

$$\frac{1}{n-1} = |n-1| \begin{cases} n > 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2n + 1 = 1 & n^2 - 2n + 1 \\ n < 1 \rightarrow -x^2 + 2n - 1 = 1 & -n^2 + 2n - 1 \end{cases}$$

نقد و بررسی

الف) $\left| \frac{r_n - 1}{n} \right| < 2 \rightarrow \frac{|r_n - 1|}{|n-1|} < 2 \quad |r_n - 1| < |r_n| \quad \frac{n^2 < n^2}{A^2 < B^2 \Rightarrow A < B}$

$(2x-1-2n)(r_n-1+2n) < 0 \quad r_n-1 > 0$

$n > \frac{1}{2}$

ب) $\frac{|n-2|}{|2n+1|} > 1 \rightarrow |n-2| > |2n+1| \rightarrow (n-2-2n-1)(n-2+2n+1) > 0$

$(-n-3)(3n-1) > 0 \quad \frac{-3}{-1+1} \quad (-3 \text{ و } -\frac{1}{3}) \cup (-\frac{1}{3} \text{ و } \frac{1}{3})$

$n+4 > n^2 \quad n^2 - n - 4 < 0 \quad (n-3)(n+2) < 0 \quad \frac{-2}{+1-1} \quad -2 < n < 3$

$n+4 < -n^2 \quad n^2 + n + 4 < 0$

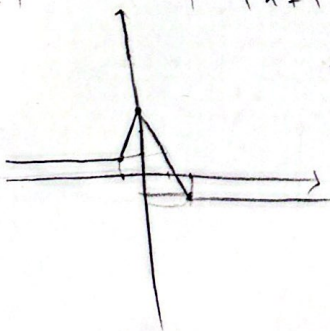
به ازای هیچ مقادیری برقرار نیست

$\frac{3-2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad -2 - \frac{1}{2} < n - \frac{1}{2} < 3 - \frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{5}{2} < n - \frac{1}{2} < \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow |n - \frac{1}{2}| < \frac{5}{2}$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\beta = \frac{5}{2}$

$-n-1+2n-2n+2=1$
 $n+2+2n-2n+2=4$
 $n+1-2n-2n+2=-1$
 $n+1-2n-2n+2=-1$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{بزرگترین مقدار} = 3 \\ \text{کوچکترین مقدار} = -1 \end{matrix} \right\} r-1=2$



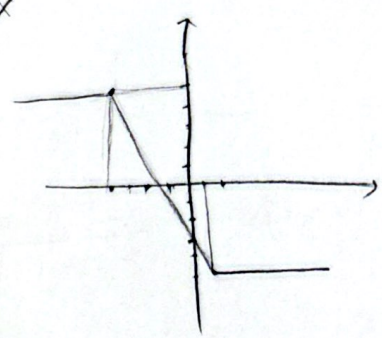
$f(x) = \left| \frac{1}{p}x \right| - 2$
 $g(x) = \left| \frac{1}{p}(x+1) \right| - 2+1 = \left| \frac{1}{p}x + 1 \right| - 1$

$\left| \frac{1}{p}x \right| - 2 = \left| \frac{1}{p}x + 1 \right| - 1 \quad \left| \frac{1}{p}x \right| = \left| \frac{1}{p}x + 1 \right| + 1$

$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{p}x \right| = \left| \frac{1}{p}x + 1 \right| + 1 \\ & \left| \frac{1}{p}x \right| = \frac{1}{p}x + 1 + 2 \quad \left| \frac{1}{p}x \right| = \frac{1}{p}x + 3 \\ & \left| \frac{1}{p}x \right| = \frac{1}{p}x + 3 \quad x \geq -3 \quad \checkmark \\ & \left| \frac{1}{p}x \right| = -\frac{1}{p}x - 1 - 2 \quad x < -3 \end{aligned}$

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 تتعادل! فذل -3

ان) $\begin{aligned} & 1 - x + x + 1 \\ & \left| 1 - x - x - 1 \right| \\ & \left| -2x - 2 \right| = -x \end{aligned}$

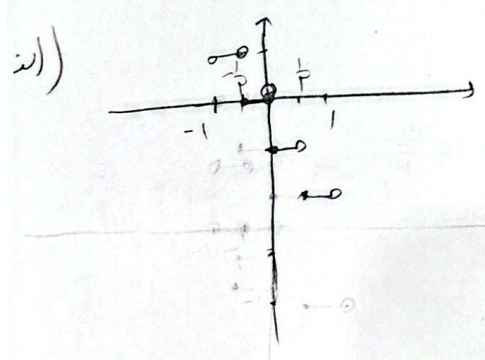


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$R_f = \{-\infty, -2, -1, \dots, \infty\}$

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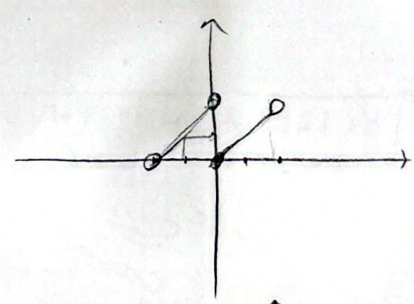
-) $f(x) = \frac{1}{n} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{n} - \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) - 1 \rightarrow R_f = [-1, \infty)$



$\begin{aligned} & -1 < x < -\frac{1}{p} \quad y = 1 \\ & -\frac{1}{p} \leq x < 0 \quad y = 0 \\ & -\frac{1}{p} \leq x < \frac{1}{p} \quad y = -1 \\ & \frac{1}{p} \leq x < 1 \quad y = -x \end{aligned}$

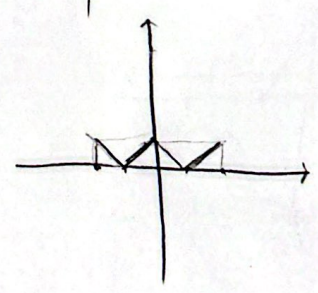
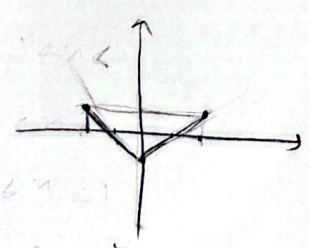
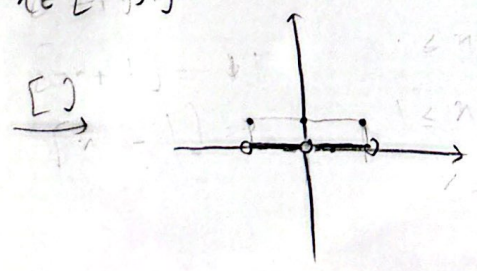
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-) $\begin{aligned} & x + 2 \\ & x \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & -2 < x < 0 \\ & 0 \leq x < 2 \end{aligned}$



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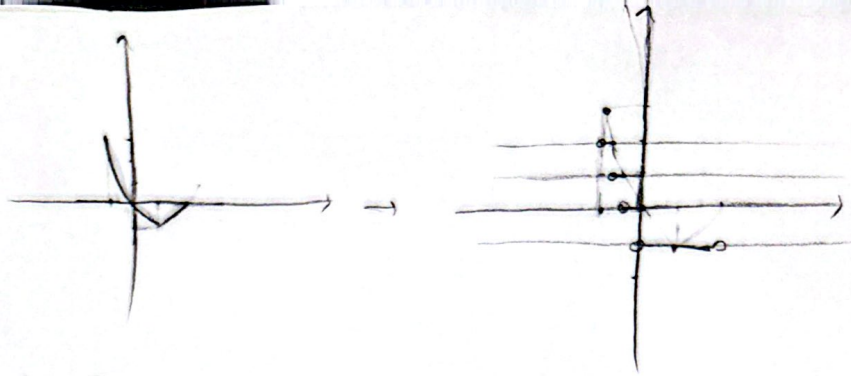
ان) $\begin{aligned} & [-|x| - 1] \\ & x \in [-2, 2] \end{aligned}$



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$$-.) [n^2 - m]$$



$$\begin{aligned} a + [b] &= 1, 2 & [a] + [b] &= 1 \\ b - [a] &= 1, 2 & [b] - [a] &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} [b] &= 1 \rightarrow a = 1, 2 \\ b &= 1, 2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$a > b = 1, 2$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{x})^7 + \frac{(1 - \sqrt{x})^7}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^7} = 19x$$

$$\cdot \angle \sqrt{x} - 1 < 1 \xrightarrow{7} \cdot \angle (\sqrt{x} - 1)^7 < 1$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{x})^7 = 19x - (1 - \sqrt{x})^7 \rightarrow 19x < (1 + \sqrt{x})^7 < 19x \rightarrow \lfloor (1 + \sqrt{x})^7 \rfloor = 19x$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{x})^7 + \frac{(1 - \sqrt{x})^7}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^7} = 19x$$