

$$y = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{3}{2}n + 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(n-1)^2 + 3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(n-1)^2 + 3 = 0 \rightarrow (n-1)^2 = 9$$

-1

$$n-1 = \pm 3$$

$$\boxed{n_1 = 1, n_2 = 7}$$

$$f(n) = -(n-1)^2 + 8 \rightarrow f(n) = -n^2 + 2n + 7$$

-2

$$y = 1 - 2f(2n+1) \rightarrow f(n) = -n^2 + 2n + 7 \rightarrow f(2n+1) = -(2n+1)^2 + 2(2n+1) + 7 = -4n^2 - 2n + 10$$

$$y = 1 - 2(-4n^2 - 2n + 10) = 8n^2 + 4n - 19 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{16} = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ و } \beta = 18(\frac{1}{2}) + 18(-\frac{1}{2}) = -1$$

$$\alpha\beta = (-\frac{1}{4})(-1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = 2 - \sqrt{2}n \rightarrow y = 2 - \sqrt{2}(n+1) \rightarrow y = (2 - \sqrt{2}(n+1)) + 1 = \sqrt{2}n + 2$$

-3

$$\sqrt{2}(n+1) + 2 = \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \sqrt{2}(n+1) = \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}} - 2 \rightarrow 2(n+1) = \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}} - 2 \rightarrow n+1 = \frac{9}{2\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \boxed{n = \frac{9}{2\sqrt{2}} - 1}$$

-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

$$f(n-1) \rightarrow n-1 \in (a, b] \rightarrow n \in (a+1, b+1]$$

$$g(n+1) \rightarrow n+1 \in [-1, b) \rightarrow n \in [-2, b-1)$$

-4

$$\textcircled{1} a+1 \leq -2 \rightarrow a \leq -3 \quad \textcircled{2} \rightarrow b-1 \geq 0 \rightarrow b \geq 1$$

برای اینکه این دو مجموعه ها با هم اشتقاق باشند باید $a \leq -3$ و $b \geq 1$ باشد. اما در اینجا $a = -2$ و $b = 0$ است. پس این دو مجموعه با هم اشتقاق نیستند.

$$y_1 = f(\frac{n}{2} + 1) \rightarrow x_{min} = \frac{c}{2} + 1 = -1/2, x_{max} = 2/2 + 1 = 3/2$$

-5

$$n \in [-1/2, 3/2] \rightarrow R \in [-b, 2] \rightarrow y_2 = \sqrt{12f(n)} - 3 \rightarrow 2f(n) - 9 \in [-5, 1]$$

$$|2f(n) - 9| \in [0, \infty) \rightarrow y_2 = \sqrt{12f(n) - 9} \in [0, \sqrt{5}]$$

-6

$$n \leq a < n+1 \rightarrow [a, n] \rightarrow y = \frac{n}{a} \rightarrow y = \frac{n}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = 2$$

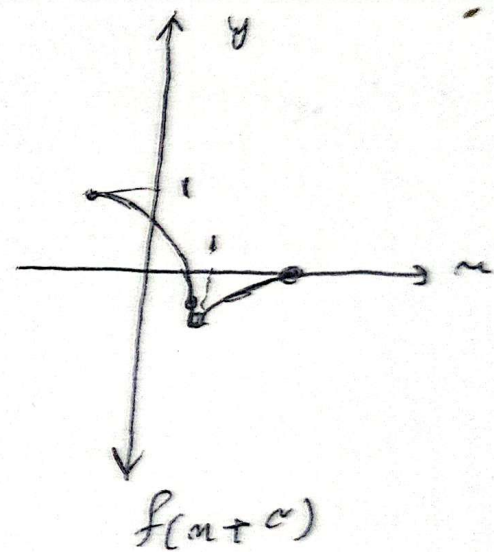
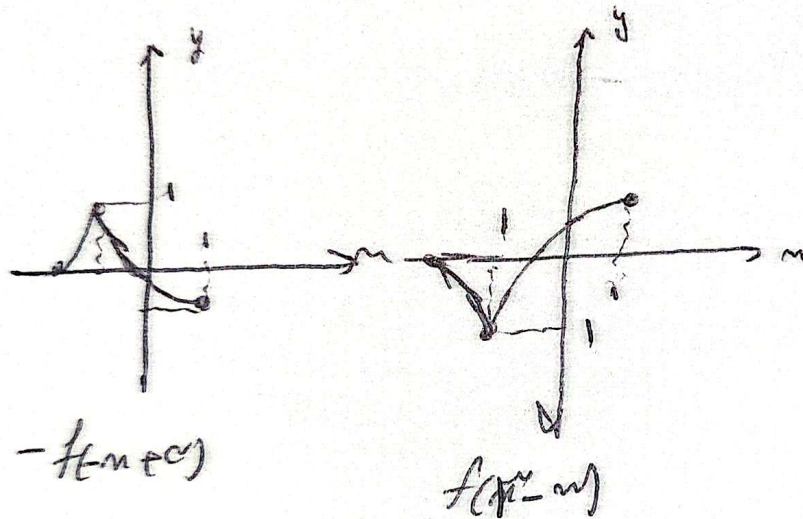
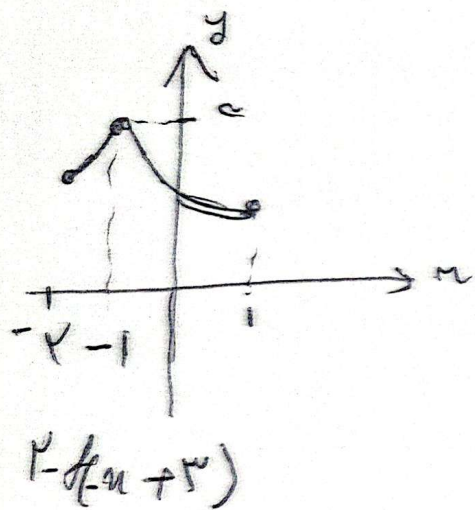
-7

$$b = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow b - a = \frac{1}{2} - 2 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(n) = -y_2^2 \rightarrow f(n) = -y_2^2(n+1) \rightarrow f(n) = -y_2^2(n+1) \rightarrow f(n) = -y_2^2(n+1) + 3$$

-8

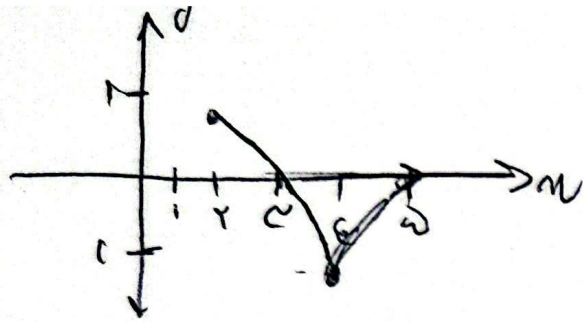
$$g(n) = -y_2^2(-n+1) + 3 = 3 - y_2^2(1-n) \rightarrow g(-1) + g(1) = 3 - y_2^2(1-(-1)) + 3 - y_2^2(1-1) = 6 - 2y_2^2 = -2$$



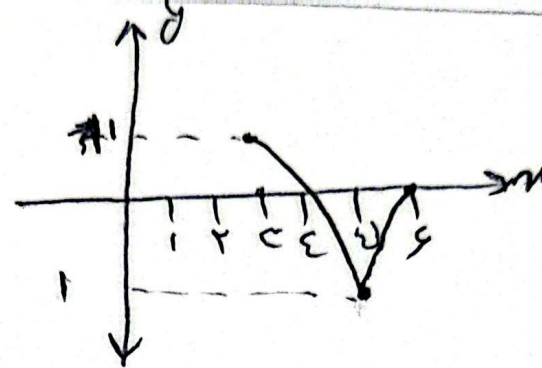
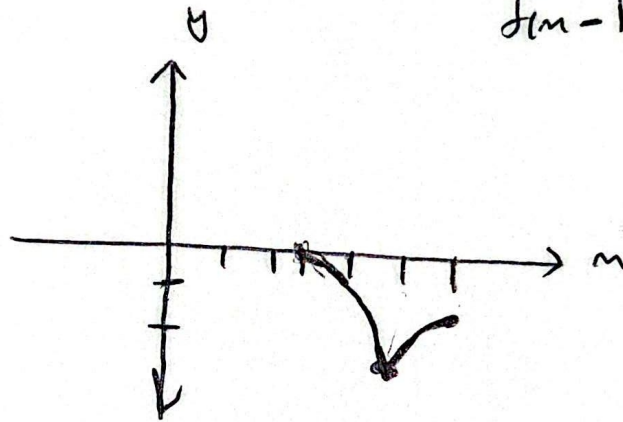
original

-1

 CamScanner



Ans


$$f(m-1)$$


$f(n+1)$

$$f(n) \rightarrow \left| \frac{(n-2)+1}{2(n-2)+1} \right| \xrightarrow{\text{gen}} \left| \frac{n-1}{2n-2} \right| + 1 \rightarrow n+1 < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{n+1 + \left| \frac{n-1}{2n-2} \right| + 1 < 0} \quad -9$$

$$n+1 + \left| \frac{n-1}{2n-2} \right| < 0 \rightarrow n+1 < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{n < -1} \rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{2n-2} \right| < -(n+1)$$

* قبل $n < -1$ این ی صورت
و تکرار $\left| \frac{n-1}{2n-2} \right|$ لکرو منفی هسته
در مطلق داخل صبح

$$\frac{n-1}{2n-2} < -(n+1) \xrightarrow{2n-2 < 0} n-1 > (2n-2)(-n-1)$$

$$\rightarrow n-1 > -2n^2 + 2n + 2 \rightarrow -2 > -2n^2 \rightarrow n^2 > 1 \rightarrow n < -1 \text{ یا } n > 1$$

$$\boxed{n < -1} \leftarrow \text{چون } n < -1 \text{ و } n < -\sqrt{2} \text{ و } n > -\sqrt{2} \text{ و } n > 1$$

$$f(n) = n^2 \rightarrow f(n) = (n-1)^2 + 2n \rightarrow 2n f(n) - f'(n) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(n)(2n - f'(n)) \geq 0 \quad -10$$

$$((n-1)^2 + 2n)(2n - (n-1)^2 - 2n) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n-1)^2 + 2n > 0 \rightarrow (n-1)^2 \geq -2n \rightarrow n-1 \geq -1$$

$$\boxed{n_1 \geq -1}$$

$$1 - (n-1)^2 \leq 0 \rightarrow (n-1)^2 \geq 1 \rightarrow n-1 \geq 1$$

$$\boxed{n_2 \geq 2}$$

