

$\dot{w}/d\dot{z}$

$1\lambda, \omega$

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$$y = -\frac{1}{r} n^r + \frac{r}{\omega} n + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{ra} = \frac{-r}{\omega} \times \frac{r}{r} = \frac{+r}{\omega} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{-b}{ra} = r \rightarrow y = r$$
$$\frac{-1}{r} \times \frac{r}{ra} + \frac{r}{\omega} \times \frac{r}{\omega} + 1 = \frac{-r}{ra} + \frac{r}{\omega} + 1$$
$$\frac{r}{\omega} + 1 = \frac{r\lambda}{ra}$$

$$r = \frac{r}{\omega} \rightarrow r = 0 \quad \Sigma - \frac{r}{\omega} = \frac{1V}{\omega}$$

(r)

$$y = \frac{r\lambda}{ra} \rightarrow r \Rightarrow r - \frac{r\lambda}{ra} = \frac{r\omega - r\lambda}{ra} = \frac{rV}{ra}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{r} \left(n - \frac{1V}{\omega}\right)^r + \frac{r}{\omega} \left(n - \frac{1V}{\omega}\right) + 1 + \frac{\Sigma V}{ra} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \left(n^r + \frac{r\lambda r}{ra} - \frac{r\Sigma}{\omega} n\right) + \frac{r}{\omega} n - \frac{r\Sigma}{ra} + \frac{Vr}{ra} \xrightarrow{x=r}$$

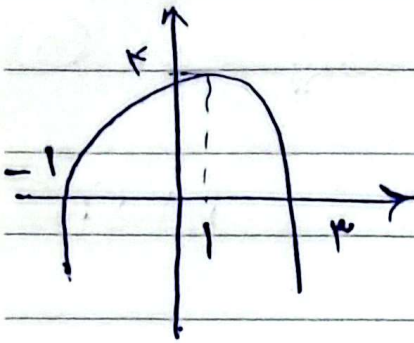
$$n^r + \frac{r\lambda r}{ra} - \frac{r\Sigma}{\omega} n - \frac{r}{\omega} n + \frac{1 \cdot r}{ra} - \frac{r1V}{ra} = 0$$

$$n^r - \frac{\Sigma \omega}{\omega} n + \frac{r\omega}{ra} \Rightarrow n^r - \lambda n + V \rightarrow (n-1)(n-r) \rightarrow 1, V$$

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Senobar



$$y = 1 - x^2 f(x+1)$$

(1)

(2)

$$\rightarrow a(n-1)(n+1) \Rightarrow an^2 - 2an - 1a$$

$$(1, \varepsilon) \rightarrow a - 2a - 1a = \varepsilon \rightarrow -3a = \varepsilon \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$-n^2 + 2n + 1 \rightarrow y = 1 - x^2(-1(x+1)^2 + 2(x+1) + 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$1 - x^2(-9n^2 - 4 - 12n + 4n + \varepsilon + 1) \Rightarrow 1 - x^2(-9n^2 - 4n + \varepsilon) \Rightarrow$$

$$1 + 18n^2 + 12n - 4 \Rightarrow 18n^2 + 12n - 3 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-12}{36} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$18 \times \frac{1}{9} + 12 \times -\frac{1}{3} - 3 \Rightarrow 2 - 4 - 3 \Rightarrow -5 \quad -5 \times -\frac{1}{3} = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$$

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

(3)

$$y = -x - \sqrt{x+1} + \omega \Rightarrow y = x - \sqrt{x+1} = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow$$

(4)

$$\frac{x}{y} = \sqrt{x+1} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{\varepsilon} = x+1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = x \rightarrow \left(\frac{n=1}{\Lambda}\right)$$

$$f+g \text{ is b} \rightarrow Df \cap Dg \quad Df_{(n-1)} \Rightarrow n-1 = \varepsilon$$

(5)

$$n = \omega$$

$$Dg_{(n+1)} \Rightarrow n+1 = -1 \Rightarrow n = -2$$

$$n-1 = a \rightarrow n = a+1$$

(6)

$$n+1 = b \Rightarrow n = b-1 \quad [-2, b-1]$$

$$[a+1, \omega]$$

$$g_{(n+1)} + f_{(n-1)} \text{ is b} \Rightarrow Df_{(n-1)} \cap Dg_{(n+1)} \Rightarrow (-2, \omega)$$

$$a+1 = -2 \Rightarrow a = -3 \rightarrow -3 - 4 = -7$$

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



$$Df(m+1) = [-\frac{1}{2}, \omega] \rightarrow Df(m+1) = [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\omega}{2}] \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

$$Df(m) = [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\omega}{2}] \quad Rf(m+1) = [-1, 2] \xrightarrow{\times 2} [-2, 4] \rightarrow [-2, 4] \rightarrow [-\omega, 1]$$

$$Rf(m) - \frac{1}{2} = [-\omega, 1] \rightarrow [0, \sqrt{\omega}]$$

نمودار $a < 0$ (4)

$$n = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} [1] = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow a = +2 \quad a = -1$$

$$0 \leq am \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq n \leq \frac{1}{a}$$

$$b = 1 \quad \frac{1}{a}$$

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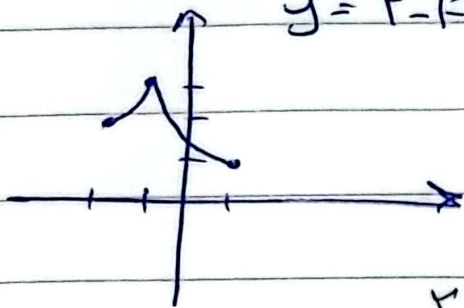
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$$y = \log_r^n \rightarrow \log_r^{n+r} \rightarrow -\log_r^{n+r} + r \quad (1)$$

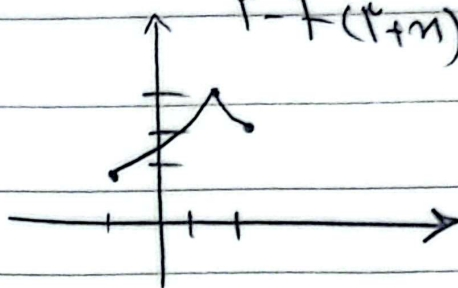
$$\rightarrow -\log_r^{-n+r} + r = g(n) \rightarrow g(-12) \Rightarrow -\log_r^{14} + r = -1 \quad (2)$$

$$g(-4r) = -\log_r^{4r} + r = -r \quad -r - 1 = (-2) \quad (3)$$

$$y = r - f(r-n)$$



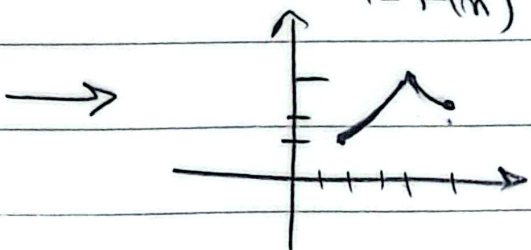
$$r - f(r+n)$$



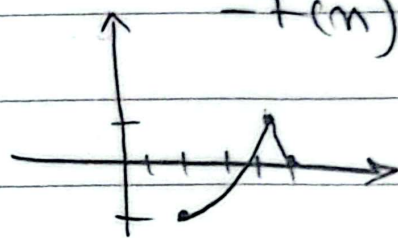
①

②

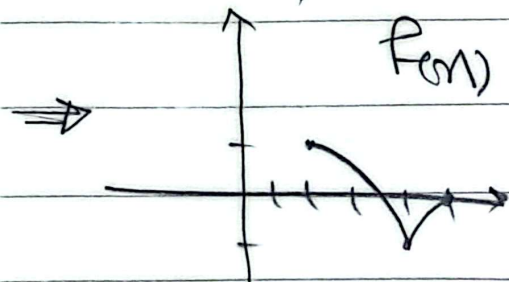
$$r - f(n)$$



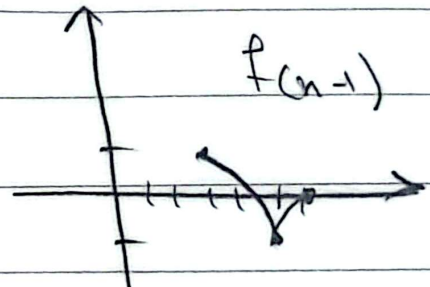
$$-f(n)$$



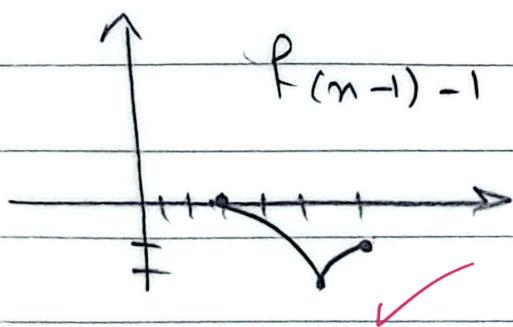
$$f(n)$$



$$f(n-1)$$



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



$$f(n) = \left| \frac{n+1}{r_{n+1}} \right| \rightarrow f(n) = \left| \frac{(n-2)+1}{r_{(n-2)+1}} \right| \Rightarrow \textcircled{9}$$

$$g(n) = \left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-2}} \right| + 1 \Rightarrow n+1 + \left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-2}} \right| < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$n+1 + \frac{n-1}{r_{n-2}} = \frac{r_{n-2}^2 - 2}{r_{n-2}} \left\{ n+1 + \frac{n-1}{r_{n-2}} = \frac{r_{n-2}^2 - 2}{r_{n-2}} < 0 \right.$$

$$\frac{-1 + \frac{1}{r_{n-2}}}{-1 + \frac{1}{r_{n-2}}} < 0 \quad \frac{-(n-1)^2}{r_{n-2}^2} < 0$$

$$n \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{2}) \cup (1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \cup (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2})$$

$$\left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-2}} \right| < -1-n \rightarrow \text{قطعاً جابجیه مثبت باشد چنان} \rightarrow n < -1$$

جواب قدر مطلق است

$$g(n) = \sqrt{r_n f(n) - f^2(n)} \Rightarrow g(n) = \sqrt{f(n)(r_n - f(n))} \textcircled{10}$$

$$f(n) = (n-2)^2 + 2V = 0 \Rightarrow (n-2)^2 = -2V \rightarrow n = -1$$

$$-(n-2)^2 - 2V + 2A = 0 \Rightarrow -(n-2)^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (n-2)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$n-2=1 \Rightarrow n=3$$

$$\omega \leftarrow -1, 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$f(n) = k(n-2)^2 + 2V \xrightarrow{(\cdot)} k < \frac{2V}{n} \rightarrow \cdot \leq f(n) \leq n$$

$$f(n) < \cdot \rightarrow n < 0, f(n) = n \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \cdot \leq n \leq \frac{1}{n} \text{ } \leftarrow \cdot < k^2$$



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