

$$f(n) = \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{n-2} - 1 \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow n^3 \left(\left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{n-1} - 1 \right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

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

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

$$(1) \wedge (2) \Rightarrow 0 \leq n \leq 1 \Rightarrow D_f: [0, 1]$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} -1 & n \geq 0 \\ -2n+1 & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D_f: (-\infty, 0]$$

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

$$D_f = (-4, 1] \cup (2, 2)$$

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

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

$$\Delta > 0 \quad \Delta < 0$$

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

$$a = -1$$

$$b = -3$$

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

$$\sqrt{n^2 + n - \frac{4}{n} - \frac{1}{n}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{n^4 + n^3 - 4n^2 - 1}{n^3}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{n^2(n^2 - 4) + (n^2 - 4)(n^2 + 1)}{n^3}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(n^2 - 4)(n^2 + 1)}{n^3}} \Rightarrow \frac{-2 \quad 0 \quad 2}{-1 \quad + \quad 1 - 1 +}$$

$$D_f: [-2, 0) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

این ریشه را $\Delta < 0$

$$m=1 \Rightarrow f(1) = 1-1 = 0$$

$$m=2 \Rightarrow f(2) = 1-1 = 0$$

$$f(1) + f(2) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

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

$$g(n) = m^2 + 9m^2 + 22m \Rightarrow (m+2)^2 - 22$$

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

$$g(\sqrt{2}-2) = (\sqrt{2}-2+2)^2 - 22 = 2-22 = -20$$

$$\frac{g(\sqrt{2}-2)}{f(\sqrt{2}+2)} = \frac{-20}{3} = -\frac{20}{3}$$

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

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

$$f < n < 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{n-f+f} + \sqrt{n-f-f} = f$$

$$m > 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n-f+f} + \sqrt{n-f-f} = 2\sqrt{n-f}$$

$$y\sqrt{n-f} = a + b\sqrt{n-f}$$

$$a=0$$

$$b=2$$

$$c=-f$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n+2}{n^2-4n+4} \Rightarrow D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$$

$$g(n) = \{(2,1), (1,0), (2,2), (0,2)\}$$

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

$$g/f: \{(2, \frac{1}{2}), (0, \frac{2}{2})\}$$

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

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

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

$$\{(1, 2), (\sqrt{2}, -1), (2, 2), (\sqrt{2}, 2)\}$$

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

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

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

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