

۲۰

Subject

Date

عرفان حقیقی یازدهم ریاضی A

$$n-2 = 0 \rightarrow n-2 \rightarrow n+1=2 \rightarrow n=1 \text{ ریشه } (1)$$

$$\frac{x}{p} \mid \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ - \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ + \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ - \end{array}$$

$$Df = [0, 1] \checkmark$$

(۲)

$$n + |n+2| \geq 0 \rightarrow |n+2| \geq -n \rightarrow n^2 + 4n + 4 \geq n^2 \quad (۱)$$

$$n+2 \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq -2 \Rightarrow Df = [-2, +\infty) \quad (۲)$$

$$Df(-n) = [-\infty, 1] \checkmark$$

$$\frac{-r \quad 1 \quad r \quad r}{- \mid + \mid - \mid + \mid} \quad \times$$

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

(۲) (۳)

$$(n^2 + an + b)(an^2 + bn + c) \Rightarrow (n^2 + an - r)(n^2 + bn + 1) \quad (۲) \quad (۴)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9n^2 + rn^2b + rn^2 + rn^2a + n^2ab + an - 9n^2 - rbn - r$$

چون ریشه در صفر
نیست

$$rn^2(a+b) = 0 \Rightarrow a+b=0 \Rightarrow a=-b$$

$$\Rightarrow -4n^2 + abn^2 = -4 \Rightarrow ab = -1$$

$$-rbn + an \Rightarrow -rb + a = -r \Rightarrow -rb - b = -r \Rightarrow b=1 \quad a=-1$$

$$(n^2 - n - r)(n^2 + n + 1) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a = -1 \\ b = -r \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sqrt{r} = r} \checkmark$$

$$n^r + n - \frac{r}{n^r} - \frac{r}{n} \geq \dots \Rightarrow \frac{n^r + n^r - rn^r - r}{n^r} \quad (2) \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow n^r = t^r + t^r - r + - r \Rightarrow (t-r) (t^r + \omega t + 1)$$

$$\frac{(n^r - r) (n^r + \omega n^r + 1)}{n^r} \geq \frac{-r}{-1 + \omega} = -r +$$

$$Df = [-r, \infty) \cup [r, \infty) \quad \checkmark$$

$$n^r + n = r \rightarrow n = 1 \Rightarrow r - 1 = 1 \quad (2) \quad (1)$$

$$n^r + n = 1 \rightarrow n = r \Rightarrow 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$1 + 0 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = (n-r) + 1 \rightarrow f(\sqrt{r} + r) = 1. \quad (2) \quad (1)$$

$$g(n) = (n+r) - r \Rightarrow g(\sqrt{r} - r) = -r.$$

$$\frac{-r}{1} = -r \quad \checkmark$$

(1) تبدیل به درجه 2:

$$\sqrt{n-r}\sqrt{n-r} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(n-r) - r\sqrt{n-r} + r} \Rightarrow \sqrt{((n-r)-r)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{n+r}\sqrt{n-r} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(n-r) + r\sqrt{n-r} + r} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(\sqrt{n-r}+r)^2}$$

$$\left| \sqrt{n-r} - r \right| + \left| \sqrt{n-r} + r \right| \xrightarrow{n \geq r} r\sqrt{n-r} \Rightarrow a = ,$$

$$\frac{r}{-r} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad b = r \quad c = -r$$

$$f(n) \text{ منفرجه} = \left\{ (r, -1), \left(0, \frac{r}{r}\right) \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{g}{f} = \left\{ \left(r, -\frac{1}{r}\right), (0, r) \right\} \checkmark$$

$$f(rn) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{r}, r\right), \left(\frac{r}{r}, -1\right), (r, r), \left(-\frac{1}{r}, r\right) \right\} \checkmark \quad (2) \text{ ا.}$$

$$f(n^r) = \left\{ (1, r), (\pm\sqrt{r}, -1), (\pm r, r) \right\} \checkmark$$

$$r g^r(n) + 1 = \left\{ (-r, 1), (1, r), (r, r), (-1, 1) \right\} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{rf}{g} = \left\{ (1, -r), (r, -1) \right\} \checkmark$$