

با اذعن دفر

تکین شماره

حزب بازر

$$\frac{1}{n-1} = |n-1| \text{ if } n > 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{n-1} < n-1 \rightarrow n^2 - 2n + 1 = 1$$

$$n^2 - 2n = 0 \rightarrow n = 0 \text{ or } n = 2$$

$$\boxed{n = 2 \checkmark}$$

(1)

$$\text{if } n < 1, \frac{1}{n-1} = -n+1 \rightarrow -n^2 + 2n - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

فقط یک ریشه دارد $n = 2$

$$\text{if } n > 1, \left| \frac{n-1}{n} \right| < 1 \rightarrow |n-1| < n \rightarrow (n-1)^2 < n^2$$

(2)

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon n^2 - \varepsilon n + 1 < \varepsilon n^2 \rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, n \neq 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, +\infty \right)$$

$$\text{if } n < -1, \left| \frac{n-1}{n+1} \right| > 1 \rightarrow |n-1| > |n+1| \rightarrow (n-1)^2 > (n+1)^2$$

$$\rightarrow n^2 - 2n + 1 > n^2 + 2n + 1 \rightarrow -4n < 0 \rightarrow n < 0$$

$$n+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq -1$$

$$\frac{-\varepsilon}{1} \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{if } n < -1, (-\infty, -1) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

(3)

$$|n+1| > n^2 \rightarrow n^2 < n+1 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 1 < 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow n+1 < -n^2 \rightarrow \underbrace{n^2 + n + 1}_{+} < 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$-1 < n < 1 \rightarrow \frac{-\varepsilon}{1} < n - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} < \frac{\varepsilon}{1} \rightarrow \boxed{n = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$n < -1 \rightarrow y = -(n+1) + 1n - (n-1) = 1 \rightarrow n = -1 \rightarrow y = -1 + 1 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$-1 < n < 0 \rightarrow y = (n+1) + 1n - (n-1) = 1n + 1 \rightarrow n = 0 \rightarrow y = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$0 < n < 1 \rightarrow y = (n+1) - 1n - (n-1) = -1n + 1 \rightarrow n = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$n > 1 \rightarrow y = (n+1) - 1n + (n-1) = 1$$

$$\min + \max = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$y = \left| \frac{n}{r} \right| - 1 \rightarrow y = \left| \frac{n+\varepsilon}{r} \right| - 1 \rightarrow \left| \frac{n}{r} \right| - 1 = \left| \frac{n+\varepsilon}{r} \right| - 1 \quad (6)$$

$$\rightarrow \left| \frac{n}{r} \right| = \left| \frac{n+\varepsilon}{r} \right| + 1 \rightarrow |n| = |n+\varepsilon| + 1$$

$$\underline{n \geq 0} \rightarrow n = n + \varepsilon + 1 \rightarrow 0 = \varepsilon \quad \text{فقط } \varepsilon$$

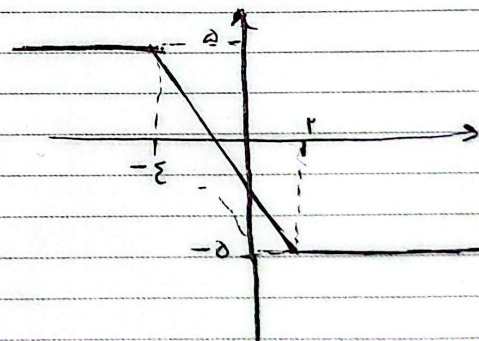
$$\underline{n < -\varepsilon} \rightarrow -n = -(n+\varepsilon) + 1 \rightarrow 0 = -\varepsilon \quad \text{فقط } -\varepsilon$$

$$\underline{-\varepsilon < n < 0} \rightarrow -n = n + \varepsilon + 1 \rightarrow \boxed{n = -\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{الف) } [1 - |n| - |n+\varepsilon|]$$

	$-\varepsilon$	1
$1 - n + n + \varepsilon$	$1 - n - n - \varepsilon$	$n - 1 - n - \varepsilon$
0	$-1n - \varepsilon$	-1

n	1	$-\varepsilon$	-1	ε
y	-1	0	0	-1



$$R = \{-1, -\varepsilon, -1, -\varepsilon, -1, 0, 1, \varepsilon, 1, 1\}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{x} - \left[1 + \frac{1}{x} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{x} \right]}_{[0,1]} - 1 \rightarrow R = [-1, 0)$$

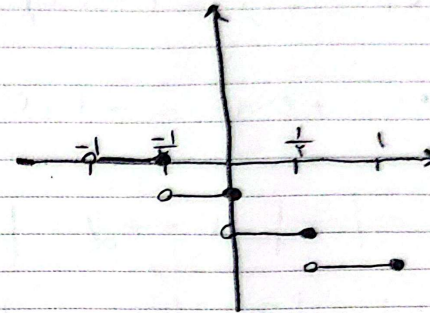
$$\text{الف) } [-2x] - 1 \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$-1 < x \leq -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < x < 0 \rightarrow y = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = -1 - 1 = -2$$

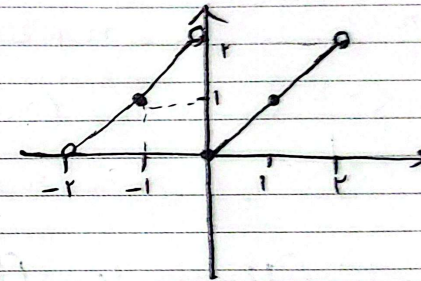
$$\frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 \rightarrow y = -2 - 1 = -3$$



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

$$-2 < x < 0 \rightarrow y = x - 2(-1) = x + 2$$

$$0 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow y = x - 2(0) = x$$



$$\text{الف) } [|x| - 1]$$

$$x \in [-2, 2]$$

$$\text{ب) } y = [x^2 - 2x] \quad x \in [-1, 2] \text{ (A)}$$

$$x = -2 \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$-2 < x < -1 \rightarrow y = 0$$

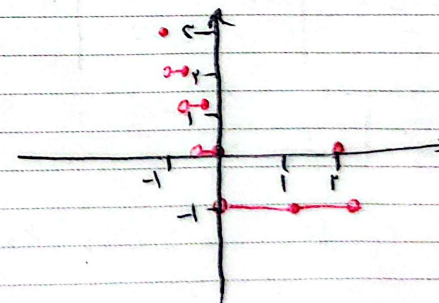
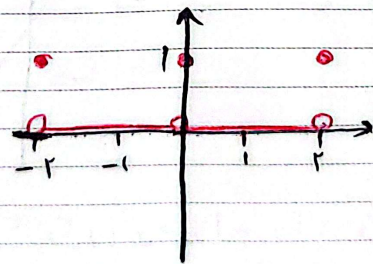
$$-1 < x < 0 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$0 < x < 1 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow y = 1$$



$$a + (b - 0.1\varepsilon) = \varepsilon/2$$

$$b - (a - 0.1\varepsilon) = \varepsilon/2$$

$$a + b = 1/2 + \varepsilon/2 = \boxed{\varepsilon/4}$$

$$a + [b] = \varepsilon/2 \rightarrow 2b = \varepsilon/2 + 0.1\varepsilon = \varepsilon/4$$

$$b - [a] = \varepsilon/2$$

$$\hookrightarrow a = \varepsilon/4$$

$$b = 1/2$$

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$$(1 + \sqrt{2})^4 + (1 - \sqrt{2})^4 = 19$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{2})^4 = 19 - (1 - \sqrt{2})^4 \rightarrow -1 < 1 - \sqrt{2} < 0 \rightarrow 0 < (1 - \sqrt{2})^4 < 1$$

$$[(1 + \sqrt{2})^4] = [19 - 0.1] = \boxed{19}$$

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