

$$\Rightarrow ((n-1)^r - 1)((n-1)^r + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow (n-1) \times n \times \underbrace{((n-1)^r - 1 + 1)}_{\Delta \zeta_0} = 0 \Rightarrow n = 0 \rightarrow \text{G.O.E.}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_2 \left[\frac{1}{\lambda}, +\infty \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = (-\infty, 4) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-r}{\pm \phi - \phi} \Rightarrow x \rightarrow (-r, r) \Rightarrow b_2 r - \frac{1}{r} \frac{a}{r} \Delta \phi$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \geq \max_{2 \leq i} \\ \min_{2 \leq i} - 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow [r-1, r]$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{r}|n+r|-1 \geq \frac{1}{r}|n|-r \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}|n+r| + \frac{1}{r}|n| = +1 \Rightarrow |n+r| + |n| \geq r^2 \Rightarrow n \geq -r$$

6-ا) $f(n) = \lfloor |1-n| - |n+r| \rfloor \rightarrow n=1, -r$

$n < -r \rightarrow \lfloor 1-n+n+r \rfloor = \lfloor a \rfloor = a$

$-r < n < 1 \rightarrow \lfloor 1-n-n-r \rfloor = \lfloor -r-n \rfloor \rightarrow \begin{cases} A: \{-a, -r, -r-1, -r-2, \dots, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots, r, r+1\} \\ \Rightarrow R_f = A \end{cases}$

$1 \leq n \rightarrow \lfloor n-1-n-r \rfloor = \lfloor -a \rfloor = -a$

-) $f(n) = \frac{1}{n} - \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{n} \right\rfloor$

$\hookrightarrow f(n) = \frac{1}{n} - \left\lfloor 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right\rfloor = \frac{1}{n} - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{n} \right\rfloor - 1 =$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [0, 1)$

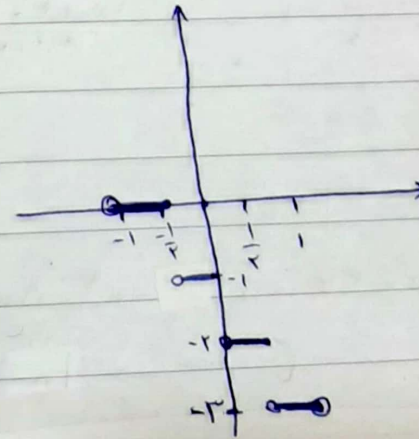
7-ا) $y = \lfloor -rn \rfloor - 1 \quad n \in (1, 1)$

$-1 < n \leq -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \lfloor -rn \rfloor \geq 1 \Rightarrow y \geq 0$

$-\frac{1}{r} < n \leq 0 \rightarrow \lfloor -rn \rfloor \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -1$

$0 < n \leq \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \lfloor -rn \rfloor \geq -1 \Rightarrow y \geq -2$

$\frac{1}{r} < n \leq 1 \rightarrow \lfloor -rn \rfloor \geq -r \Rightarrow y \geq -r$



8-ا) $f(n) = n - r \left\lfloor \frac{n}{r} \right\rfloor \quad n \in (-r, r)$

$-r < n < -1 \rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{n}{r} \right\rfloor =$

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9. $a + [b]_2 \equiv F, r \Rightarrow a - [a]_2 \equiv 0, r$ $\Rightarrow [b] + [a]_2 \equiv F$ $\Rightarrow a + b \equiv F, 4$
 $b - [a]_2 \equiv r, r \Rightarrow b - [b]_2 \equiv 0, r$
 $0, r, r \equiv 0, r \leq 1$

10. $\left((1 - \sqrt{r})^r + (1 - \sqrt{r})^r \right) \left((1 + \sqrt{r})^r + (1 - \sqrt{r})^r \right) - (1 - \sqrt{r})^r (1 + \sqrt{r})^r$
 $2 \cdot 8 + (14 + 8\sqrt{1} + 14 - 8\sqrt{1} - 1) = 96 + 28 = 124$