

دوم درسته

تلف شماره (۲۶)

ملودن مومن زاده

۲۰

SUBJECT

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۱۳۰۶
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$$a = \delta = 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$b = \rho = 1 \times 3 = 3$$

$$a + b = 3 + 4 = 7$$

از این که ...
 نامنظم است یا وقتی بعد از ...
 E منظم است پس ...
 $k - 2 < 0 \rightarrow k < 2$, $k > 2$, $k = 1$

$\frac{m}{n} + k \rightarrow \frac{0}{-1} + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$

$-\frac{1}{r} a^r + k a + \delta > \frac{1}{r}$ $\frac{-1}{+} \frac{\delta}{-|+}$ $(-1, \delta)$

$a^r - \epsilon a - \delta < 0$
 $(a - \delta)(a + 1) < 0$ $b - a = \delta - (-1) = \delta$

$f(a) = a^r (a^r - 1) - (a - 1) = (a^r - 1)(a - 1)$

$= (a - 1)(a + 1)(a - 1)$

$f(r) = \frac{1}{(r-1)} \frac{r}{(r+1)} \frac{-1}{(r-1)}$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow b^r - \epsilon a c c < 0 \rightarrow a^r - \epsilon a + 1 - \epsilon(a-1) = a^r - \epsilon a + \delta < 0$

$a - 1 < 0$
 $(a < 1)$

$\frac{1}{+} \frac{\delta}{-|+}$ $(1, \delta)$



Genibar

10/01/20

SUBJECT:

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10. Find intervals of x such that $(x^2+1) < 0$

(-5)

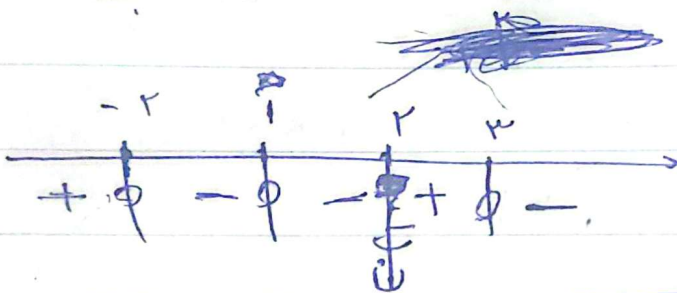
(r, ∞)



$(x^2+1) < 0$

(V)

$(x^2+1)(x-r) < 0$



$[-r, r) \cup [r, \infty)$

~~2(x^2+1) < 0~~

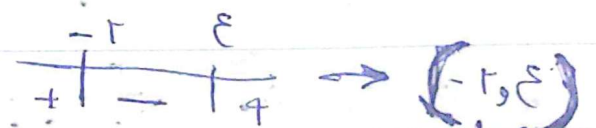
(^)

$\frac{x^2 - r^2}{x^2 + \epsilon} < 0 \implies \frac{x^2 - r^2}{x^2 + \epsilon} < 0$

~~2(x^2+1) < 0~~

$\frac{x^2 - r^2 - 1}{x^2 + \epsilon} < 0$

$\frac{(x-\epsilon)(x+\epsilon)}{x^2 + \epsilon} < 0$



$b-a = \epsilon$

$$\frac{r a^n - r a^{n+1}}{a^{n+1}} < 0 \quad \frac{r a^n - r a^{n+1}}{a^{n+1}} < 0 \quad \begin{matrix} (-\infty, -1) \\ (0, 0) \\ (0, 0) \end{matrix} \quad \textcircled{9}$$

$$-1 < \frac{r a^n - r a^{n+1}}{a^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{r a^n - r a^{n+1}}{a^{n+1}} > 0 \quad \textcircled{+1} \quad \frac{r a^{n+1}}{a^{n+1}} > 0$$

Case 2

$$\frac{r a^n - r a^{n+1}}{a^{n+1}} > 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 9 - 4 < 0 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad (-1, \infty)$$

~~Case 1~~ $\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} = \left[\frac{9}{4}, \frac{5}{2} \right]$

$$\frac{(a-d)(a+r)}{a^{n+1}} \frac{a^n - l_0}{a} - \frac{r a^n}{a} \leq 0 \quad \textcircled{10}$$

$$\frac{a^n - r a^n - l_0}{a^{n+1}} \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, \Delta]$$

