

۳، ۷۵

سارینا ایبری تشبیهی

نکته

پاسخ نامه! با دقت مطالعه کن!

$$y = \sqrt{x} f(x)$$

$$L = y$$

$$-4 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 5$$

$$- \quad + \quad - \quad + \quad -$$

$$Dy = [-1, 0] \cup [2, 5]$$

(1)

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{-x}{f(x)}}$$

$$-2 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 5$$

$$+ \quad - \quad - \quad + \quad -$$

$$Dy = (-2, 1) - \{0\}$$

(2)

$$(x+1)(x-1)$$

$$f(r) - r f(r) = 1 \rightarrow f(r) = -r \rightarrow f(n) = -n^2 - n \rightarrow f(-r) = 1$$

$$13 + 17 = 30$$

$$a - \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} = r$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - r^2} = r$$

$$f(1) = 5 \rightarrow f(2) = 5 - \sqrt{9} = 2$$

$$f(3) = 2 \rightarrow f(4) = 2(2) + 5 = 9$$

$$r + v = 9$$

$$f(n-1) - f(n) = an^2 - ran + n + a + b + r - an^2 - bn - r = 4n + r$$

$$-ran = 4n \rightarrow a = -r \rightarrow b = 0 \quad a - b = -1$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{r-2})^2 + r(\sqrt{r-2}) + 1}{(\sqrt{r-2})^2 + r(\sqrt{r-2}) + r} = \frac{(n+r)^2 + 1}{(n+r)^2 + r}$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{r-2} + r)^2 + 1}{(\sqrt{r-2} + r)^2 + r} = \frac{r}{4} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$-r = \frac{x-1}{1-x}$$

$$-r = \frac{rx-1}{x} \rightarrow rx = rx-1$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^r + 1}{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^r} = \frac{\frac{1}{a^r} + \frac{1}{a^r}}{\frac{1}{a^r}} = \frac{\frac{2}{a^r}}{\frac{1}{a^r}} = 2$$

● dot note

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

$$f(ax) = f1 \rightarrow \frac{ax-1}{1-ax} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{a^r} = \frac{1}{a^r}$$

$$f(n) = n^2 + r \rightarrow f(-r) = (-r)^2 + r = 11$$

$$\sqrt{9-x^2} = x^3 - x$$

الف $(\cancel{2, \frac{2}{3}}) (\cancel{1, \frac{-4}{3}}) (\cancel{0, \frac{2}{3}}) (\cancel{7, \frac{1}{3}})$

الف $\{ (2, 0) (1, \frac{-4}{3}) (0, \frac{2}{3}) \}$

ب $(\cancel{2, \frac{3}{2}}) (\cancel{1, \frac{3-x}{-3}}) (\cancel{0, \frac{3x}{2}}) (\cancel{7, \frac{3x}{2}})$

ج $(1, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2}) (0, \frac{2}{2})$

الف $(\cancel{2, 2}) (\cancel{3, 1}) (\cancel{4, -1}) (1, \cancel{4})$ (1, -4)

ب $(\cancel{2, 2}) (\cancel{3, 5}) (\cancel{4, 3}) (\cancel{1, -1})$

ج $(\cancel{2, 4}) (\cancel{3, 14}) (\cancel{4, 39}) (\cancel{1, 36})$
 $(2, 4) (3, 49) (-8, 14) (1, 14)$

د $(1, 1) (\frac{3}{2}, 4) (-\frac{5}{2}, 2) (\frac{1}{2}, -2)$

الف $(\cancel{3, \frac{2}{3}}) (\cancel{1, 4}) (\cancel{2, 2})$

ب $(\cancel{3, \frac{-2}{3}}) (\cancel{1, \frac{1}{3}}) (\cancel{2, 6})$