

(۱) $f(n) = \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{n-1} - 1 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow n^3 \left(\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{n-1} - 1 \right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq 0$ (۲)

اگر n در عبارتی صورت این عبارت
منفی شود. (۲)

$y = \sqrt{n^3 \left(\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{n-1} - 1 \right)}$

(۱) و (۲) $\Rightarrow 0 \leq n \leq 1 \Rightarrow D_f: [0, 1]$ ✓

$f(n) = \sqrt{n+|n+1|} \Rightarrow f(-n) = \sqrt{-n+|n-1|} = \sqrt{n-1-n}$

$|n-1-n| \geq 0$

$n-1-n \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq 1$
 $n+1-n \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \leq 1$

پایه بارش قدر مطلق
پیش بری

$D_f: (-\infty, 0]$

$(-\infty, 1]$

(۱) و (۲) ✓

$\sqrt{\frac{n-1}{f(n)}} \Rightarrow \frac{n-1}{f(n)} \geq 0$

$-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$

$D_f = (-4, 1] \cup (2, 3)$ ✓

(۲) ✓

$9n^2 - 4n^2 - 4n - 3 \neq 0$

$(3n^2 - n - 3)(3n^2 + n + 1) \neq 0$

$\Delta > 0$

چون دلتا
مثبت می شود پس:

$3n^2 - n - 3 = 3n^2 + an + b$

$a = -1$
 $b = -3$

$\sqrt{-\left(\frac{-1}{-3}\right)} = \sqrt{3} = 2$ ✓

(۲) ✓

$\sqrt{n^2 + n - \frac{4f}{n^2} - \frac{f}{n}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{n^2 4n^2 - 4f - fn^2}{n^2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{n^2(n^2 - 4) + (n^2 - 4)(n^2 + 3n^2 + 14)}{n^2}}$

$\sqrt{\frac{(n^2 - 4)(n^2 + 5n^2 + 14)}{n^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{-4} + \frac{0}{3} - \frac{2}{4} +$

این ریشه دارد ($\Delta > 0$)

$D_f: [-2, 0) \cup [2, +\infty)$ ✓

(۲) ✓

$$m=1 \Rightarrow f(2) = 2-1 = 1$$

$$m=2 \Rightarrow f(6) = 6-1 = 5$$

$$f(2) + f(6) = 1 + 5 = 6 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = n^2 - 4n^2 + 12n \Rightarrow (n-2)^2 + 1$$

$$g(n) = n^2 + 9n^2 + 24n \Rightarrow (n+2)^2 - 24$$

$$f(\sqrt{2}+2) = (\sqrt{2}+2-2)^2 + 1 = 2+1 = 3$$

$$g(\sqrt{2}-2) = (\sqrt{2}-2+2)^2 - 24 = 2-24 = -22$$

$$\frac{g(\sqrt{2}-2)}{f(\sqrt{2}+2)} = \frac{-22}{3} = -\frac{22}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = \sqrt{n+2}\sqrt{n-2} + \sqrt{n-2}\sqrt{n+2} = \sqrt{(n-2)(n+2)} + \sqrt{(n-2)(n+2)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{(n-2)^2} + \sqrt{(n-2)^2} = |\sqrt{n-2}+2| + |\sqrt{n-2}-2|$$

$$2 \leq n \leq 4 \rightarrow \sqrt{n-2}+2 - \sqrt{n-2}+2 = 4$$

$$n > 4 \rightarrow \sqrt{n-2}+2 + \sqrt{n-2}-2 = 2\sqrt{n-2}$$

$$2\sqrt{n-2} = a + b\sqrt{n} + c$$

$$a=0$$

$$b=2$$

$$c=-2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n+2}{n^2-4n+4} \Rightarrow D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{2\} \mid g(n) = \{(2,1), (1,0), (3,5), (0,4)\}$$

$$D_f \cap g = \{2, 0\}$$

$$g/f = \{(2, \frac{1}{-4}), (0, \frac{4}{4})\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$1) f(2n) =$$

$$\{(\frac{1}{2}, 2), (\frac{5}{2}, -1), (2, 2), (-\frac{1}{2}, 2)\}$$

$$2) f(2n) =$$

$$\{(\frac{1}{2}, 2), (\frac{5}{2}, -1), (2, 2), (-\frac{1}{2}, 2)\}$$

$$3) g^2(n) + 1 =$$

$$\{(-2, 19), (1, 3), (3, 9), (-1, 1)\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$4) \frac{f}{g} =$$

$$\{(1, -\frac{1}{4}), (3, -1), (-1, \frac{1}{4})\} \quad \checkmark$$