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نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس: یازدهم فیزیک B

الف) $\frac{n-1}{n} - \frac{n}{n-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n} \geq \frac{n}{n-1}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n < 0 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n} - \frac{n}{n-1} > 0 \checkmark \\ n = 0 \rightarrow \text{تعریفه} + 0 \times \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \\ n > 0 \rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n} - \frac{n}{n-1} \leq 0 \times \end{array} \right.$

$\hookrightarrow \frac{n^2+1-n^2n}{n(n-1)} = \frac{-n^2n+1}{n(n-1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \geq \frac{n}{n-1}$

ب) $\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{n+1} \geq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow n \geq 1$ $\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -2, -\frac{2}{\varepsilon}, 1, +\infty \right\}$

ج) $\frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n+2} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{n+2}{(n-1)(n+2)} + \frac{n-1}{(n-1)(n+2)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{2n+1}{(n-1)(n+2)} \geq 0$

الف) $\left(\left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^n - 9 \right) (r^2 - \varepsilon^n) \geq 0 \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)^n = 3^2 \rightarrow n = -2 \rightarrow \frac{n-2}{1+\frac{1}{r}-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 2] \cup [2, +\infty) \\ r^n = 3^2 \rightarrow r^{2n} = 3^0 \rightarrow r^{2n} = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{0}{2} \end{array} \right.$

ب) $\sqrt{y+1} = 3 - \varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow 3 \geq \varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow |x-1| \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq x-1 \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 2$

$\rightarrow D_f = [1, 12]$

$f(n) = \frac{\log(n^2n-2)}{\sqrt{n^2-1}+1} \rightarrow n^2-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq 1$ $\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$

$\log n^2n-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow n^2n-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow (n-2)(n+1) \geq 0$ $\Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$\frac{-1}{1+\frac{1}{r}-\frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$\sqrt{3+an-n^2} \rightarrow n=2 \rightarrow 3-2a-2\varepsilon=0 \rightarrow -2a=1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$

$b \Rightarrow n_1 n_2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{3}{-1} \rightarrow -2n_2 = -3 \rightarrow n_2 = \frac{3}{2}$ $a+b=1$

$f(n) = n \geq 0$

$f(n) \geq n \rightarrow D_f = [-3, +\infty)$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r^{n-2} ; n \geq 1 \rightarrow (1, 1), (2, \varepsilon), \dots \checkmark \\ r^{n+3} ; n < 1 \rightarrow (0, 3), (-1, 1), (-2, -1), (-3, -3) \checkmark, (-\varepsilon, -\delta) \times \end{array} \right.$

$$r f(0) = f(-r) + a$$

$$r(a+1) \underset{v}{(\partial+r)} = r a + r(-r) + a \rightarrow r(va+v) = r(ra-r) \rightarrow \partial a = -9 \Rightarrow$$

$$a = \frac{-9}{9} = -1, 1$$

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

$$r-\sqrt{r} = \frac{1}{r+\sqrt{r}} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \underbrace{\xi + r(\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}})}_A = \xi + r\sqrt{r}$$

$$r+\sqrt{r} = \frac{1}{r-\sqrt{r}} \quad A^r = r-\sqrt{r} + r+\sqrt{r} + r\sqrt{r-\sqrt{r}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r}}}$$

$$A^r = 4 \rightarrow A = \sqrt{r}$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r f(n) - r f(-n) = \xi n^r - n \xrightarrow{x^r} \\ r f(-n) - r f(n) = \xi n^r + n \xrightarrow{x^r} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \xi f(n) - 4 f(-n) = 11 n^r - r n \\ 4 f(-n) - 9 f(n) = 12 n^r + r n \\ \hline -\partial f(n) = r_0 n^r + n \rightarrow f(n) = -\xi n^r + \frac{r}{\partial} \end{array}$$

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$$n=0 \rightarrow r f(0) = r m - 1 \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{r m - 1}{r}$$

$$n=-r \rightarrow -r(-r) f(0) = 14 + r m + r m - 1 \rightarrow 4 f(0) = 13 + 2m \rightarrow \frac{13 + 2m}{4} = f(0)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r m - 1}{r} = \frac{13 + 2m}{4} \rightarrow 4m - r = 13 + 2m \rightarrow \xi m = 17 \rightarrow m = \frac{17}{\xi} = \frac{9}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{r \times \frac{9}{r} - 1}{r} = \frac{r \cdot \frac{9}{r} - 1}{r} = \frac{r \cdot \frac{9}{r} - 1}{r} = \frac{r \cdot \frac{9}{r} - 1}{r}$$

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$$f(n) = an + b$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{a}{n} + b$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = an + b + \frac{a}{n} + b = \frac{an^2 + a + rbn}{n} = \frac{rnr - 1rm + r}{n}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} a = r \\ +rb = -1r \rightarrow b = -r \end{cases} \quad \rightsquigarrow f(n) = r n - r \rightsquigarrow f(-1) = -r - r = -9$$

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