

(1)

$$\begin{array}{l|l} P_n^r + P_n^r - 1n + r & n-1 \\ \hline P_n^r - P_n^r & P_n^r + 1n - r \Rightarrow n^r + 1n - r = 0 \end{array}$$

$$1n^r - 1n$$

$$(n+1)(n-1) = 0$$

$$1n^r - 1n$$

$$-1n + r$$

$$-1n + r$$

$$n \begin{cases} \frac{r}{p} = r \\ \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$D_f = R - \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

(-)

$$P_n^r + 1n^r + 1 \cdot n + r \quad | \quad n+1$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} P_n^r + P_n^r & P_n^r + 1n + r \Rightarrow n^r + 1n + r = 0 \end{array}$$

$$1n^r + 1 \cdot n$$

$$(n+1)(n+1) = 0$$

$$1n^r + 1n$$

$$1n + r$$

$$1n + r$$

$$n \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{p} \\ -r \end{cases}$$

$$D_f = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

(٢) الف)

$$\frac{n^r - r n^{r-1} + r n - 1}{n^r - n^{r-1}} \quad \left| \frac{n-1}{n^r - n + 1} \rightarrow \text{فاقد رتبة}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -n^r + r n \\ -n^r + n \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$n - 1$$

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

$$Df = \left(\{1\} \right)$$

(٣)

$$\begin{array}{r} \rightarrow -r \\ + \quad | - \quad | + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$Df = (-\infty, -r] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$n-1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq 1 \rightarrow n^r - \omega n + \omega - r n + \omega = \dots / r$$

$$n^r - \forall n+1 = 0 \Rightarrow (n-\omega)(n-r) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} n \neq \omega \\ n \neq r \end{cases}$$

$$n-1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow n^r + \omega n - \omega - r n + \omega \Rightarrow n^r + r n = 0$$

$$n(n+r) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} n \neq 0 \\ n \neq -r \end{cases}$$

$$Df = R - \left(\{0\}, \{r\}, \{\omega\}, \{-r\} \right)$$

$$|r_{n+1}| = |n + r| \quad (الف)$$

$$r_{n+1} + r_{n+1} = n + r + n + r \Rightarrow r_{n+1} - r_n - 1 =$$

$$r_{n+1} - r_n - 1 \Rightarrow (n - r)(n + r) \Rightarrow n < \frac{r}{r}$$

$$Df = R - \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{r}{r} \right)$$

$$|r_{n+1}| \geq |n + r| \Rightarrow r_{n+1} + r_{n+1} \geq n + r + n + r$$

$$r_{n+1} - r_n - 1 \geq \dots \quad Df = R - \left(-\frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} \right)$$

$$n > 1 - \log \frac{n}{r} > \dots \quad \log \frac{n}{r} < 1$$

$$n < r \quad II \quad Df = (1, r)$$

آذین

$$n > 1 \quad 1 - \log \frac{n}{\frac{1}{p}} > 0 \rightarrow \log \frac{n}{\frac{1}{p}} < 1$$

$$n > \frac{1}{p} \quad D_f = \left(\frac{1}{p}, +\infty \right)$$

$$r_{n-1} > 1 \rightarrow r_n > 1 \rightarrow n > \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\log_{\omega}^{r_{n-1}} > 0 \Rightarrow r_{n-1} > 1 \Rightarrow r_n > 1 \Rightarrow n > 1$$

$$D_f = (1, +\infty)$$

$$r(\cos n + 1) > 1 \quad r(\cos n) < 1$$

$$\cos n > \frac{1}{r} \quad D_f = \left(r \cos \pi - \frac{\pi}{r}, r \cos \pi + \frac{\pi}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n+1} > 0 \quad \frac{-1}{+1-1+1}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - [-1, 1]$$

1- با توجه به این که یک ریشه دارد نمی تواند درجه 2 باشد زیرا در درجه دو

با ریشه مضامف تعیین علامت همسانیت است پس عبارت درجه 1 است

$$a + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -2 \Rightarrow -2n + b \stackrel{n=3}{=} -4 + b = 0$$

$$b = 4$$

$$n^2 + 2n + 2 - m^2 \geq 0 \quad \Delta \leq 0 \quad 9$$

$$4 - 4(2 - m^2) \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 8 + 4m^2 \leq 0 \quad 4m^2 \leq 4$$

$$m^2 \leq 1 \quad m = 1 \quad \text{بزرگترین مقدار}$$

$$1 + 1 = 2 \quad m = -1 \quad \text{کوچکترین مقدار}$$

$$4 - n^2 \geq 0 \quad n^2 \leq 4 \quad n \in [-2, 2] \quad (1)$$

$$[n] + [-n] + 1 \neq 0 \quad [n] + [-n] \neq -1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Z}$$

و عدد قرار دارد

آزمایش