

Date:

Sub:

15/10

قنا امين

سوال 1

$$a(n+1)(n-3) = a(n^2 - 2n - 3)$$

$$a(1-2-3) = 4 \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow f(n) = -n^2 + 2n + 3$$

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

$$= -4n^2 - 4n - 1 + 4n + 2 + 3 = -4n^2 - 2n + 4 = f(2n+1)$$

$$-2f(2n+1) = 16n^2 + 8n - 8$$

$$1 - 2f(2n+1) = 16n^2 + 8n - 7 \quad n_5 = \frac{-15}{16 \times 2} = \frac{-1}{4} = \alpha$$

$$y_5 = -v = \beta \quad \alpha/\beta = \frac{v}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = 3 - \sqrt{2x} \quad \text{نقطة تقاطع مع المحور السيني} \quad 3 - \sqrt{2(n+1)}$$

$$\text{نقطة تقاطع مع المحور السيني} \quad \sqrt{2n+2} - 3 \quad \text{نقطة تقاطع مع المحور السيني} \quad \sqrt{2n+2} + 3$$

$$\sqrt{2n+2} + 3 = \frac{v}{r}$$

$$\sqrt{2n+2} = \frac{v}{r} - 3 \quad \text{نقطة تقاطع مع المحور السيني} \quad 2n+2 = \frac{v^2}{r^2} - 6v/r + 9 \rightarrow 2n = \frac{v^2}{r^2} - 6v/r + 7 \rightarrow n = \frac{v^2}{2r^2} - 3v/r + 3.5$$

$$f(n-1) \rightarrow a < n-1 \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{دقة كذا} \quad a+1 \leq n \leq \omega$$

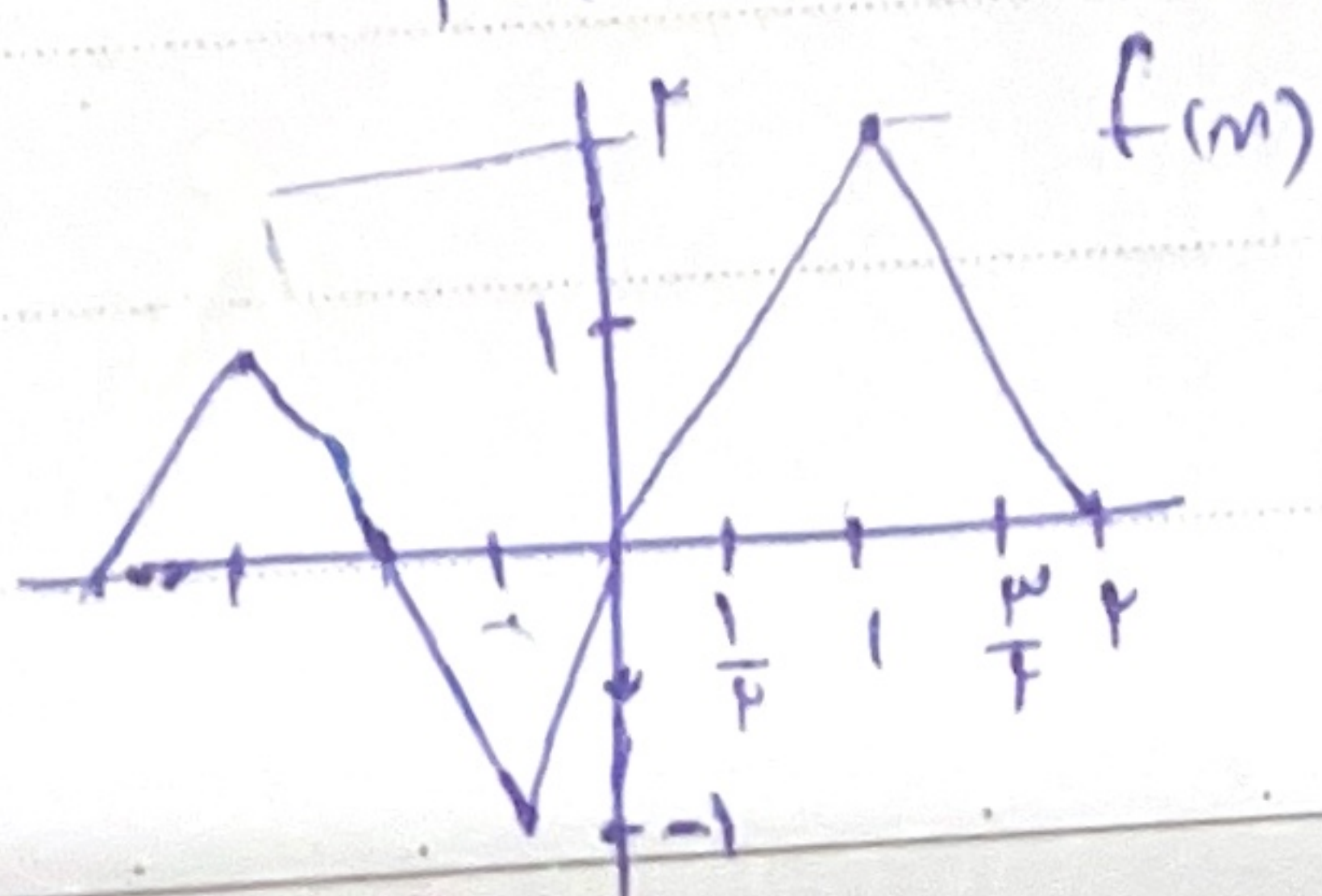
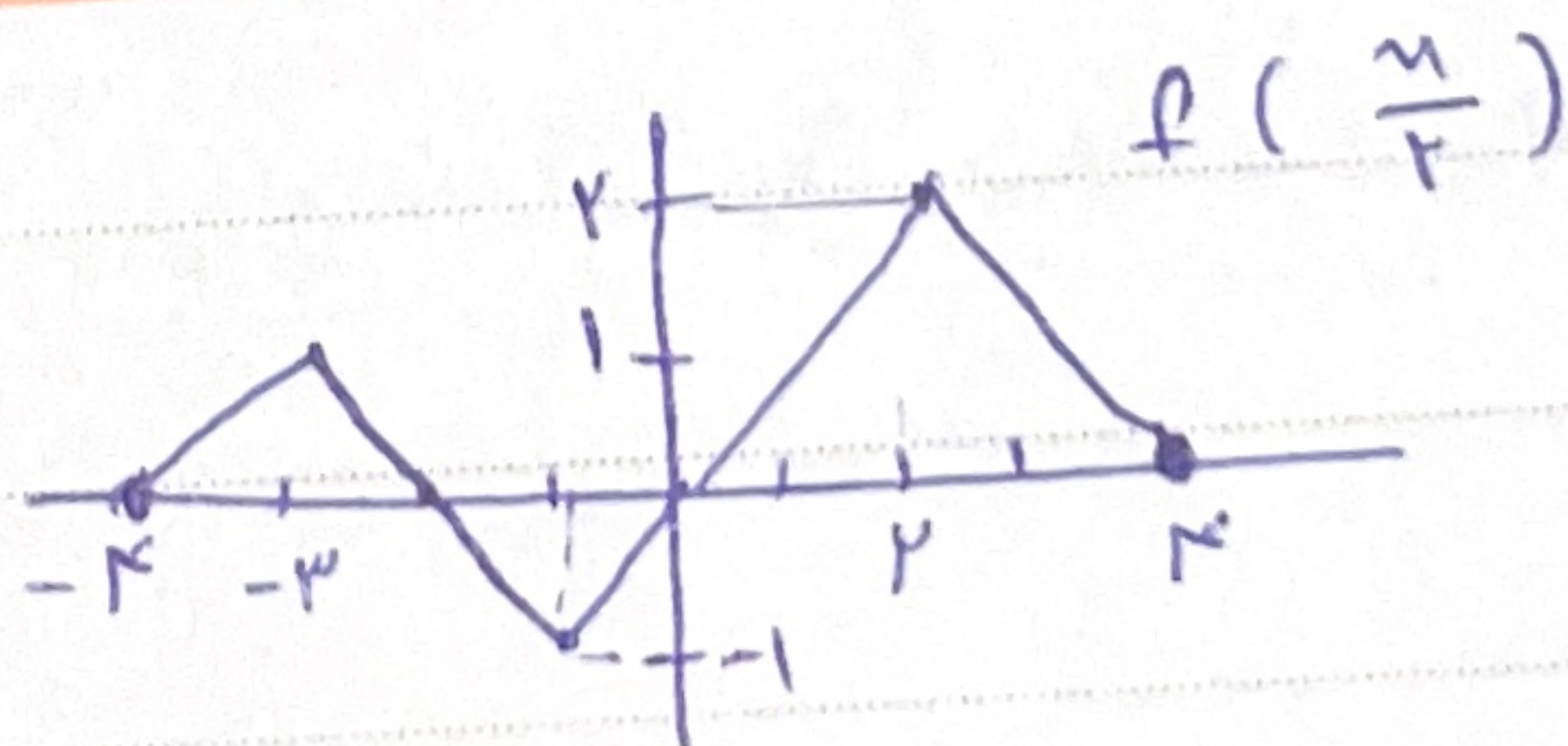
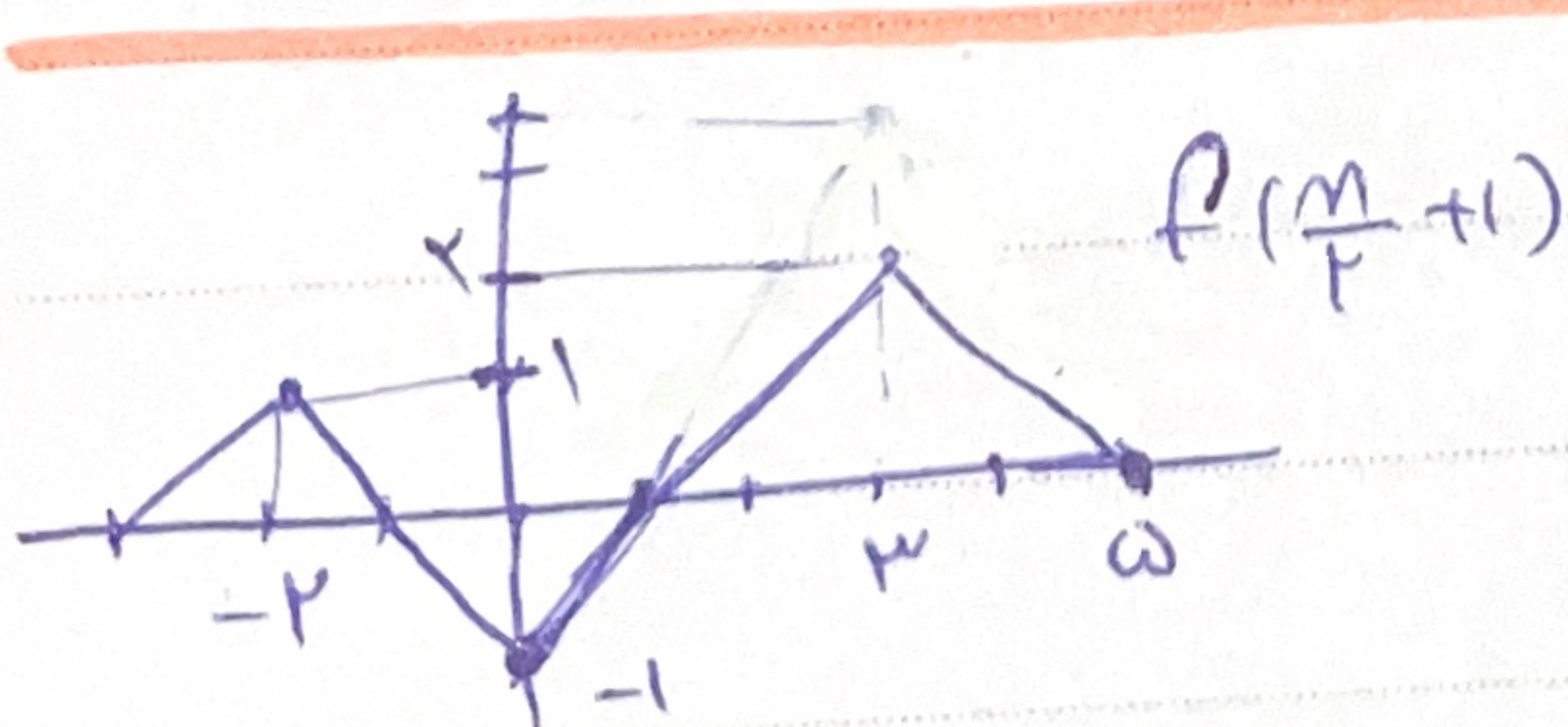
$$g(n+1) \rightarrow -1 < n+1 < b \rightarrow -2 < n < b-1$$

$$[-2, b-1) \cap (-a-1, \omega] = (-2, a)$$

$$a-b = -9$$

$$\rightarrow a + a + 1 = -2 \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow b-1 > \omega \rightarrow b > 2 \quad a-b = 1-7 = -6$$

$$\rightarrow a < -2$$



$$Df = [-2, 2]$$

$$Rf = [-1, 1]$$

$$Df \subset [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq \omega \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq \frac{\omega}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{x}{2} + 1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

Date:

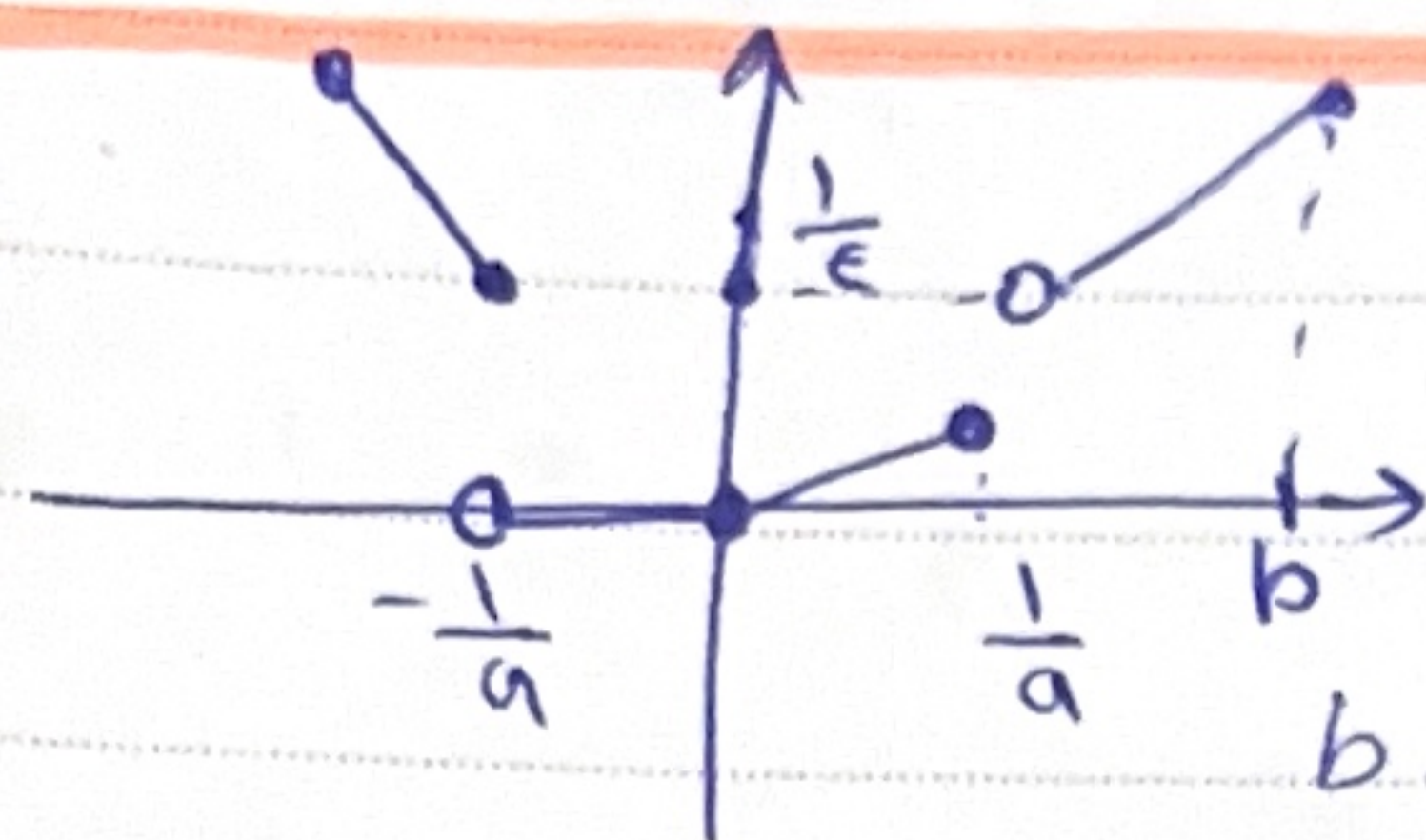
Sub:

$$g(m) = \sqrt{|2f(m) - 3|} \quad -1 < f(m) < 2 \rightarrow -1 < 2f(m) < 4$$

$$-a < 2f(m) - 3 < 1 \rightarrow 0 < |2f(m) - 3| < a$$

$$\rightarrow 0 < \sqrt{|2f(m) - 3|} < \sqrt{a} \quad Rg = [0, \sqrt{a}] \quad Dg = [-2, 2]$$

چون a ها دستخوش تغییر نشده



سوال 1

من دایره طون هدیه برابر با $\frac{1}{a}$ است.

$$b - a = \frac{2}{a} - a \quad \text{مقدار} \quad b = \frac{2}{a}$$

$$-\frac{1}{a^2} x - 1 = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \boxed{a > 2, -2} \quad \text{بار} \quad m = -\frac{1}{a}$$

$a > 2$ غرض از اینست چون اگر $a < 2$ بازه $(-\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a})$ حاصلش صفره $\frac{1}{a}$ بنابراین

$$b - a < \frac{2}{a} - a = \frac{2}{-2} + 2 = \textcircled{1}$$

$$\boxed{a > 2}$$

$$f(m) = \log_2^n \xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} \log_2^{n+2} \xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} \log_2^{n+4}$$

سوال 2

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} \log_2^{n+2} \xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} \log_2^{n+4} = g(m)$$

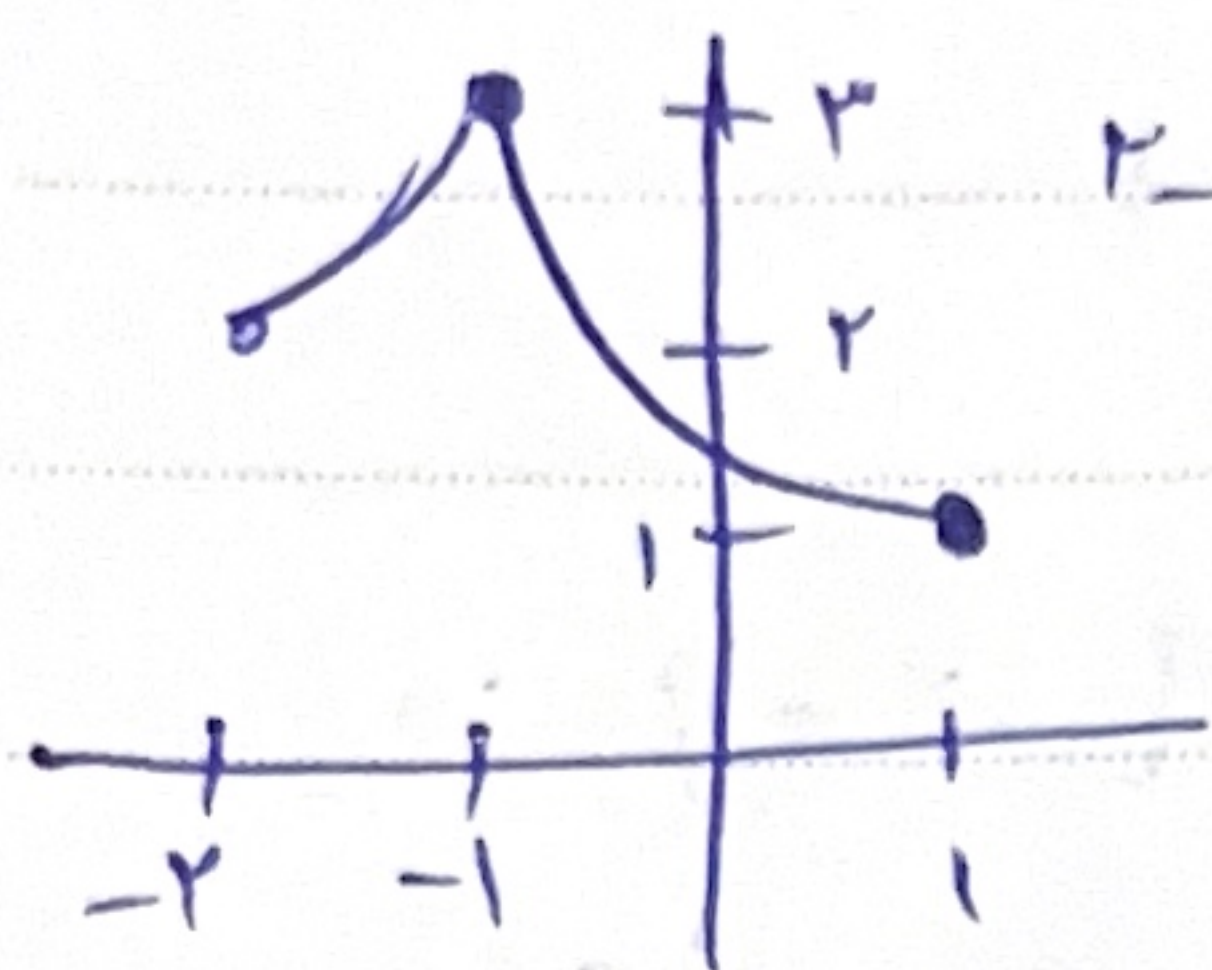
$$g(-16) = \log_2^{17} = -1$$

$$g(-22) = \log_2^{24} = -3$$

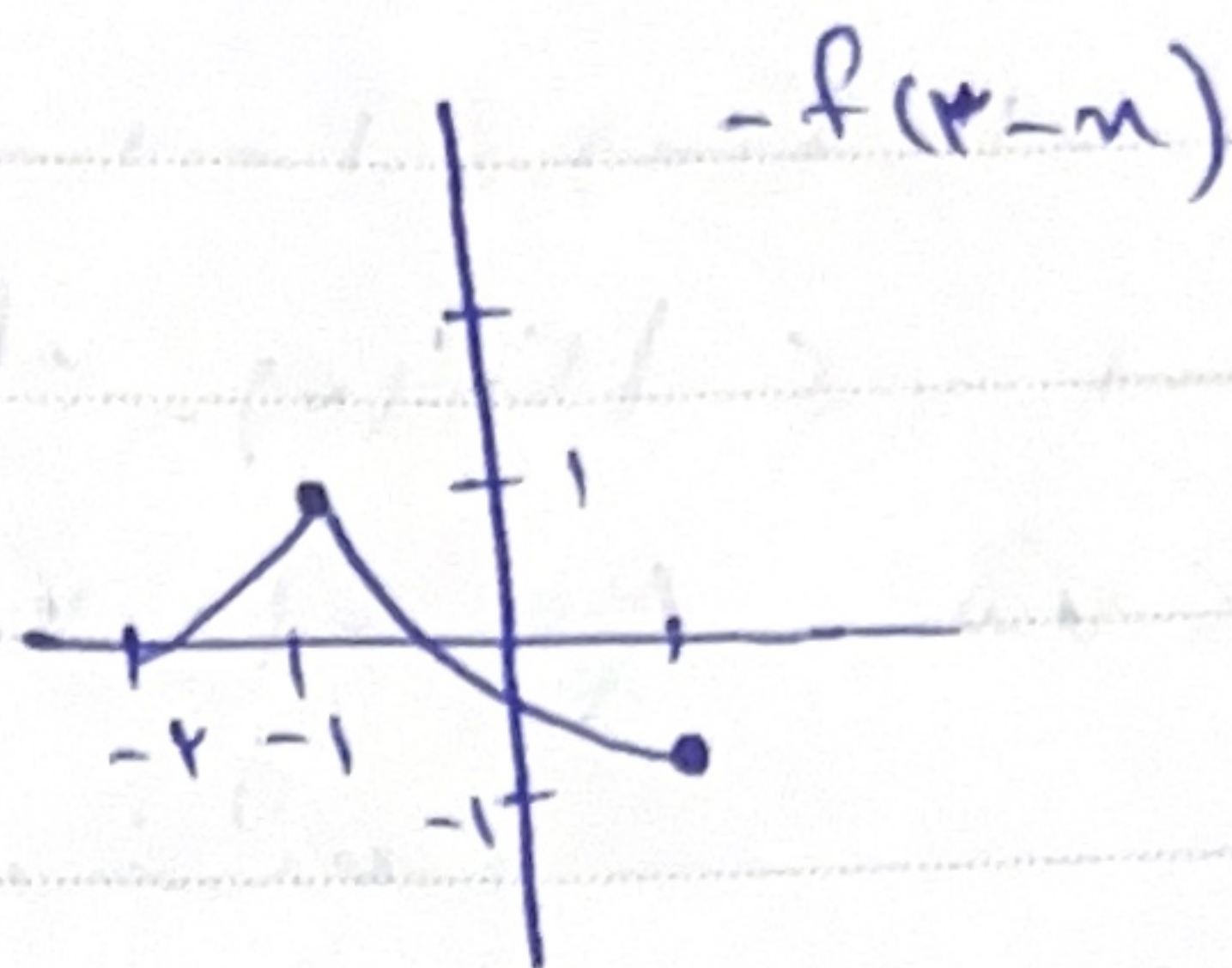
$$-1 + (-3) = -4$$

Date:

Sub:



$f(x-n)$

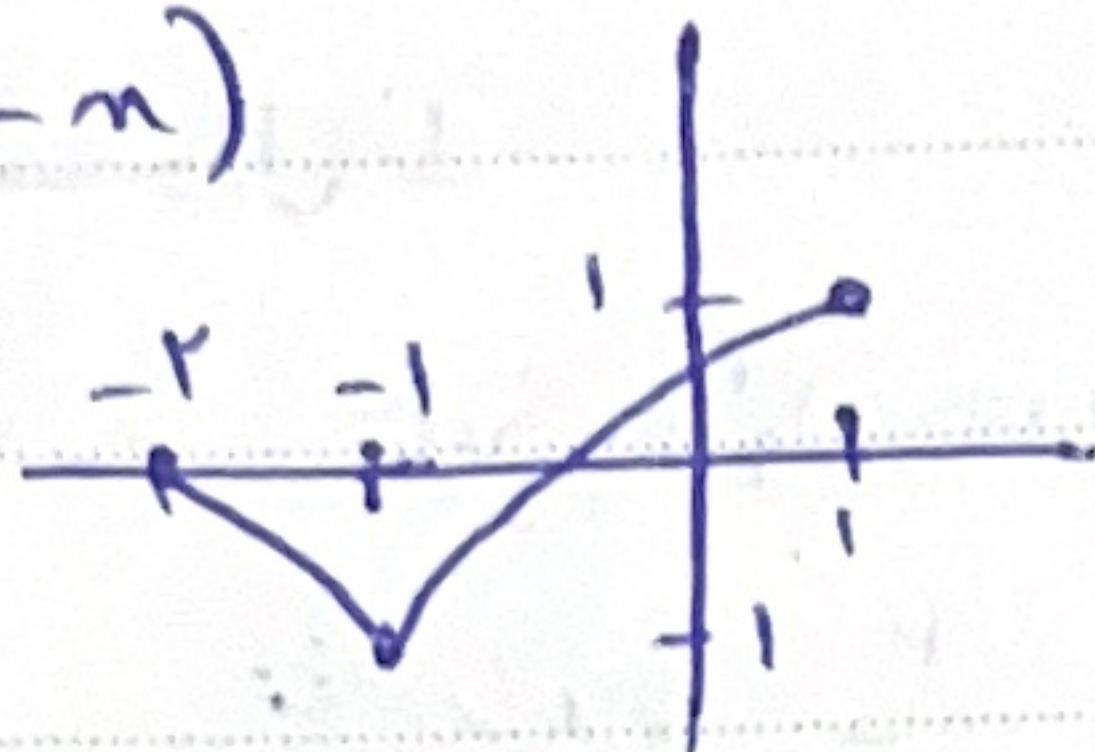


$-f(x-n)$

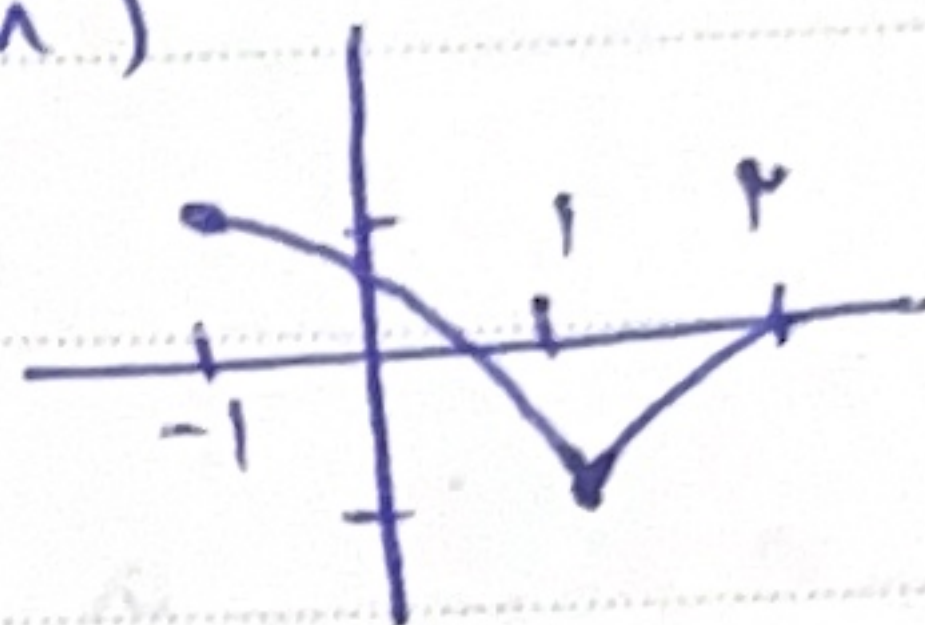
1 12



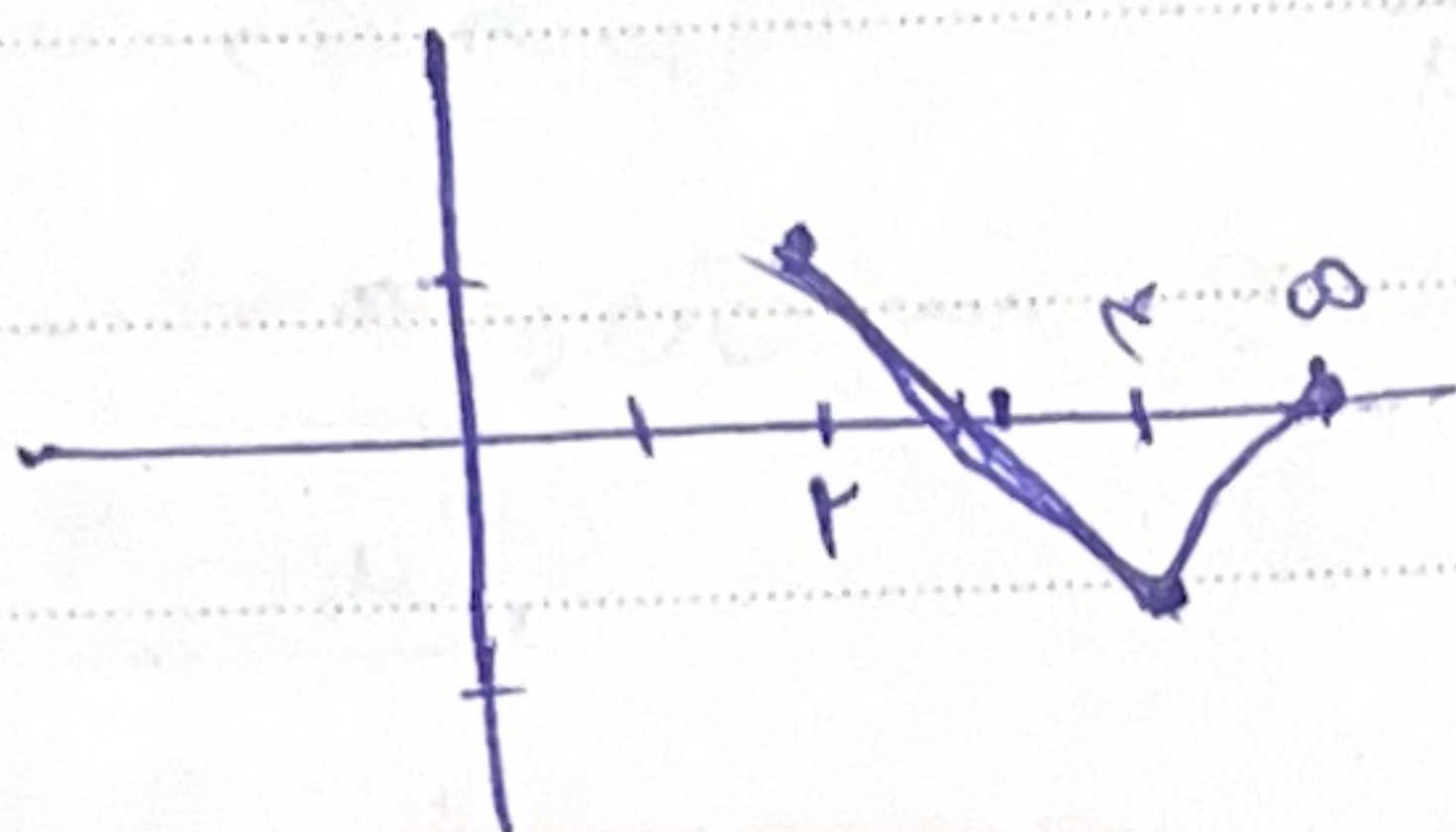
$f(x-n)$



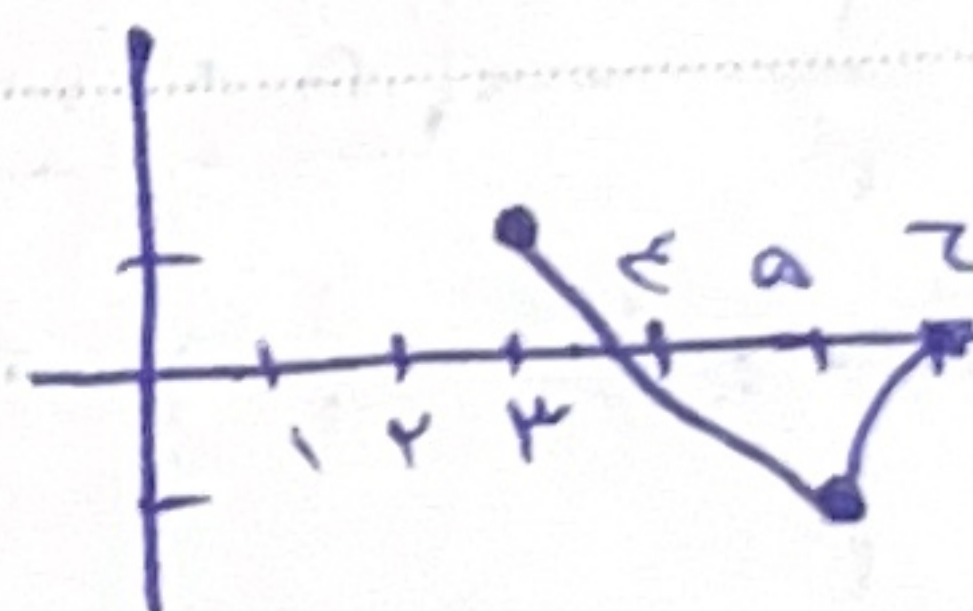
$f(x+n)$



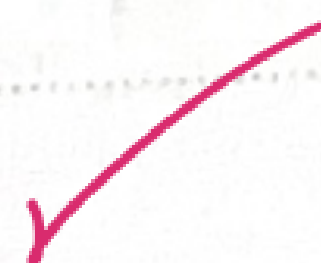
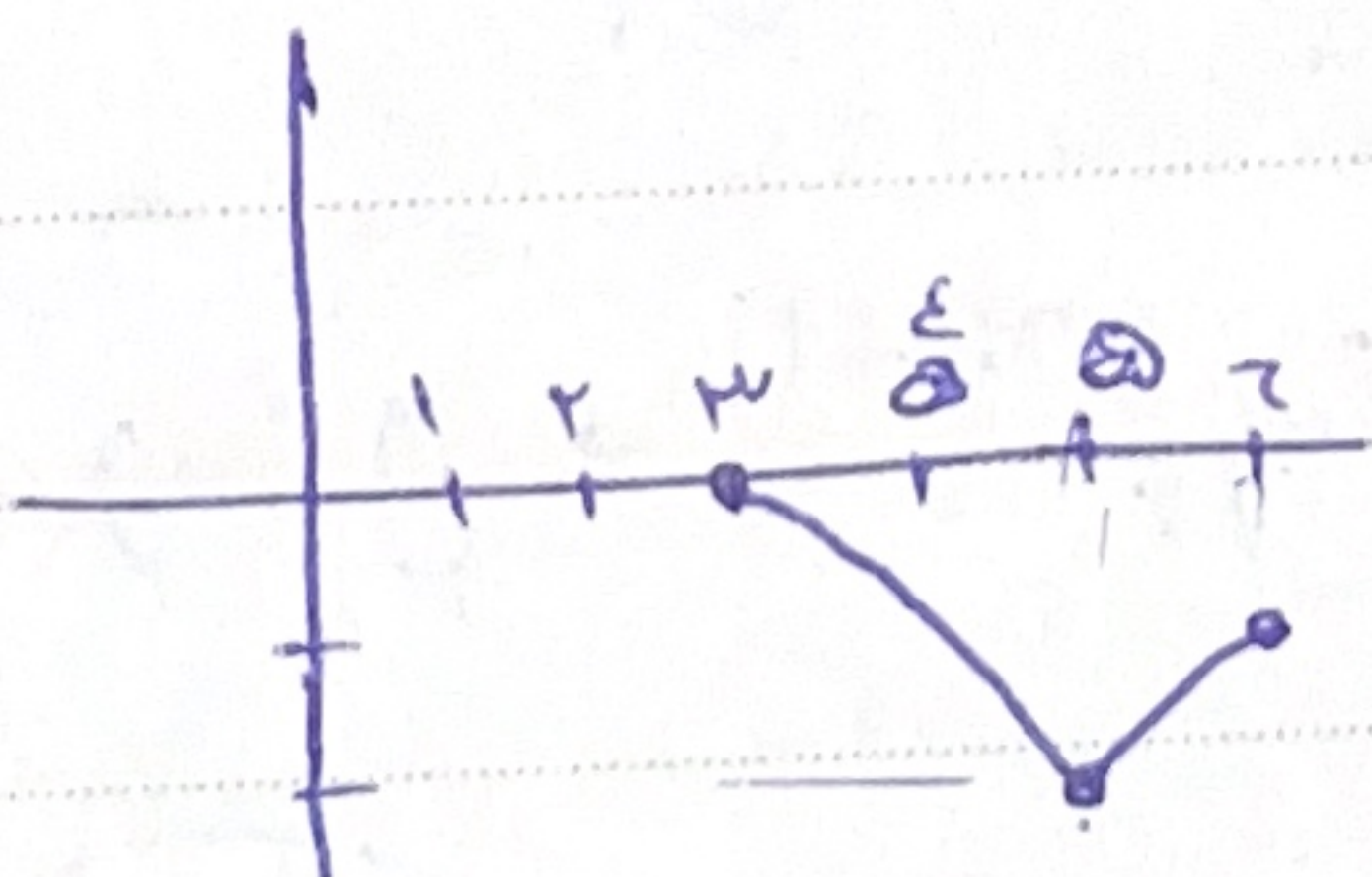
$f(x)$



$f(x-1)$



$f(x-1) - 1$



Date:

Sub:

$$f(n) = \left| \frac{n+1}{r_{n+1}} \right| \xrightarrow{\text{نصف، نصف، 2}} \left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} \right|$$

سوال 9

$$\xrightarrow{\text{نصف، نصف، 2}} \left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} \right| + 1 = g(n)$$

$$\frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} + 1 = \frac{1}{\frac{r}{r-1}} + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$n + \left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} \right| + 1 < 0$$

① جواب

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

$$\frac{1-\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad \frac{r}{r} \quad \frac{1+\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad (-\infty, \frac{1-\sqrt{r}}{r}) \cup (\frac{r}{r}, \frac{1+\sqrt{r}}{r})$$

موفق طبق شرط اولی و پایانی بین $\frac{r}{r-1}$ و $\frac{1+\sqrt{r}}{r}$!

$$(2) \text{ جواب } n \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (\frac{r}{r-1}, +\infty) \rightarrow n + \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} + 1$$

$$= \frac{r(n^2 - 1)}{r_{n-1}} \xrightarrow{\pm \sqrt{r}} \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{-1} + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{1} + \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow (-\infty, -\sqrt{r}) \cup (r, \frac{r}{r-1}) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \cap (2) = (-\infty, -\sqrt{r}) \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = (n-r)^r + rv \sqrt{f(n)(n-f(n))} = g(n)$$

سوال 10

$$f(n) = k(n-r)^r + rv \xrightarrow{(\cdot)} k < \frac{rv}{\lambda} \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{rv}{\lambda} (n-r)^r + rv \quad (1)$$

$$= \sqrt{((n-r)^r + rv)(2r - (n-r)^r - rv)} \rightarrow \text{نصف، نصف، 2}$$

$$- \leq f(n) \leq n \rightarrow f(n) < 0 \rightarrow n < 0 \rightarrow f(n) \times n \rightarrow n < \frac{1}{r}$$

$$(n-r)^r + t(1+rv)(1-t) > \frac{-rv}{-1} + \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow t \in [-rv, 1]$$

$$- \leq n \leq \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \text{موفق}$$

$$-rv \leq (n-r)^r < 1 \rightarrow -r(n-r) < 1 \rightarrow -1 < n < r \rightarrow -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 \text{ و ...}$$