

هیدایه نالی

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + 1 = \frac{3}{4} + 1 + 1 = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right| \rightarrow +$$

نقطه
بجز
غیر

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$\frac{4}{3} - 4 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 1$$

$$4 - \frac{4}{3} = \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{12 \pm 100}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{112}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{2}{3} \pm \sqrt{\frac{112}{3}}}{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$+ \frac{112}{3} \Rightarrow \text{نقطه بجز}$$

این دو نقطه را

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right| \rightarrow$$

$$1 - 2f(3n+2)$$

$$3n+2=1 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{3} = \alpha$$

$$1 - 1 = -1 = \beta$$

$$\alpha \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{3} \times -1 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$1 - \sqrt{3n} \rightarrow 1 - \sqrt{2(n+1)} \rightarrow 1 - \sqrt{2n+2} \quad (3)$$

$$1 - \sqrt{2n+2} \Rightarrow 1 - \sqrt{2n+2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2n+2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2n+2 = \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow 2n = \frac{4}{9} - 2 = \frac{4-18}{9} = -\frac{14}{9} \Rightarrow n = -\frac{7}{9}$$

$$D_{f_{n+1}}(\alpha, \varepsilon) \rightarrow D_{f(\bar{n}-1)} = (\alpha+1, \bar{\omega}) \quad (E)$$

$$D_g = [-1, b] \Rightarrow D_{g(n+1)} = [-2, b-1] \Rightarrow$$

$$[-2, b-1] \cap [\alpha+1, \omega] \Rightarrow (-2, \omega), \alpha - b$$

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

$$-3 - 4 = -7$$

$$b-1 = \omega \Rightarrow b = 4$$

1- $\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{یک عدد کوچک کنیم}} \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right] \Rightarrow$ ابتدا یک عدد کوچک کنیم

2- $\left[-5, -1 \right] \rightarrow$ به ترتیب بماند
 3- $\left[-2, 4 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 2 بماند
 4- $\left[5, 9 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 5 بماند
 5- $\left[10, 14 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 10 بماند
 6- $\left[15, 19 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 15 بماند
 7- $\left[20, 24 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 20 بماند
 8- $\left[25, 29 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 25 بماند
 9- $\left[30, 34 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 30 بماند
 10- $\left[35, 39 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 35 بماند
 11- $\left[40, 44 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 40 بماند
 12- $\left[45, 49 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 45 بماند
 13- $\left[50, 54 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 50 بماند
 14- $\left[55, 59 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 55 بماند
 15- $\left[60, 64 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 60 بماند
 16- $\left[65, 69 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 65 بماند
 17- $\left[70, 74 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 70 بماند
 18- $\left[75, 79 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 75 بماند
 19- $\left[80, 84 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 80 بماند
 20- $\left[85, 89 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 85 بماند
 21- $\left[90, 94 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 90 بماند
 22- $\left[95, 99 \right]$ $\rightarrow$ 95 بماند

4- از آنجایی که $a < b$ است و از آنجایی که a را عدد صحیح می‌بیند

5- $\frac{b}{a} [ba] = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{5}a$

6- از آنجایی که a و b اعداد صحیح هستند و a باید از b بزرگتر باشد

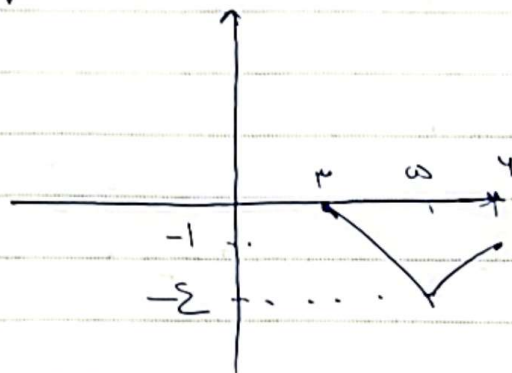
7- از آنجایی که a و b اعداد صحیح هستند و a باید از b بزرگتر باشد

8- $\log_2 u \rightarrow \log_2 u + 2 \rightarrow -\log_2 u + 2 \rightarrow -\log_2 u + 2$
 9- $g(u) = -\log_2 u + 2 \Rightarrow -\log_2 u + 2 = -\log_2 u + 2$
 10- $g(4) = -\log_2 4 + 2 = -2 + 2 = 0$

$$1 - f(1+u) = \frac{1}{1+u} \quad 2 - f(1+u) = \frac{1}{1+u} \quad 3 - f(1+u) = \frac{1}{1+u}$$

$$f(u-1) = \frac{1}{1+u-1} = \frac{1}{u} \quad f(u-1) = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$f(u-1) = \frac{1}{u}$$

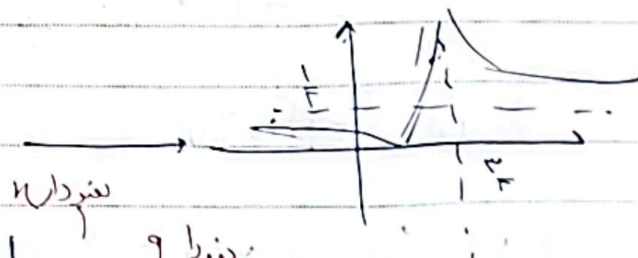


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$$u + g(u) < 0 \Rightarrow g(u) < -u$$

$$g(u) - 1 =$$



$$g(u) < -u$$

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$$(1, \sqrt{1+u})$$

$$(u - r/P + PV)$$

و اما، در اینجا

$$\sqrt{f(u) (P_1 - f(u))} \Rightarrow (u - r/P + PV) (1 - (u - r/P))$$

$$- \int_{-1}^0 \dots \Rightarrow [-1, 0]$$

مسا