

٢. آفونین!

رابطه بین r و u در این مسئله (۱)

فرض کنید

سوال ۱

$$f(u) \rightarrow S\left(\frac{r}{a}, \frac{r}{a}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} (r, r) \Rightarrow f(u) = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{2r}{a}$$

$$\begin{cases} r - \frac{r}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \\ r - \frac{r}{a} = \frac{2r}{a} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{حذف } r} \frac{1}{a} = \frac{2r}{a} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$r^2 - 1r + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n=1 \\ n=1 \end{cases}$$

سوال ۲

$$y = 1 - 2f(r, r) \rightarrow \Phi'(r, \beta) \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} S(1, r)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow r + r = 1 &\rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{r} \\ \beta = 1 - 2f(r) = -1 &\quad \alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{r} \times -1 = \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

سوال ۳

$$y = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{r(u)} \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} \sqrt{r(u) + r} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \sqrt{r(u) + r} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y' = \sqrt{r(u) + r} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{r(u) + r} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow r(u) + r = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow r(u) = \frac{1}{4} - r$$

$$n = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$Df = (\alpha, \varepsilon] \rightarrow \alpha \leq m-1 \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow \alpha+1 \leq m \leq \varepsilon$$

$$Df(m-1) = (\alpha+1, \varepsilon]$$

سوال ۲

$$Dg = [-1, b) \rightarrow -1 \leq m+1 \leq b \Rightarrow -2 \leq m \leq b-1 \Rightarrow Dg_{(m+1)} = [-2, b-1)$$

$$Df+g \Rightarrow Df \cap Dg \Rightarrow (\alpha+1, \varepsilon] \cap [-2, b-1) = [-2, \varepsilon]$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha+1 = -2 \Rightarrow \alpha = -3$$

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

$$\alpha - b = -3 - (\varepsilon+1) = -\varepsilon - 4$$

سوال ۵

$$f\left(\frac{n}{r} + 1\right) \rightarrow [-r, \varepsilon] \rightarrow Df = \left[-\frac{r}{r} + 1, \frac{\varepsilon}{r} + 1\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow Df = \left[-1, \frac{\varepsilon}{r}\right] \rightarrow \text{در این صورت}$$

$$y_r = \sqrt{|rf(m) - \varepsilon|} \rightarrow \min_{R \rightarrow 0} \max_{R \rightarrow \sqrt{\varepsilon}} \left\{ Rf = [0, \sqrt{\varepsilon}] \right\}$$

$$\log_r n \rightarrow \log_r^{m+1} \rightarrow -\log_r^{(m+1)}$$

سوال ۷

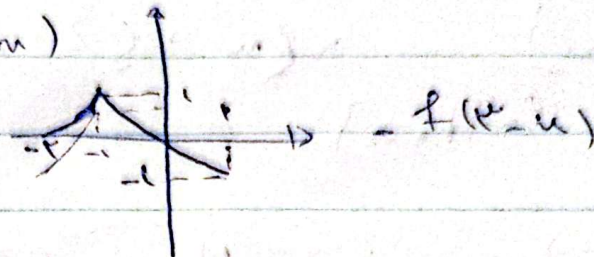
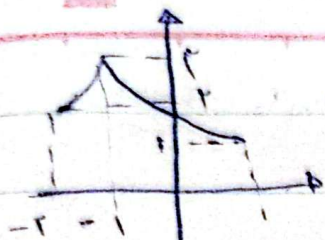
۲

$$-\log_r^{(-m+r)} \rightarrow -\log_r^{(-m+r)} + r \Rightarrow g(m)$$

$$g(-12) = -\log_r^{(-12)+r} + r = -\log_r^{14} + r = -2 + r = -1$$

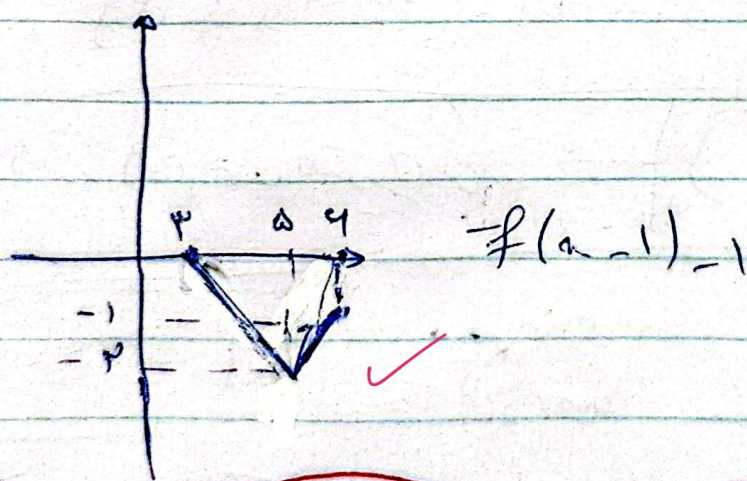
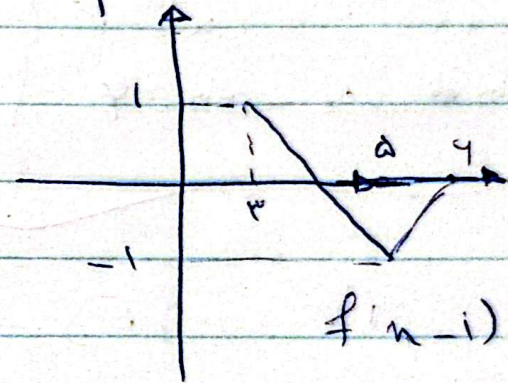
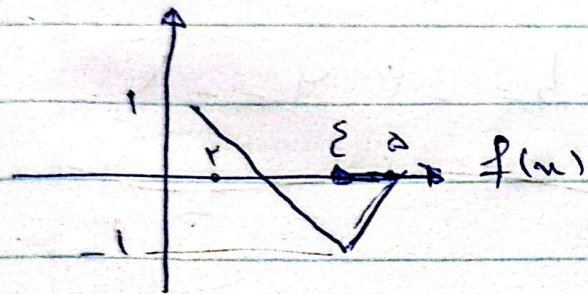
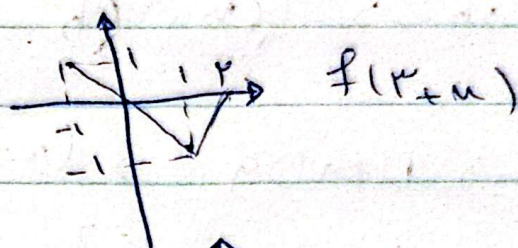
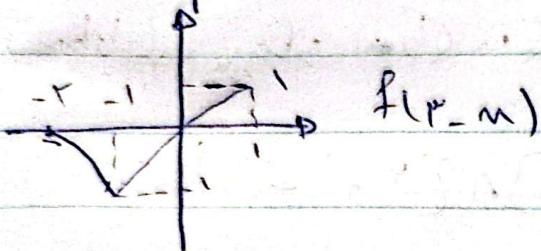
$$g(-4r) = -\log_r^{(-4r)+r} + r = -\log_r^{3r} + r = -4 + r = -3$$

$$g(-12) + g(-4r) \Rightarrow r - 1 = \boxed{-2}$$



Q. 11

(2)



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

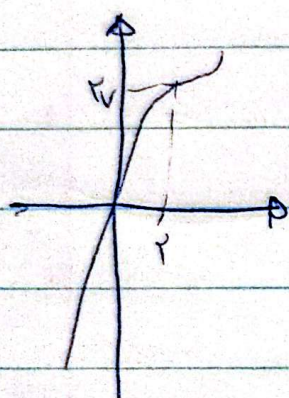
Q. 11

$$n + \left| \frac{n-1}{r_m-r} \right| + 1 < \dots + 1 + 1 = \dots$$

Considered $\Rightarrow n < \dots \rightarrow \dots$

$$\frac{r_m^2 - r_m + m - 1 + r_m - r}{r_m - r} \leftarrow \rightarrow \frac{r_m^2 - \Sigma}{r_m - r} \leftarrow \frac{-r \sqrt{r}}{-1 + 1 - 1} \leftarrow \frac{r \sqrt{r}}{0} \quad (1)$$

$$m < 0, \quad m < -\sqrt{r} \Rightarrow \text{Def: } (-\infty, -\sqrt{r})$$



$$\sqrt{r f(m) - f(m)^2} \Rightarrow \cdot \sqrt{r f(m) - f(m)^2} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(m) (r - f(m)) \Rightarrow \frac{r}{4} \quad (3)$$

$$f(m) \in [0, r] \Rightarrow f(m) = \frac{r}{4} (m - r)^2 + r$$

$$\frac{r}{4} (m - r)^2 + r = r \Rightarrow \frac{r}{4} (m - r)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(m - r)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m - r = 0 \Rightarrow m = r$$

$$\Rightarrow m \leq \frac{r}{4} \Rightarrow [0, 1, r] \rightarrow \text{...}$$

$$a < 1 \rightarrow \text{...}$$

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... ..
... ..
... ..

$$\frac{1}{a} > \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \left[a \times \frac{1}{a} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(m) = \frac{m}{-r} [-r m] \rightarrow \text{...} \quad (a = -r)$$

$$b - a = 1 - (-r) = r \Rightarrow b = 1 + r$$