

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

ج) $\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} \geq 0$ $\rightarrow \frac{n+2+n+1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{2n+3}{(n+1)(n+2)} \geq 0$

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

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

ج) $n \geq 1$ و $0 \leq 3 - \varepsilon \sqrt{x-1}$ $\rightarrow D_f = [1, 2]$

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

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

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

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

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

$f(n) = n \geq 0$ $\rightarrow D_f = [-3, +\infty)$

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

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

$$r f(\delta) = f(-r) + a$$

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

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

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

$$r = \sqrt{r} = \frac{1}{r + \sqrt{r}} \quad G = \Sigma + r \left(\underbrace{\sqrt{r} - \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r}}_A \right) = \boxed{\Sigma + r\sqrt{4}}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{r - \sqrt{r}} \left(r - \sqrt{r} + r + \sqrt{r} + r \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}} \right)$$

$$A^2 = 4 \rightarrow A = \sqrt{4}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r f(n) - s f(-n) = \sum n^r - n \cdot x^r \\ r f(-n) - s f(n) = \sum n^r + n \cdot x^r \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{r f(n)} - \cancel{s f(-n)} = 1 n^r - r n \\ \cancel{s f(-n)} - \cancel{r f(n)} = 1 r n^r + s n \\ \hline -8 f(n) = r_0 n^r + n \rightarrow f(n) = -\frac{\sum n^r}{8} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu f_0 = \nu_{m-1} \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{\nu_{m-1}}{c}$$

$$\xrightarrow{m=-r} -r(-r)f'(0) = 14 + 2m + 3m - 1 \rightarrow 4f'(0) = 12 + 5m \rightarrow \frac{12 + 5m}{4} = f''(0)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r_{m-1}}{r_1} = \frac{1\delta + \delta m}{r} \rightarrow q_{m-1} = 1\delta + \delta m \rightarrow \Sigma m = 1\delta \rightarrow \boxed{m = \frac{1\delta}{\Sigma} - \frac{q}{r}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = \frac{w \times \frac{r}{r} - 1}{r} = \frac{\frac{rV}{r} - \frac{r}{r}}{r} = \frac{\frac{r0}{r}}{\frac{r}{r}} = \boxed{\frac{r0}{2}}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= an + b \\ f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) &= \frac{a}{n} + b \end{aligned} \rightarrow f(n) + f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = an + b + \frac{a}{n} + b = \frac{an^2 + a + bn + b}{n} = \frac{an^2 + bn + a + b}{n}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ +rb = -12 \rightarrow b = -4 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow f(n) = 1n - 4 \rightsquigarrow f(-1) = -1 - 4 = \boxed{-9}$$