

① $\{(-2, 4), (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1), (4, 1), (5, 1), (6, 1), (7, 1), (8, 1), (9, 1), (10, 1)\}$
 $n^2 - n \leq x \leq n^2 + n$
 $n^2 - n = 0 \Rightarrow n = 0, 1$
 $n^2 - n = 1 \Rightarrow n = 2, -1$
 $n^2 - n = 4 \Rightarrow n = 3, -2$

ب) $\{(-2, 4), (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1), (4, 1), (5, 1), (6, 1), (7, 1), (8, 1), (9, 1), (10, 1)\}$
 $n^2 - n \leq x \leq n^2 + n$
 $n^2 - n = 1 \Rightarrow n = 2, -1$
 $n^2 - n = 4 \Rightarrow n = 3, -2$
 $n^2 - n = 9 \Rightarrow n = 4, -3$
 $n^2 - n = 16 \Rightarrow n = 5, -4$
 $n^2 - n = 25 \Rightarrow n = 6, -5$
 $n^2 - n = 36 \Rightarrow n = 7, -6$
 $n^2 - n = 49 \Rightarrow n = 8, -7$
 $n^2 - n = 64 \Rightarrow n = 9, -8$
 $n^2 - n = 81 \Rightarrow n = 10, -9$

② یاتی تری خط صافه n و $n-1$ نقطه است پس اگر n به $n-1$ به هم
 بایم مساوی دگرنگر n شود (چون اوله آن نیست می تواند برابر شود)
 $(n-1) \leq n \leq (n+1)$

③ n با n نیز کمتر صغر شود و گرنه نمودار $\sqrt{}$ شکل می شود و یک به یک نیست (چون n
 مثل سوال n عمل می کنیم
 $n-1 < n \leq n+1$

تبدیل نیست $y = n^2 - n$ و $y = n^2 + n$
 $y = n^2 - n \Rightarrow y = n^2 + n$
 $y = n^2 - n \Rightarrow y = n^2 + n$
 ب) تابع نیست - سری است

الف) $y = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$ $\Rightarrow y = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$ $\Rightarrow y = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$
 ب) $y = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$ $\Rightarrow y = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$ $\Rightarrow y = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$

الف) $y = \sqrt{n-1}$ $\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{n-1}$ $\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{n-1}$
 ب) $y = \sqrt{n-1}$ $\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{n-1}$ $\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{n-1}$

$$f(m) = n + \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{n + \frac{1}{f}} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{f}$$

(V)

$$\sqrt{y + \frac{1}{f}} = \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{f}}$$

$$\sqrt{y + \frac{1}{f}} - \frac{1}{f} = \sqrt{n} \quad n + y + \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{f} = n + \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = n + \frac{1}{f} - \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{f}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1, b = \frac{1}{f}, c = -\frac{1}{f}$$

$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2 - 1}} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{n_2^2 - 1}} \Rightarrow \frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2 - 1} = \frac{n_2^2}{n_2^2 - 1} \Rightarrow n_1^2 n_2^2 - n_1^2 = n_1^2 n_2^2 - n_2^2$$

(VI)

$$\Rightarrow n_1^2 = n_2^2 \Rightarrow n_1 = \pm n_2 \Rightarrow n_1, n_2 \Rightarrow \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$y^2 = \frac{n^2}{n^2 - 1} \Rightarrow n^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2 - 1} \Rightarrow n = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{n \sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n \sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{n \pm 1}{n \pm 1} = \frac{-p}{2}$$

$$\omega n = p + 2|n| \Rightarrow \Gamma n = -p \quad n = -\frac{p}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{n} - 1 = \frac{-p}{2} \Rightarrow n = \frac{p^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{p}{2} - \frac{p}{2} = -\frac{p}{2}$$

$$\frac{p}{2} - \frac{p}{2} = -\frac{p}{2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{n-1}$$

$$y^2 = n-1$$

$$y^2 + 1 = n$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{n-1}$$

(VII)

$$f(m) = n^2 + 1$$

$$l^2 = n^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n^2 + 1}$$

$$l = n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1}$$

$$n = p$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{-1}(l) = p$$