

١) با فرض ϵ بسیار کوچک و مثبت

14

$$f(n) = \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n} - \frac{n}{n-1}}$$

5 (الف)

$$\frac{n-1}{n} - \frac{n}{n-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{n^2+1-2n-n^2}{n^2-n} = \frac{1-2n}{n(n-1)} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n-1} \geq \frac{2}{n}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{2}{n}}{\frac{2}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n+2}} \Rightarrow$$

(ب)

$$\begin{cases} n+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq -1 \\ n \neq 0 \\ n-1 \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq 1 \\ n+2 \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{2}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n+2} \neq 0 \right.$$

$$\frac{\epsilon n + \omega}{n^2 + n - 2} \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\epsilon n + \omega}{(n+2)(n-1)} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{\omega}{\epsilon}}{\begin{matrix} -2 & 1 \end{matrix}}$$

$$\rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -2, -\frac{\omega}{\epsilon}, -1, 0, 1 \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n - a\right)(x^2 - \varepsilon^n)}$$

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(2)

الف

$$\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n - a\right)(x^2 - \varepsilon^n) \geq 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n - a = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n = a \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n = x^2 \rightarrow x^{-n} = x^2$$

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

$$x^2 - \varepsilon^n = 0 \quad x^2 = \varepsilon^n \rightarrow x^2 = x^m \quad n = \frac{m}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -2 \quad \frac{m}{2} \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -2] \cup \left[\frac{m}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y+1} = x$$

(c)

$$\sqrt{y+1} = x - \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$x - \sqrt{x-1} \geq 0 \quad x \geq \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$x \geq x-1 \rightarrow x \leq 1 \quad I$$

$$\varepsilon \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow x-1 \geq 0 \quad x \geq 1 \quad II$$

$$I \cap II = [1, 1] = \{1\}$$

$$f(u) = \frac{\log_\varepsilon (u^c - u - c)}{\sqrt{u^c - 1} + 1}$$

5

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$$u^c - u - c > 0 \rightarrow (u^c)(u+1) > 0 \quad \frac{-1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1-4(-1)(-c)}}{2}$$

$$I \quad D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{u^c - 1} + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{u^c - 1} \neq -1 \quad \text{خواه برعکس}$$

$$\rightarrow u^c - 1 \geq 0 \quad u^c \geq 1 \quad \underbrace{u \geq 1}, \quad u \leq -1$$

$$II \quad D_f = \cancel{(-\infty, -1]} \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$I \cap II \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{u+au-u^c}$$

$$a+b=8$$

$$u+au-u^2 \geq 0$$

$$[-1, b]$$

$$u = -1 \rightarrow \sqrt{u+au-u^c} \rightarrow \sqrt{-1-1-1} \rightarrow \sqrt{-3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow a = -\frac{1}{1}$$

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

$$\rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{-u^c - \frac{u}{1} + 1} \rightarrow \Delta > 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - 4(-1)(1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{4\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \frac{4\varepsilon + 1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$x_A = -1$$

$$x_B = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$a+b = -\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = 0$$

$$p = \frac{c}{a} \rightarrow -1 \cdot 1 = -1 \rightarrow x_B = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} rn - c & \rightarrow n \geq 1 \\ rn + c & \rightarrow n < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$I \quad n \geq 1$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{rn - c} \quad n \geq 1$$

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$$II \rightarrow n < 1 \rightarrow rn + c \geq n$$

$$n \geq -c$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{f(n) - n} \rightarrow f(n) \geq n$$

$$Dg = I \cup II = [-r_9 + \infty)$$

$$f(a) = \begin{cases} (a + 1)a + c & n > 1 \\ ra + cm & n \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

(1,0)

(4)

$$f(0) = f(-1) + a$$

$$- \varepsilon + \varepsilon a = | \varepsilon a + | \varepsilon$$

$$\rightarrow || = ||a \rightarrow a = +1$$

$$|a| = -1 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + c$$

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

$$f(r + \sqrt{r}) = \sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}} + c$$

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(1,0)

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}} + c$$

$$\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}}$$

$$+ r = \sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}} + c$$

$$r\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + c\sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}} + \varepsilon = r\sqrt{r} + c$$

$$r(\sqrt{r + \sqrt{r}} + \sqrt{r - \sqrt{r}}) \quad A \rightarrow A^r = 4$$

o(10)

$$\mu f(n) - \nu f(-n) = \varepsilon n^c - n$$

$$f(n) = ?$$

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$$\mu \left\{ \begin{aligned} \mu f(n) - \nu f(-n) &= \varepsilon n^c - n \\ \nu f(-n) - \mu f(n) &= \varepsilon n^c + n \end{aligned} \right.$$

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$$-\omega f(n) = \varepsilon n^c + n$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\varepsilon n^c + n}{-\omega}$$

$$(n+c)f(n) - \nu n f(n+c) = \varepsilon n^c - n n + \nu n - 1$$

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$$f(0) = ?$$

$$n=0 \Rightarrow \nu f(0) - f(c) \alpha_0 = \nu n - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu f(0) &= \nu n - 1 \\ \nu f(0) &= \nu n - 1 \\ \mu f(0) &= 14 + \nu n \end{aligned}$$

$$n=-1 \Rightarrow 0 \times f(-1) + \nu f(0) = 14 + \nu n - 1$$

$$f(0) = \frac{14 + \nu n}{\nu} = f(0) = \frac{14}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\nu}{\varepsilon} = \frac{18}{\varepsilon}$$

$$n = \frac{14 + \nu n}{\nu} = \frac{\nu n - 1}{\nu}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu n - 1 = 14 + \nu n$$

$$n = \frac{9}{\varepsilon}$$