

$$f(n-1)$$

$$-P \wedge P \vee -P \wedge P \quad +P \rightarrow -P \wedge P \vee P \wedge P$$

$\rightarrow f'(x) = \left[-\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x} \right]$

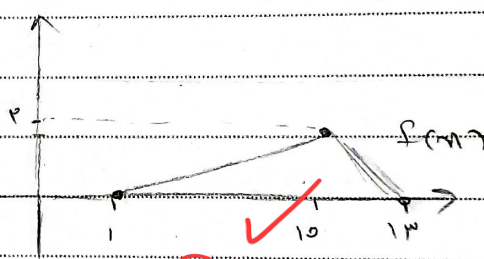
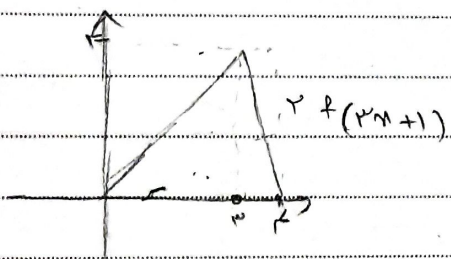
$$5 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ r_1 - r_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -r_2 & -r_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\theta = [e(-1) - 1, e(-1) - 1] = [-115 - 1]$$

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

$$f'(u) = n - r + \sqrt{n - r - r} = n - r + \sqrt{n - r}$$

$$\text{فرضية } x = y - r\sqrt{y-k} \rightarrow y - r\sqrt{y-k} - y \rightarrow \sqrt{y-k} = r \rightarrow y = k$$



$$S = \frac{P \times (1^4 - 1)}{P} = 1P$$

$$f(y) = -y^0 = a + y f\left(\frac{x-a}{y}\right)$$

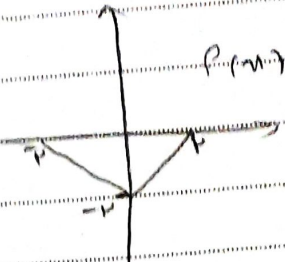
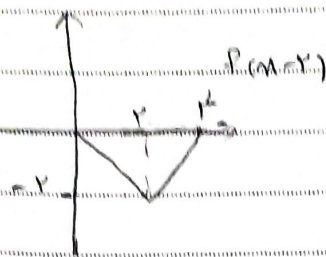
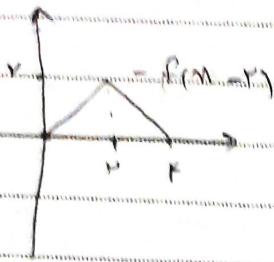
$$f\left(\frac{u-a}{r}\right) = \frac{y-a}{r}$$

$$A - 9 = Y / (a + r^e) - n$$

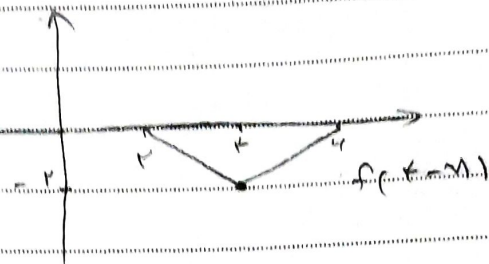
$$\frac{x-a}{y} = \gamma \rightarrow x = a + \gamma \} A'$$

$$A = -4$$

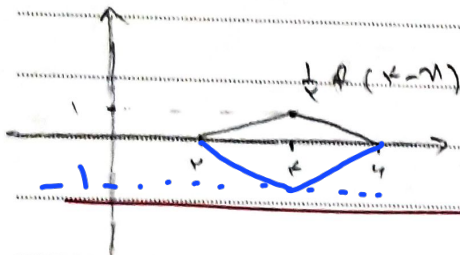
$$\frac{y-a}{r} = -\mu \rightarrow y = a - r\mu$$



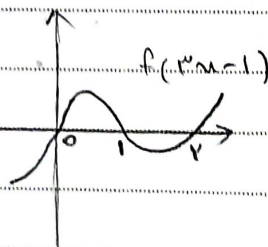
$f(x+r)$



1,8



$$-(x+r)f(x-r) \geq 0$$



$$\text{if } f(x-r) > 0 \rightarrow -x-r > 0$$

$\downarrow$

$\downarrow$

$\rightarrow \Pi = \emptyset$

$$2 \rightarrow x > r \text{ and } x < -r \quad \Pi \rightarrow x < -r$$

$$\text{if } f(x-r) < 0 \rightarrow -x-r < 0$$

$$1 \rightarrow x < r \text{ and } x > -r$$

$$2 \rightarrow x > r$$

$$\rightarrow x \in [-r, 0] \cup [0, r]$$

$$D_f = [-r, 0] \cup [0, r]$$

1,8

$$g(n) = |2(n+k) - 3| + 1 - 3 = |2(n+k) - 3| - 2$$

$$n=0 \rightarrow f(n) = g(n) \rightarrow |1-3| + 1 = |2k-3| - 2 \rightarrow |2k-3| - 2 = 4 \rightarrow |2k-3| = 6$$

$$2k-3 = 6 \rightarrow k = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$2k-3 = -6 \rightarrow k = -\frac{3}{2}$$

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$$f(n) = \frac{2n-1}{n+1} \rightarrow f'(n) = -\left(\frac{2n-1}{n+1}\right)' + K = -\left(\frac{2n-3}{n+1}\right) + K$$

1,5

$$\frac{2n-1}{n+1} = -\left(\frac{2n-3}{n+1}\right) + K \rightarrow \frac{2n-1}{n+1} + \frac{2n-3}{n+1} = K \rightarrow \frac{(n+3)(2n-1) + (2n-3)(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+1)} = K$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2n^2 - n + 4n - 3 + 2n^2 + 2n - 3n - 3}{n^2 + 2n + 1} = \frac{4n^2 + 2n - 6}{n^2 + 2n + 1} = K$$

$$\rightarrow 4n^2 + 2n - 6 = K(n^2 + 2n + 1)$$

$$(K-4)n^2 + (2-2K)n + (-6-K) = 0$$

$$K=4 \leftarrow \text{مطلوبه}$$

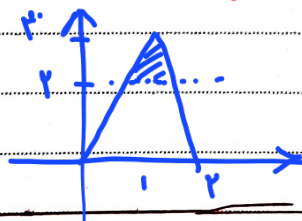
$$y_1 = f\left(\frac{n}{p}\right) + 2 \rightarrow D_1 = [-3, 3]$$

$$D_{f(n)} = [-1, 1]$$

$$R = [-1, 2]$$

$$R_{f(n)} = [-1, 2] = R(f(n-1))$$

$$S = \frac{2 \times 1}{2} = [1]$$



$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\rightarrow f(n-1) = [-1, 2]$$

$$\frac{(a-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(a+1-(a-1)) \times 1}{2} = \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow \frac{(a-1)^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow (a-1)^2 = 1 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$a=1 \rightarrow a-1 < 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left|\frac{1}{2} - 1\right| - 2 = \left[\frac{3}{2}\right]$$

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