

$$-\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 9}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}(x-4)^2 + 4 \rightarrow y=0 \rightarrow (x-4)^2 = 9$$

$$x-4 = \pm 3 \rightarrow x=7 / x=1$$

$$f(1) : (1, 4) \xrightarrow{f(x+1)} (-1, 4) \xrightarrow{f(x+1)} (-\frac{1}{4}, 4) : 2$$

$$\xrightarrow{f(x+1)} (-\frac{1}{4}, -1) \xrightarrow{f(x+1)} (-\frac{1}{4}, -5) = (2, 3)$$

$$\rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4} / b = -5 \rightarrow ab = (-\frac{1}{4})(-5) = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$y = 4 - \sqrt{2x} \rightarrow y = 4 - \sqrt{2(x+1)} = 4 - \sqrt{2x+2} : 2$$

$$\sqrt{2x+2} = \frac{4-y}{1} \leftarrow \sqrt{2x+2} + 1 \leftarrow \sqrt{2x+2} = \frac{4-y}{1}$$

$$\rightarrow 2x+2 = \frac{16-8y+y^2}{1} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{16-8y+y^2}{1} - 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{12-8y+y^2}{2}$$

$$y = f(x+1) \cdot g(x+1) \xrightarrow{1} (x, y) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a+1, b+1) = (-1, 4) \\ a+1 = -1 \rightarrow a = -2 \\ b+1 = 4 \rightarrow b = 3 \\ a-b = -2-3 = -5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a < x+1 < b \\ a+1 < x < b+1 \end{array}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1+x(x-1)} \rightarrow |x(x-1)| \geq 0 \rightarrow D_f = [0, 1]$$

$$y_1 = f\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right) \rightarrow D_1 = [-2, 2] \Rightarrow -\frac{x}{2} \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq 2$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{x}{2} + 1 \leq \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow -1 \leq y \leq 2 \rightarrow -2 \leq y-1 \leq 1$$

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$$[1, \sqrt{5}] \leftarrow 1 \leq \sqrt{y^2-1} \leq \sqrt{5} \leftarrow -1 \leq y-1 \leq 1$$

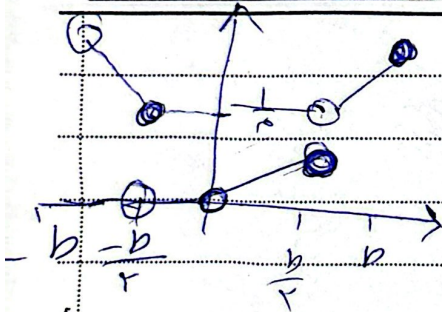
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$$y = \frac{-b}{r} \left[\frac{r}{b} \left(-\frac{b}{r} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = \pm 1 \rightarrow b = 1 \vee b = -1$$

$$a < 0 \rightarrow a = -r$$

$$b - a = \frac{1}{r}$$

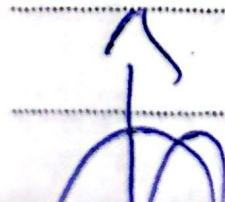
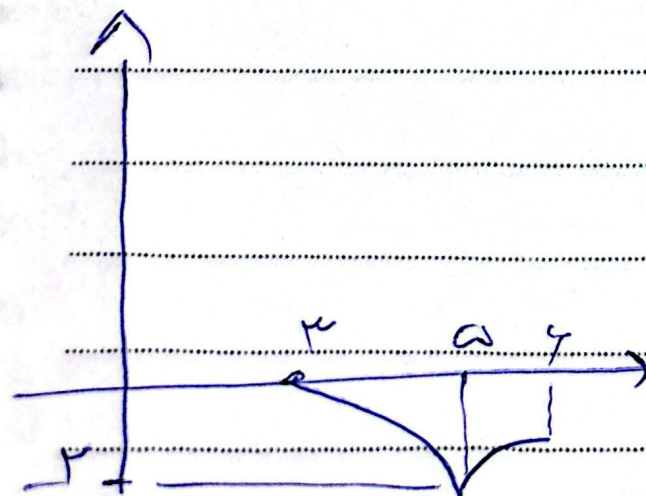
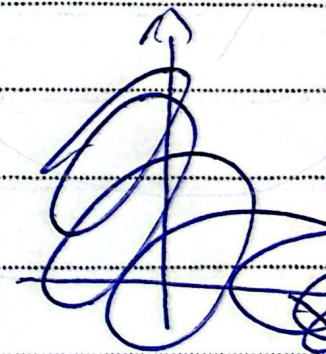
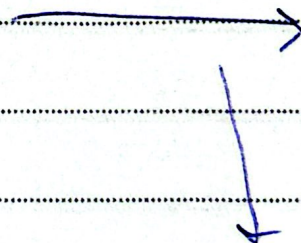
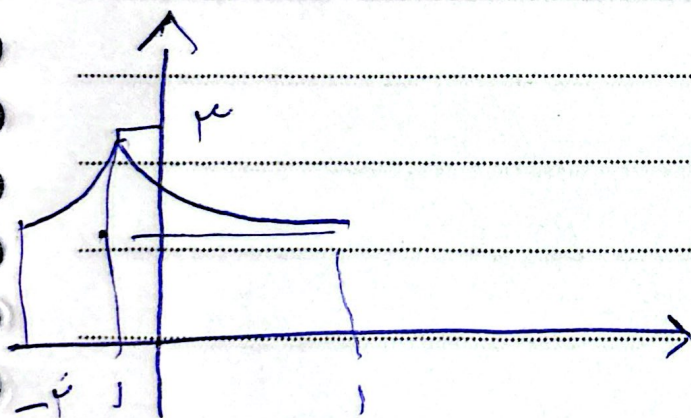
$$f(r) = \log_r r \rightarrow \log_r r \rightarrow y = -\log_r r$$

$$y = \frac{r}{\log_r r} \leftarrow \frac{r}{\log_r r}$$

$$g(r) = \log_r r \rightarrow g(-1) = \frac{r}{\log_r r} = \frac{r}{\log_r r}$$

$$\log_r r = \frac{r}{\log_r r} \leftarrow g(r) = \frac{r}{\log_r r} \quad r - r = -r$$

$$\frac{r}{\log_r r} = -r \rightarrow g(-1) + g(r) = -1 + -r = -r$$



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 ۶- تغییرات

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{n+1}{r n^r} \right| \rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{r n^r} \right| \rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{r n^r} \right| + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{r n^r} \right| + 1 \rightarrow n + \left| \frac{n-1}{r n^r} \right| + 1 < 0 \rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{r n^r} \right| < -n-1$$

$$\frac{n-1}{r n^r} = -n-1 \rightarrow -r n^r + n + 1 = n-1 \rightarrow -r n^r + 2 = 0$$

$$n = \pm \sqrt[r]{2} \rightarrow n = \sqrt[r]{2} \text{ or } n = -\sqrt[r]{2}$$

$$(-2, -\sqrt[r]{2})$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt[r]{r n^r} (n \neq 0)$$

(10)

$$f(n) (r n - f(n)) \geq 0$$

0 < n

$$\hookrightarrow r n$$

$$= \frac{0}{0} + \frac{f(n)}{0} =$$

$$\hookrightarrow n=0$$

$$Dg = [0, g', \dots, g^{(r)}] \rightarrow \{0, g', g'', \dots, g^{(r)}\}$$

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