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$$y = -\frac{1}{r} n^r + \frac{r}{a} n + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-r}{a} \times \frac{r}{r} = \frac{+r}{a} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = r \rightarrow y = r$$
$$\frac{-1}{r} \times \frac{r}{a} + \frac{r}{a} \times \frac{r}{a} + 1 = \frac{-r}{ra} + \frac{r}{ra} + 1$$
$$\frac{r}{ra} + 1 = \frac{ra}{ra}$$

$$r = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow r = 0 \quad \Sigma - \frac{r}{a} = \frac{14}{a}$$

$$y = \frac{ra}{ra} \rightarrow r \Rightarrow r - \frac{ra}{ra} = \frac{va - ra}{ra} = \frac{rv}{ra}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{r} \left(n - \frac{14}{a}\right)^r + \frac{r}{a} \left(n - \frac{14}{a}\right) + 1 + \frac{\Sigma v}{ra} = 0$$

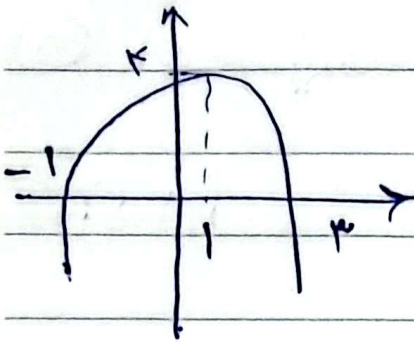
$$-\frac{1}{r} \left(n^r + \frac{r \cdot 14}{ra} - \frac{r \Sigma}{a} n\right) + \frac{r}{a} n - \frac{r \Sigma}{ra} + \frac{vr}{ra} \xrightarrow{x=r}$$

$$n^r + \frac{r \cdot 14}{ra} - \frac{r \Sigma}{a} n - \frac{r}{a} n + \frac{1 \cdot r}{ra} - \frac{r \cdot 14}{ra} = 0$$

$$n^r - \frac{\Sigma}{a} n + \frac{14a}{ra} \Rightarrow n^r - 14n + 14 \rightarrow (n-1)(n-14) \rightarrow 14$$



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$$y = 1 - x^2 \quad (1)$$

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

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

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

$$1 - x^2(-9n^2 - 2 - 12n + 4n + \varepsilon + 1) \Rightarrow 1 - x^2(-9n^2 - 8n + \varepsilon) \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

$$y = -x - \sqrt{x(n+1)} + \varepsilon \Rightarrow y = x - \sqrt{x(n+1)} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{x(n+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = x(n+1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^3} = n+1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)$$

$$f+g \text{ is b} \rightarrow Df \cap Dg \quad Df_{(n-1)} \Rightarrow n-1 = \varepsilon \quad (3)$$

$$n = a$$

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

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

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

$$[a+1, a]$$

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

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

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



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

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

$$[-\omega, 1]$$

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

نمودار $a < 0$ $\leftarrow$ نمودار $[n]$ $\textcircled{4}$

$$n = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} [1] = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow a = \pm \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$0 < a m \leftarrow 0 < n < \frac{1}{a}$$

نمودار $b = 1$ $\frac{1}{a}$

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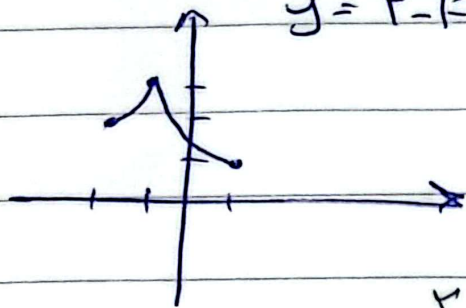
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$$y = \log_r^n \rightarrow \log_r^{n+r} \rightarrow -\log_r^{n+r} + r \quad (\checkmark)$$

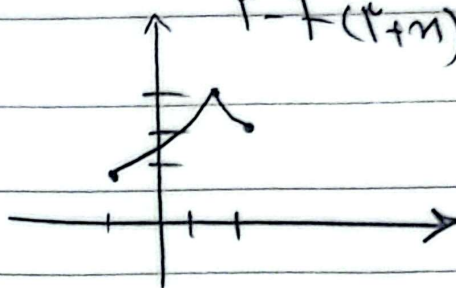
$$\rightarrow -\log_r^{-n+r} + r = g(n) \rightarrow g(-12) \Rightarrow -\log_r^{14} + r = -1$$

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

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

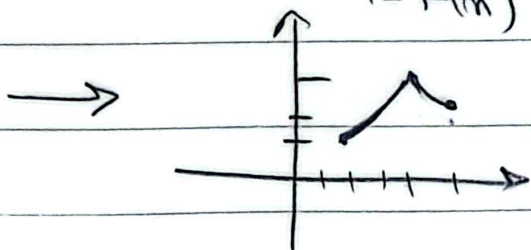


$$r - P(r+n)$$

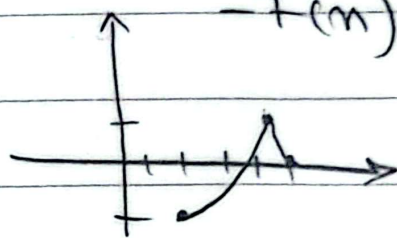


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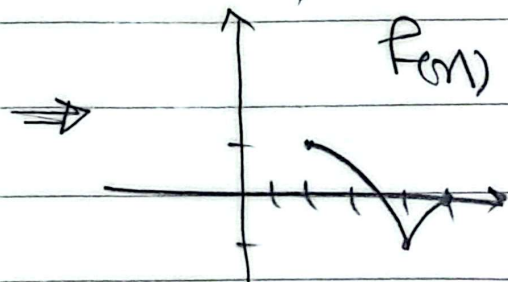
$$r - P(n)$$



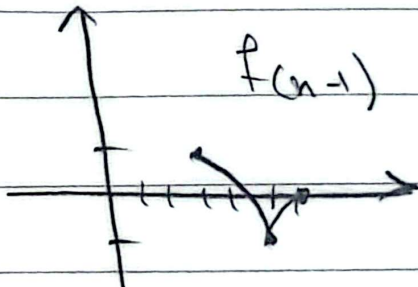
$$-P(n)$$



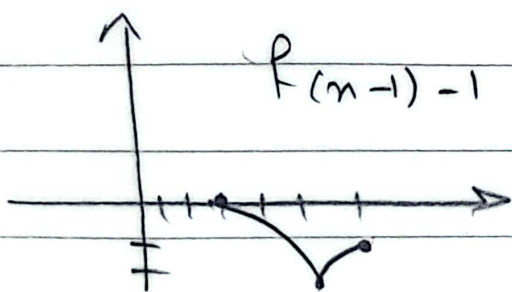
$$P(n)$$



$$P(n-1)$$



$$P(n-1) - 1$$



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

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

$$\begin{aligned} n+1 + \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} = \frac{r_{n-1}^2 - 2}{r_{n-1}^2} \left\{ n+1 + \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} \right\} &= \left| n+1 + \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} \right| = \frac{r_{n-1}^2 - 2}{r_{n-1}^2} < 0 \\ \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{r_{n-1}}}{-1 + \frac{1}{r_{n-1}}} &= \frac{-(n-1)^2}{r_{n-1}^2} < 0 \\ \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{r_{n-1}}}{-1 + \frac{1}{r_{n-1}}} &= \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{r_{n-1}}}{-1 + \frac{1}{r_{n-1}}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$g(n) = \sqrt{r_{n-1} f(n) - f^2(n)} \Rightarrow g(n) = \sqrt{f(n) (r_{n-1} - f(n))} \textcircled{10}$$

$$f_{n-2} (n-2)^r + rV = 0 \Rightarrow (n-2)^r = -rV \rightarrow n = -1$$

$$-(n-2)^r - rV + rN = 0 \Rightarrow -(n-2)^r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (n-2)^r = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$n-2=1 \Rightarrow \textcircled{n=3}$$

$$\frac{-1}{-1} + \frac{r}{1} =$$

$$\omega \leftarrow -1, 0, 1, r, r$$

