

$$y = -\frac{1}{\mu} n^2 + \frac{\mu}{\omega} + 1$$

یک سیمین

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\mu}{\omega} \rightarrow y = \frac{\mu}{\mu\omega} \rightarrow \left(\varepsilon - \frac{\mu}{\omega}, \mu - \frac{\mu}{\omega} \right)$$

$$(h, k) = \left(\frac{1}{\omega}, \frac{\varepsilon\mu}{\mu\omega} \right) \rightarrow y_{\text{new}} = -\frac{1}{\mu} n^2 + \frac{1}{\mu} n - \frac{\mu}{\mu} \rightarrow$$

$$n = 1, \mu$$

$$y = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu} (\mu n + \mu) \rightarrow \mu n + \mu = 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad y = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu} (1 - \mu) = \mu$$

$$A\left(-\frac{1}{\mu}, -\mu\right) \rightarrow B = \frac{\mu}{\mu}$$

$$y = \mu - \sqrt{\mu n} \rightarrow \mu - \sqrt{\mu(n+1)} \rightarrow y = -(\mu - \sqrt{\mu(n+1)})$$

$$y = -\mu + \sqrt{\mu(n+1)} \xrightarrow{+ \omega} y = \sqrt{\mu(n+1)} + \mu \rightarrow y = \sqrt{\mu n + \mu} + \mu$$

$$\sqrt{\mu n + \mu} + \mu = \frac{\mu}{\mu} \rightarrow \sqrt{\mu(n+1)} = \frac{\mu}{\mu} \rightarrow \mu n = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{\varepsilon \mu}$$

$$n+1 \in D_f, n-1 \in D_g$$

$$\{n \mid n-1 \in (a, \varepsilon] \text{ و } |n|, n+1 \in [-1, b)\}$$

$$\left((a+1, \omega] \cap [-1, b-1) \right) \Rightarrow (-1, \omega) \rightarrow a+1 = -1 \rightarrow a = -2$$

$$b-1 = \omega \rightarrow b = \omega + 1$$

$$a - b = -3$$

۵ - صحرا، برقرار است اما در اینجا نیست و $\rightarrow |p f(n) - 3| \geq 0$
 یعنی که برابر با ۰ نیست $\left[-\frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{p}\right] =$ است

$$-1 \leq f(n) \leq 1 \rightarrow -2 \leq p f(n) \leq 2 \rightarrow -2 \leq p f(n) - 3 \leq 1$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \leq |p f(n) - 3| \leq 4 \rightarrow 1 \leq \sqrt{|p f(n) - 3|} \leq 2$$

$R_y = [1, 2]$

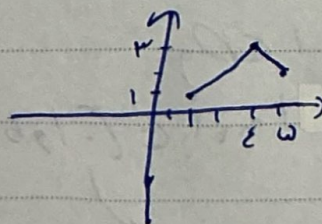
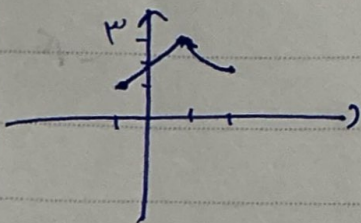
$$f(n) = \log_r^n \rightarrow \log_r^{(n+1)} \rightarrow -\log_r^{(n+1)} \rightarrow -\log_r^{(n+1)} + p - 1$$

$$\rightarrow -\log_r^{(n+1)+p} \Rightarrow g(n) = p - \log_r^{p-n}$$

$$g(-1) = -1, g(-p) = p, -1 + (-p) = -\frac{p}{2}$$

$$p - f(n, p)$$

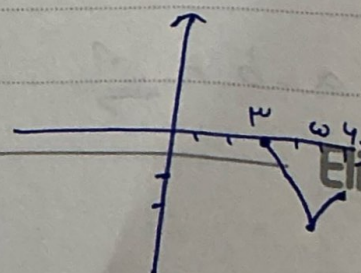
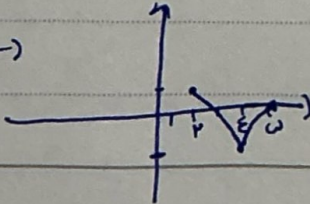
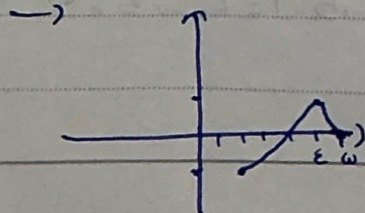
$$p - f(n)$$



$$-f(n)$$

$$f(n)$$

$$f(n-1) - 1$$



$$f(n) = \left| \frac{n+1}{r_{n+1}} \right| \rightarrow g(n) = \left| \frac{(n-1)r}{r(n-1)+1} \right| + 1 = \left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} \right| + 1 - 9$$

$$n + g(n) < 0 \rightarrow n+1 + \left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} \right| < 0$$

$$n+1 < 0 \rightarrow \text{Seit } n < -1: n+1 + \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} < 0 \rightarrow (n+1)(r_{n-1}) + (n-1) < 0$$

$$\rightarrow (n+1)(r_{n-1}) = r_{n-1}^2 - n - 1 \rightarrow r_{n-1}^2 - n - 1 + n - 1 = r_{n-1}^2 - 2 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow r_{n-1}^2 - 2 > 0 \rightarrow r_{n-1}^2 > 2 \rightarrow |n| > \sqrt{2} \quad (r, n < -1) \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \cap (2) \rightarrow (-\infty, -\sqrt{2})$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{r_n f(n) - f'(n)} - (r_n f(n) - f'(n)) > 0 \quad 1$$

$$f(n)(r_n - f(n)) > 0 \rightarrow f(n) > 0, r_n - f(n) > 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq f(n) \leq r_n$$

$$f(n) = (n-1)^m, r_n \rightarrow 0 \leq (n-1)^m + r_n \leq r_n$$

$$(n-1)^m + r_n > 0 \rightarrow (n-1)^m \geq -r_n \rightarrow n \geq -1$$

$$(n-1)^m + r_n \leq r_n \rightarrow (n-1)^m \leq 0 \rightarrow n \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq n \leq 1 \rightarrow \text{Gleichung in } \mathbb{C}$$