

(1)

$$\frac{1}{n-1} = |n-1| \rightarrow n > 1$$

$$n-1 = \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$(n-1)^2 = 1 \rightarrow n^2 + 1 - 2n = 1$$

$$n^2 - 2n = 0$$

$$n(n-2) = 0$$

$$n = 0 \text{ و } 2$$

$$n = 2 \text{ و } 0$$

$$1-n = \frac{1}{n-1}$$

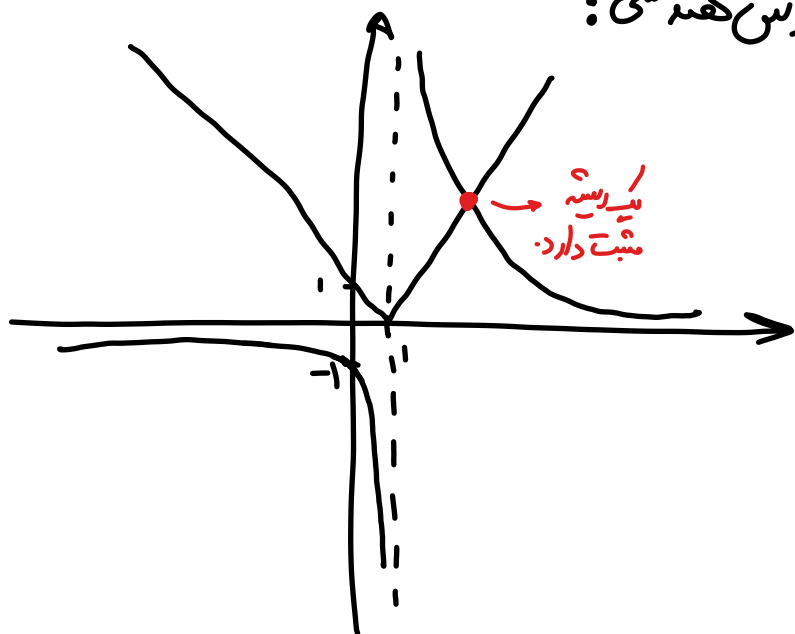
$$(1-n)(n-1) = 1$$

$$-n^2 + 2n - 1 = 1 \rightarrow n^2 - 2n + 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow X \in \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 2$$

روش هندسی:



$$\text{الف) } \left| \frac{r_{n-1}}{n} \right| < 2 \rightarrow -2 < \frac{r_{n-1}}{n} < 2$$

(2)

$$-2 < \frac{r_{n-1}}{n} \rightarrow -2n < r_{n-1} \rightarrow r_n > 1 \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r_{n-1}}{n} < 2 \rightarrow r_{n-1} < 2n \rightarrow -1 < 0 \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \left(\frac{1}{r}, +\infty \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{n-2}{r_{n+1}} \right| > 1$$

$$\frac{n-2}{r_{n+1}} - 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{n-2-r_{n+1}}{r_{n+1}} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-n-2}{r_{n+1}} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-n}{r_{n+1}} > 2 \rightarrow n = \left(-2, -\frac{1}{r} \right) \text{ I}$$

$$\frac{n-2}{r_{n+1}} < -1 \rightarrow \frac{n-2+r_{n+1}}{r_{n+1}} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+1}-1}{r_{n+1}} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_{n+1}} < \frac{1}{r_{n+1}} \rightarrow n = \left(-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r} \right) \text{ II}$$

$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} \rightarrow n = \left(-2, \frac{1}{r} \right) - \left\{ -\frac{1}{r} \right\}$$

$$x^r < |u+q| \rightarrow x^r < u+q \rightarrow x^r - u - q < 0 \rightarrow (x-r)(u+r) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \rightarrow x = -r \\ u = r \end{matrix} \quad (\mu)$$

$$u+q < -x^r \rightarrow x^r + u + q < 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad \text{X} \quad \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = (-r, r)$$

$$|u - \alpha| < \beta \rightarrow |u - \alpha| - \beta < 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{x = -r} |u+r| - \beta = 0 \\ \xrightarrow{x = r} |u-r| - \beta = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow |u+r| = |u-r|$$

$$\rightarrow u+r = u-r \rightarrow r = -r \quad \text{X}$$

$$\rightarrow u+r = r-u \rightarrow ru = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{u = \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$y = |u+1| - |ru| + |u-r| \quad r-1 = \boxed{r}$$

Graph of $y = |u+1| - |ru| + |u-r|$ with vertices at $u = -1, 0, r$.

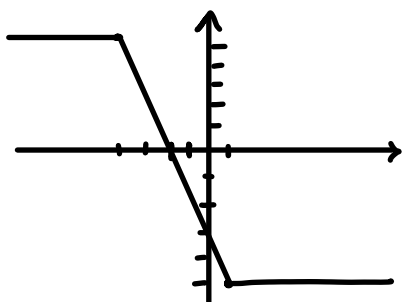
$$y = \left| \frac{1}{r}u \right| - r \rightarrow y' = \left| \frac{1}{r}u + r \right| - 1$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{r}u \right| - r = \left| \frac{1}{r}u + r \right| - 1 \rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{r}u \right| - \left| \frac{1}{r}u + r \right| - 1 = 0$$

Graph of $y = \left| \frac{1}{r}u \right| - r$ with vertex at $u = 0$.

$$\rightarrow y = -u - r \rightarrow -u - r = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{u = -r}$$

$$\text{الف) } f(u) = [|1-u| - |u+r|]$$



$$\rightarrow R_f = \{u \mid u \in [-\omega, \omega] \cap u \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\text{بـ عبارتي: } \{-\omega, -r, -r-1, 0, 1, r, r+1, \omega\}$$

(4)

$$\text{ب) } f(n) = \frac{1}{n} - \left[\frac{n+1}{n} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} - \left[\frac{n}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} - \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] - 1$$

$$R = [0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [-1, 0)$$

الف) $y = [-2n] - 1 \quad n \in (-1, 1)$

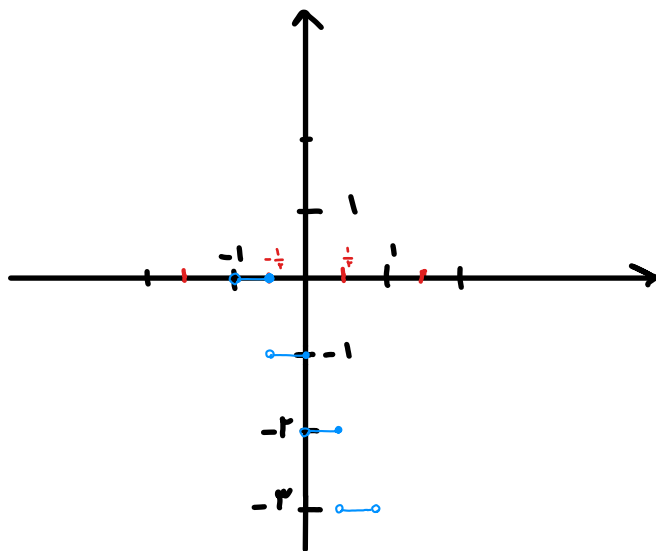
(v)

$$-1 < n \leq -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow [-2n] = 1 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < n \leq 0 \rightarrow [-2n] = 0 \rightarrow y = -1$$

$$0 < n \leq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow [-2n] = -1 \rightarrow y = -2$$

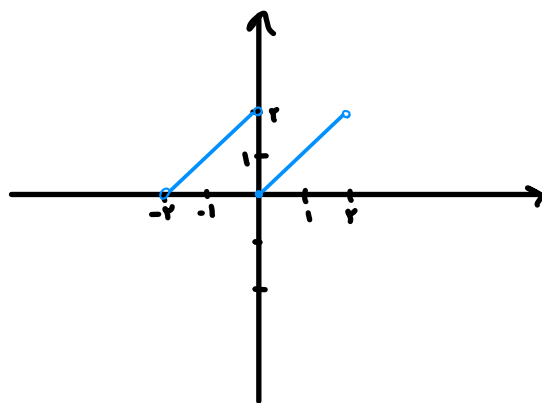
$$\frac{1}{2} < n < 1 \rightarrow [-2n] = -2 \rightarrow y = -3$$



ب) $y = n - 2 \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \quad n \in (-2, 2)$

$$-2 < n < 0 \rightarrow \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] = -1 \rightarrow y = n + 2$$

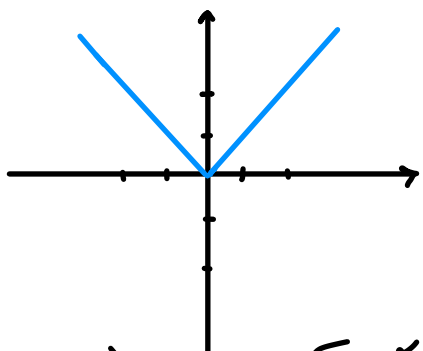
$$0 < n < 2 \rightarrow \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] = 0 \rightarrow y = n$$



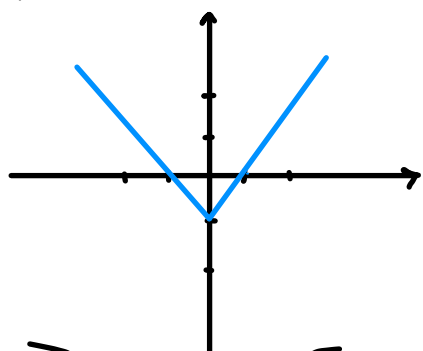
الف) $y = [|n| - 1]$ $n \in [-2, 2]$

(^)

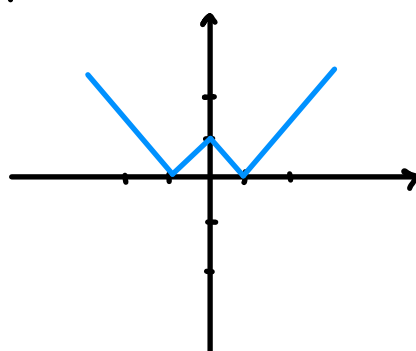
$$y = |n|$$



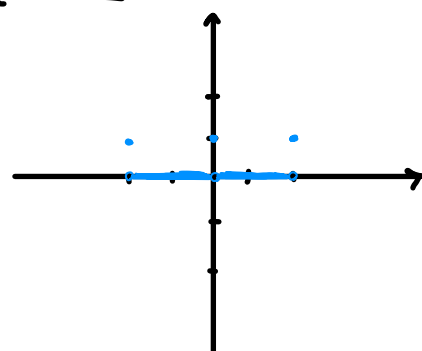
$$y = |n| - 1$$



$$y = |n| - 1$$



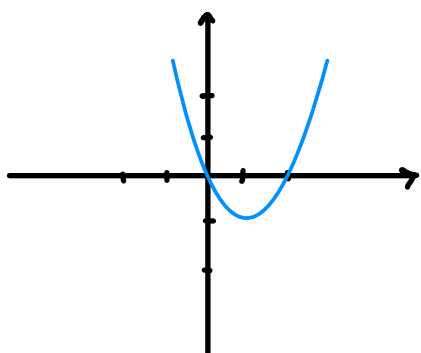
$$y = [|n| - 1]$$



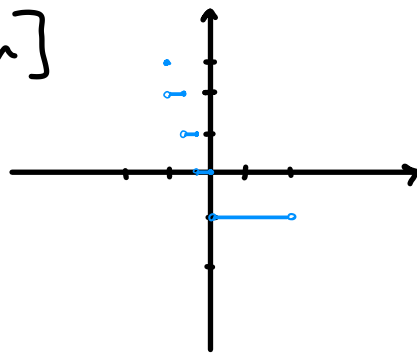
ب) $y = [n^2 - 2n] \quad n \in [-1, 2]$

$$y = n^2 - 2n$$

$$\text{أو } \begin{cases} -\frac{b}{2a} = 1 \\ -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = -1 \end{cases}$$



$$y = [n^2 - 2n]$$



$$\underline{a} + [b] = \underline{r}, \underline{r} \rightarrow [a + [b]] = [r, r] \rightarrow [a] + [b] = r \quad (9)$$

$$\underline{b} - [a] = \underline{r}, \underline{r} \rightarrow [b - [a]] = [r, r] \rightarrow [b] - [a] = r^+$$

$$a + b = 1, r + r, r = \overline{r, r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r[b] = r \rightarrow [b] = r \\ \Rightarrow b = r, r \\ [a] = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1, r \end{aligned}$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{r})^4 + (1 - \sqrt{r})^4 = 14r \rightarrow (1 + \sqrt{r})^4 = 14r - \underbrace{(1 - \sqrt{r})^4} \quad (10)$$

$$-1 < 1 - \sqrt{r} < 0 \rightarrow 0 < (1 - \sqrt{r})^4 < 1$$

$$[(1 + \sqrt{r})^4] = [14r - \underbrace{t}_{0 < t < 1}] = [14r, \dots] = \overline{14r}$$