

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1'' &= r_1 r' + m \\ y_2'' &= r_2 r' + m \end{aligned} \right\} \stackrel{\text{تقریب}}{=} y_1'' = y_2'' \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$$

②

پنجشنبہ جون "ارزی" ی ۲ و ۳ منبر آواز .

$$\begin{aligned} x - K &= 0 \rightarrow x = K \\ y - P &= 0 \rightarrow y = +P \end{aligned} \quad (F, P) \quad \checkmark$$

مع مسد

$$\cos y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, +\infty\}$$

$$Z(\beta) = \text{tr} e^{-\beta H} = \text{tr} e^{-\beta (H_0 + V)}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 9 - 4 = -10$$

نصاح معقارو (مست) $\Delta \angle = \angle$
است در رابطه قرار دارد، معقارو (مست)

ناتج هجوع (ناتج) $\Delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 19 = -18 = \Delta = b^2 - 4ac$
 هجوع (ناتج) ، هجوع (+) است .

د) $\rightarrow y = \frac{n+k}{n^k - f n^k} = \frac{n+k}{n^k (n^k - k)} = \frac{n+k}{n^k (n+k)(n-k)} \rightarrow D_p = 12 - \{2, 2, 2, 2\}$ راجع به این که این یک مربع کامل است. (۱)

$\vec{y} = \sqrt{4-m} + \sqrt{m-2}$

(v) ✓

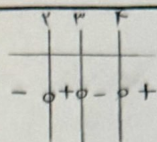
$$c) = \frac{\sqrt{n-r}}{n-r} \quad n-r \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq r \quad D_f = [r_2 + \infty) - \{r\} = [r_2, r) \cup (r_2 + \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{r_n + r}{|n| + n^r} \leadsto |n| + n^r \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq 0 \quad D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

2) $-f(x) =$ 

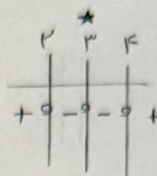
الف) $y = (n-2)(n-3)(n-4) = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $2, 3, 4$

Ⓟ ✓

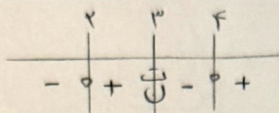


6

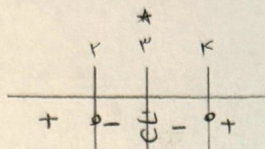
ب) $y = (n-2)(n-3)^2(n-4) = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $2, 3, 4$
 قبل از جداسازی علامت



الف) $y = \frac{(n-2)(n-4)}{(n-3)}$



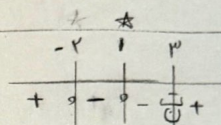
ب) $y = \frac{(n-2)(n-4)}{(n-3)^2}$



Ⓟ ✓

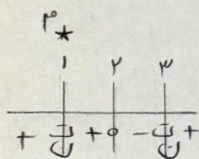
7

الف) $y = \frac{n^3 - 3n^2 + 2}{n-3} = \frac{(n-1)^2(n+2)}{(n-3)}$



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

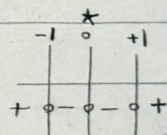
ب) $y = \frac{n^2 - 3n + 2}{n^2 - 4n + 3} = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{(n-1)(n-3)}$



Ⓟ ✓

8

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



$\Delta = 1 - 4 = -3$ $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow$ علامت همواره مثبت است $\Rightarrow$ $\frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2}$

Ⓟ ✓

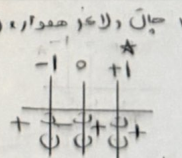
9

ب) $\frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{n^2 + 2n + 3} = \frac{9-4}{9-12} = -\frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow$ علامت همواره (+) است

$\Rightarrow$ علامت همواره (+) است $\Rightarrow$ علامت همواره (+) است

$\Delta = 4 - 12 = -8 \Rightarrow$ علامت همواره (+) است

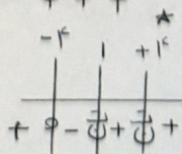
الف) $\int \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^3 - n} = \int \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n^2(n-1)(n+1)}$



$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

Ⓟ ✓

ب) $\int \frac{n^2 - 12}{n^2 - 6n + 4} = \int \frac{(n+4)(n-4)}{(n-1)(n-4)}$



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

10