)^2 = |\sqrt{x-2} - 2|$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{x-2} + 2 - \sqrt{x-2} + 2 = 4$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{x-2} + 2 + \sqrt{x-2} - 2 = 2\sqrt{x-2} \Rightarrow a=0$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{r}{-2} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{2}} \quad b=2, c=-2$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n+1}{n^2-n+1} \rightarrow (n-1)(n+1) \Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{n+1}$$

①

$$\frac{g}{f} = \frac{\{(1, 1), (0, 1)\}}{\{(1, -1), (0, 1)\}} \quad \text{⑤} \quad \{(1, \frac{1}{2}), (0, 1)\}$$

~~$$f(n) = \{(1, 1), (\frac{1}{2}, -1), (\frac{1}{3}, 2), (\frac{1}{4}, 1)\} \quad \text{①}$$~~

$$f(n) = \{(\frac{1}{2}, 2), (\frac{1}{3}, -1), (2, 2), (\frac{1}{4}, 1)\}$$

$$f(n) = \{(1, 2), (\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2}), (2, 2)\}$$

~~$$f(n) = \{(1, 2), (\frac{1}{2}, -1), (\frac{1}{3}, 2)\} \quad \text{①}$$~~

$$f(n) + 1 = \{(-1, 1), (1, 3), (5, 9), (-1, 1)\}$$

$$\frac{f}{g} = \frac{\{(1, 2), (3, -2), (5, 4), (-1, 2)\}}{\{(1, -1), (3, 2), (-1, 1)\}}$$

$$\{(1, -2), (3, -1), \cancel{(5, 4)}\} = \{(1, -2), (3, -1)\}$$

ب) $\begin{cases} a^r = 1 \rightarrow a = \pm 1 \\ a^r = 2 \rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{2} \\ a^r = 3 \rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{3} \end{cases} \rightarrow \{(\pm 1, 2), (\pm \sqrt{2}, -1), (\pm \sqrt{3}, 2)\}$