

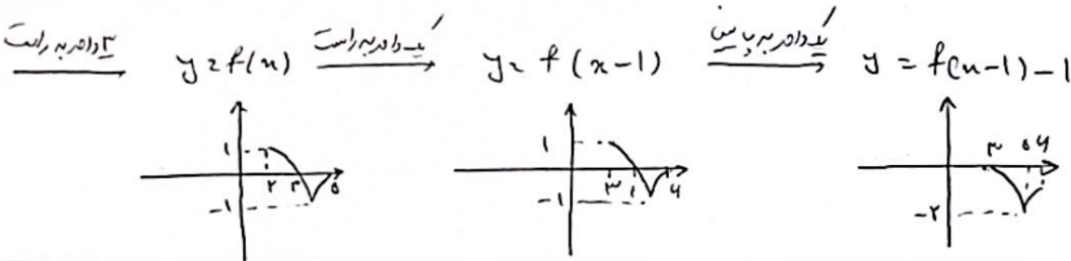
بسیار زیاد به اندازه $\frac{1}{a}$ است. $\rightarrow [a_n] = 0 \rightarrow 0 < a_n < 1 \rightarrow 0 < n < \frac{1}{a}$

$$-\frac{1}{a} < n < 0 \rightarrow y=0 \Rightarrow y(-\frac{1}{a}) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a^r} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^r} \rightarrow b-a = 1-r = -1$$

$$y = \log_r x \xrightarrow{\text{تغییر متغیر}} y = \log_r x+r \xrightarrow{\text{تغییر متغیر}} -\log_r x+r \xrightarrow{\text{تغییر متغیر}} y = -\log_r x+r \xrightarrow{\text{تغییر متغیر}} y = -\log_r x+r$$

$$\rightarrow y = -\log_r x+r = g(n) \rightarrow g(-1\varepsilon) + g(-4\varepsilon) = -\log_r 14 + r - \log_r 4\varepsilon + r = -6$$

$$y = r - f(r-n) \xrightarrow{\text{تغییر متغیر}} y = -f(r-n) \xrightarrow{\text{تغییر متغیر}} y = f(r-n) \xrightarrow{\text{تغییر متغیر}} y = f(n+r)$$



$$g(n) = \left| \frac{(n-r)+1}{r(n-r)+1} \right| + 1 = \left| \frac{n-1}{r_n-r} \right| + 1 \rightarrow x+1 + \left| \frac{n-1}{r_n-r} \right| < 0 \xrightarrow{\text{تغییر متغیر}} \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{تغییر متغیر}} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{1} n > \frac{r}{r} \vee n < 1 \rightarrow x+1 + \frac{n-1}{r_n-r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r-r}{r_n-r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{r} \sqrt{r} \frac{r}{r}}{-1+1-1} \rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{r})$$

$$\textcircled{2} 1 < n < \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow x+1 - \frac{n-1}{r_n-r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r-x-1}{r_n-r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1-\sqrt{5} \frac{r}{r}}{-1+1-1} \rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} \quad x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{r})$$

$$f(n) = (n-r)^r + rv \rightarrow D_{g(n)} \quad rnf(n) - f(r) > 0 \rightarrow f(n)(r_n - f(n)) > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r_n}{-1+1} \rightarrow f(n) < r_n \rightarrow (n-r)^r + rv < r_n \rightarrow x > -1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} \quad x \in [-1, r] \rightarrow \text{چون } x \in \mathbb{R}$$