

Date:

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سوال ۲

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = \mu - \sqrt{2\mu x} \xrightarrow{x \text{ و } \mu \text{ ثابت}} \mu - \sqrt{2\mu(n+1)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \text{ و } \mu \text{ ثابت}} \sqrt{2\mu(n+1)} - \mu \xrightarrow{\mu \text{ و } n \text{ ثابت}} \sqrt{2\mu(n+1)} + \mu$$

$$\sqrt{2\mu(n+1)} + \mu = \frac{v}{r}$$

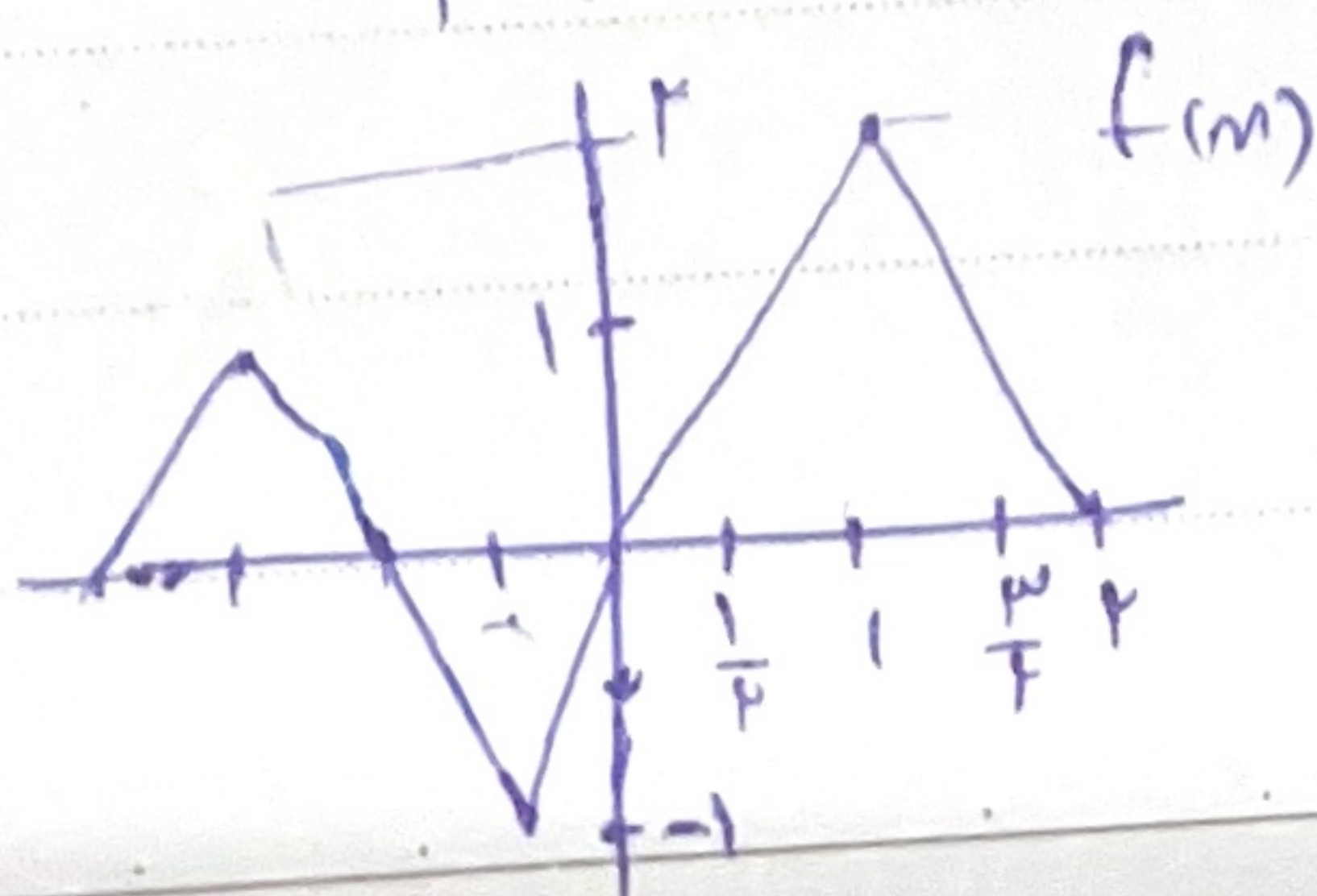
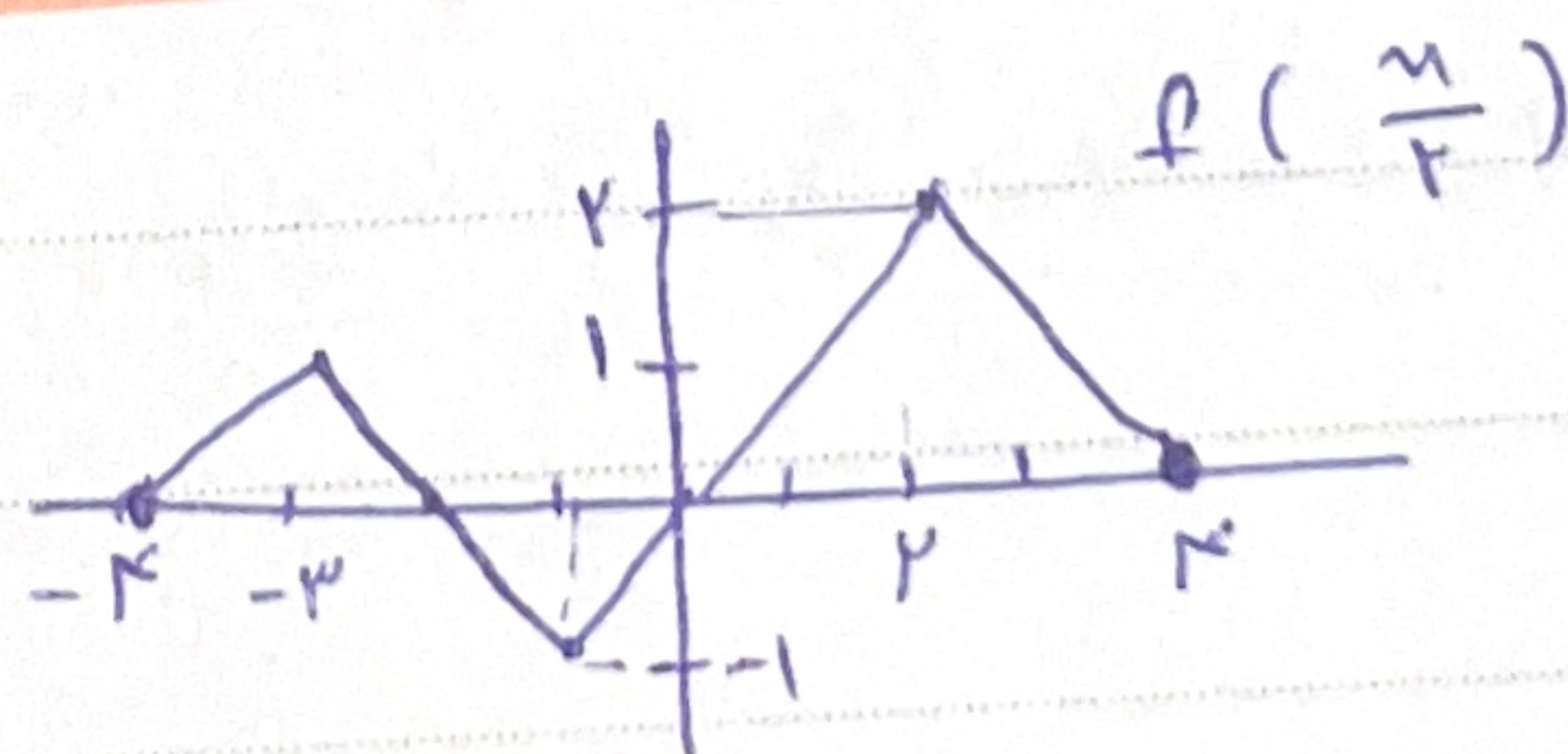
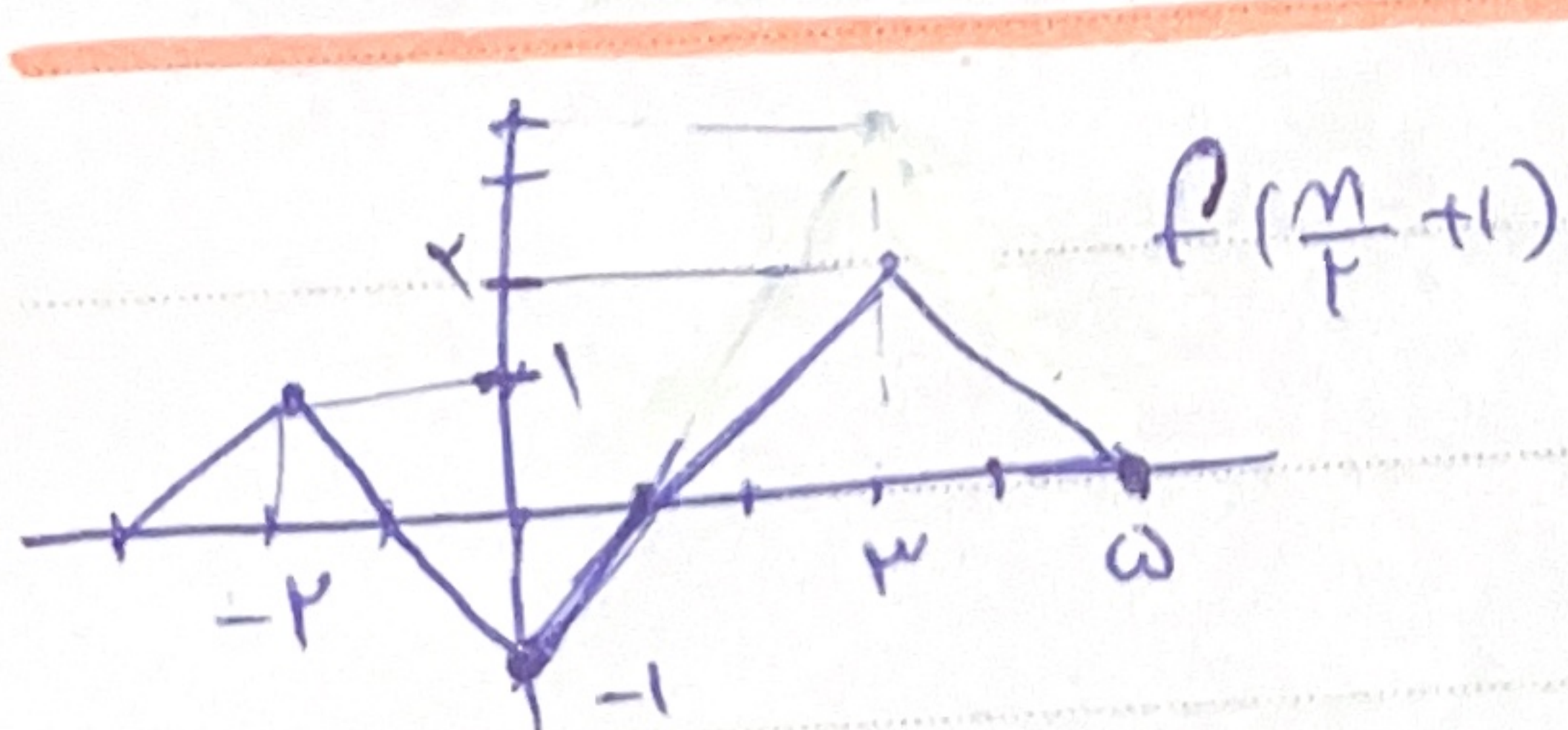
$$\sqrt{2\mu(n+1)} = \frac{v}{r} - \mu \xrightarrow{r \text{ و } v \text{ ثابت}} 2\mu(n+1) = \frac{v^2}{r^2} - 2\mu v \rightarrow 2\mu(n+1) = \frac{v^2}{r^2} - 2\mu v \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v^2}{r^2} - 2\mu v \right) - 1$$

$$f(n-1) \rightarrow a < n-1 \leq \varepsilon \quad a-1 < n \leq \omega$$

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

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

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



$$Df = [r, -r]$$

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

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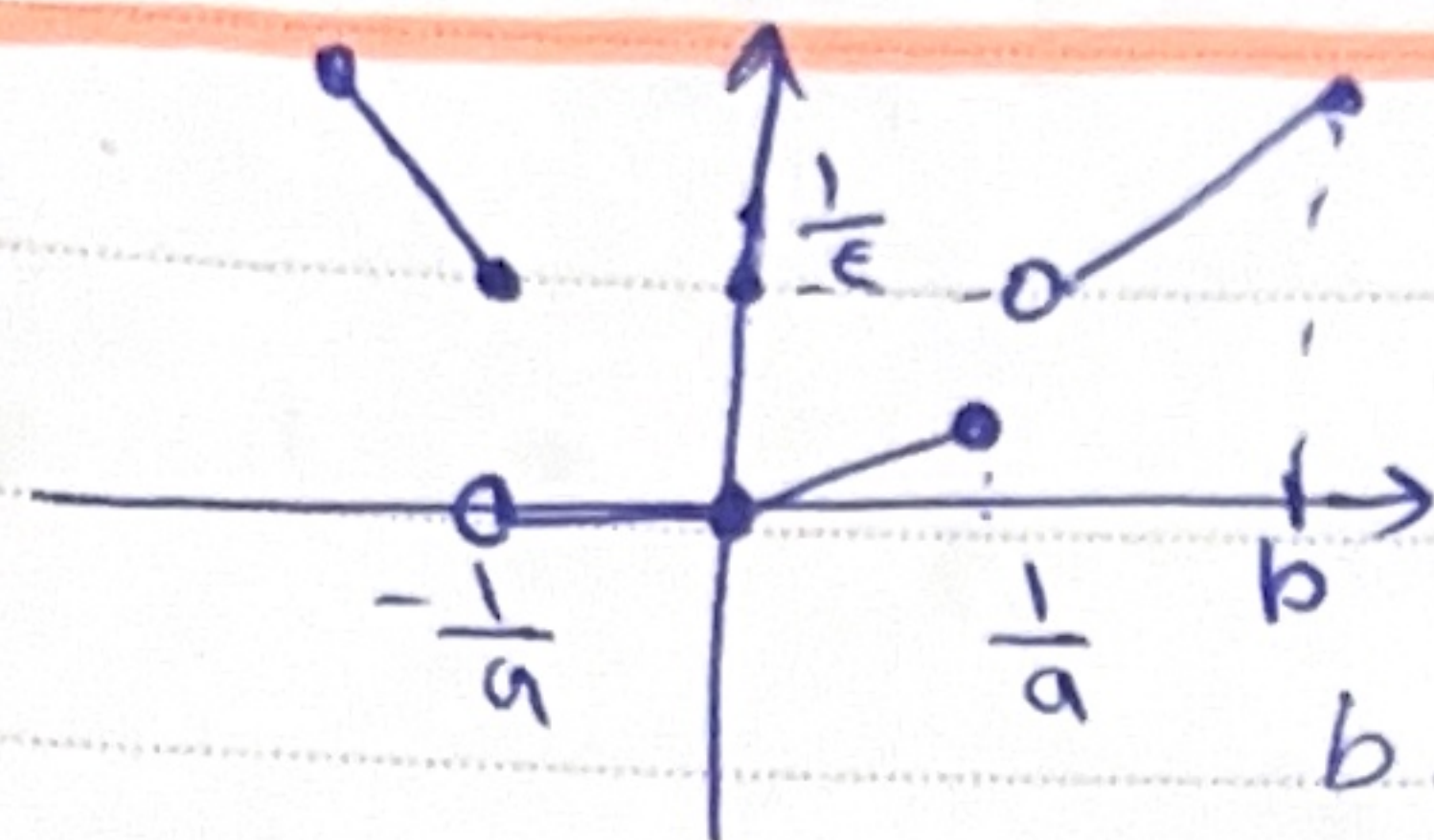
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$$g(m) = \sqrt{|2f(m) - 3|} \quad -1 < f(m) < 2 \rightarrow -2 < 2f(m) < 4$$

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

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

چون a ها دستخوش تغییر نیستند



سوال 1

من دایره‌ها را به هم می‌زنم. $\frac{1}{a}$ است.

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

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

$a > 2$ غلط است چون اگر $a > 2$ بازه $(-\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a})$ حاصلش صفر است بنابراین

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

$$\boxed{a > -2}$$

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

سوال 2

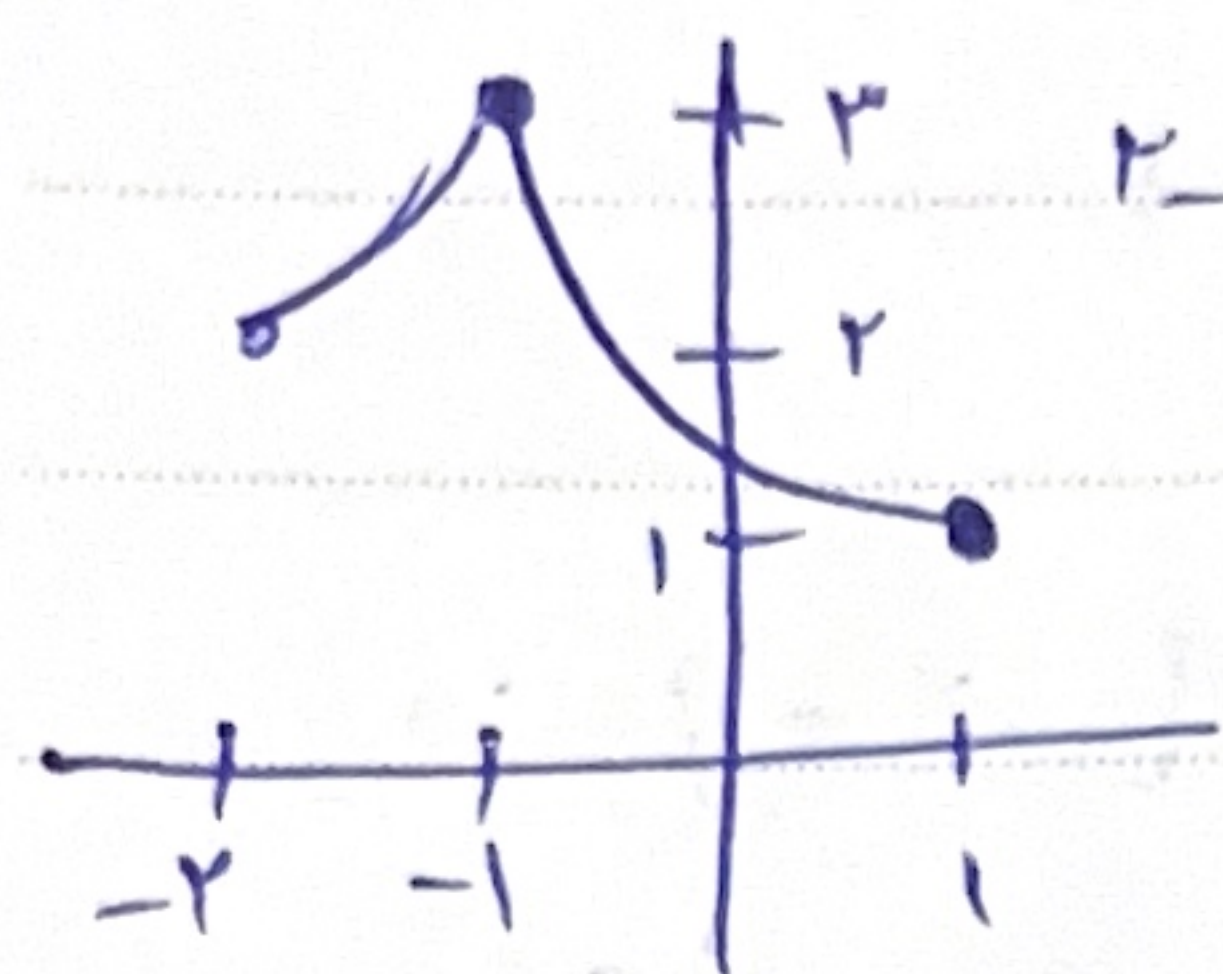
$$\xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} \log_2^{n+2} \xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} \log_2^{n+4} \rightarrow g(m)$$

$$g(-16) = \log_2^{17} = -1 \quad g(-22) = \log_2^{24} = -3$$

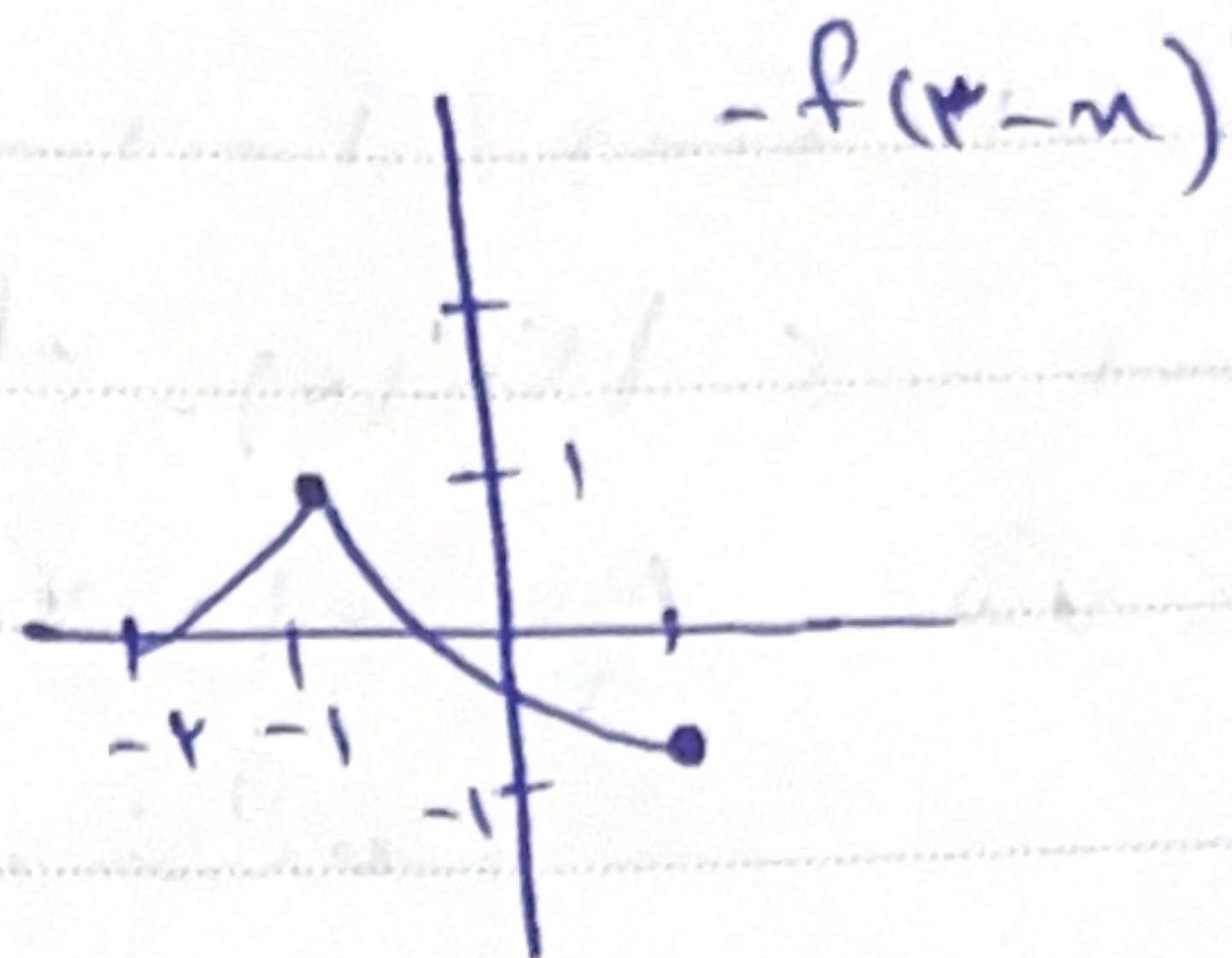
$$-1 + (-3) = -4$$

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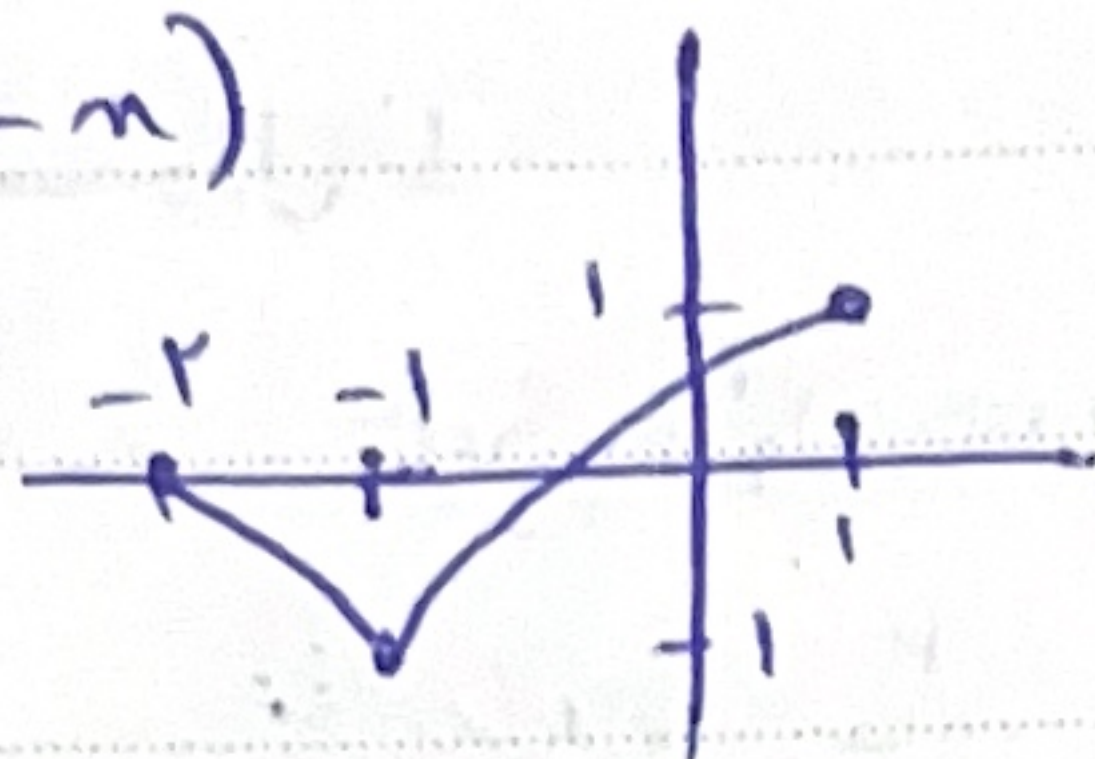
$f(x-n)$



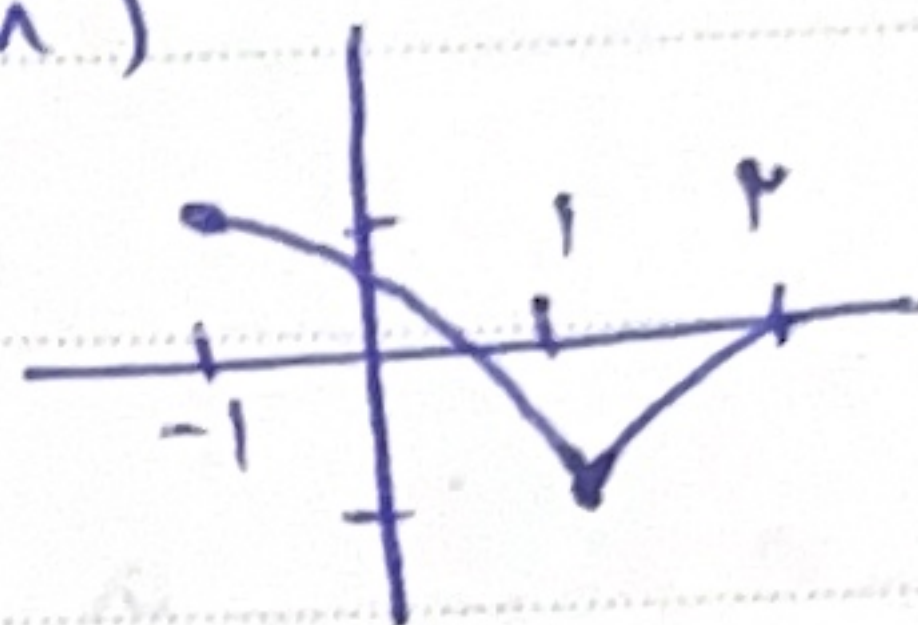
$-f(x-n)$

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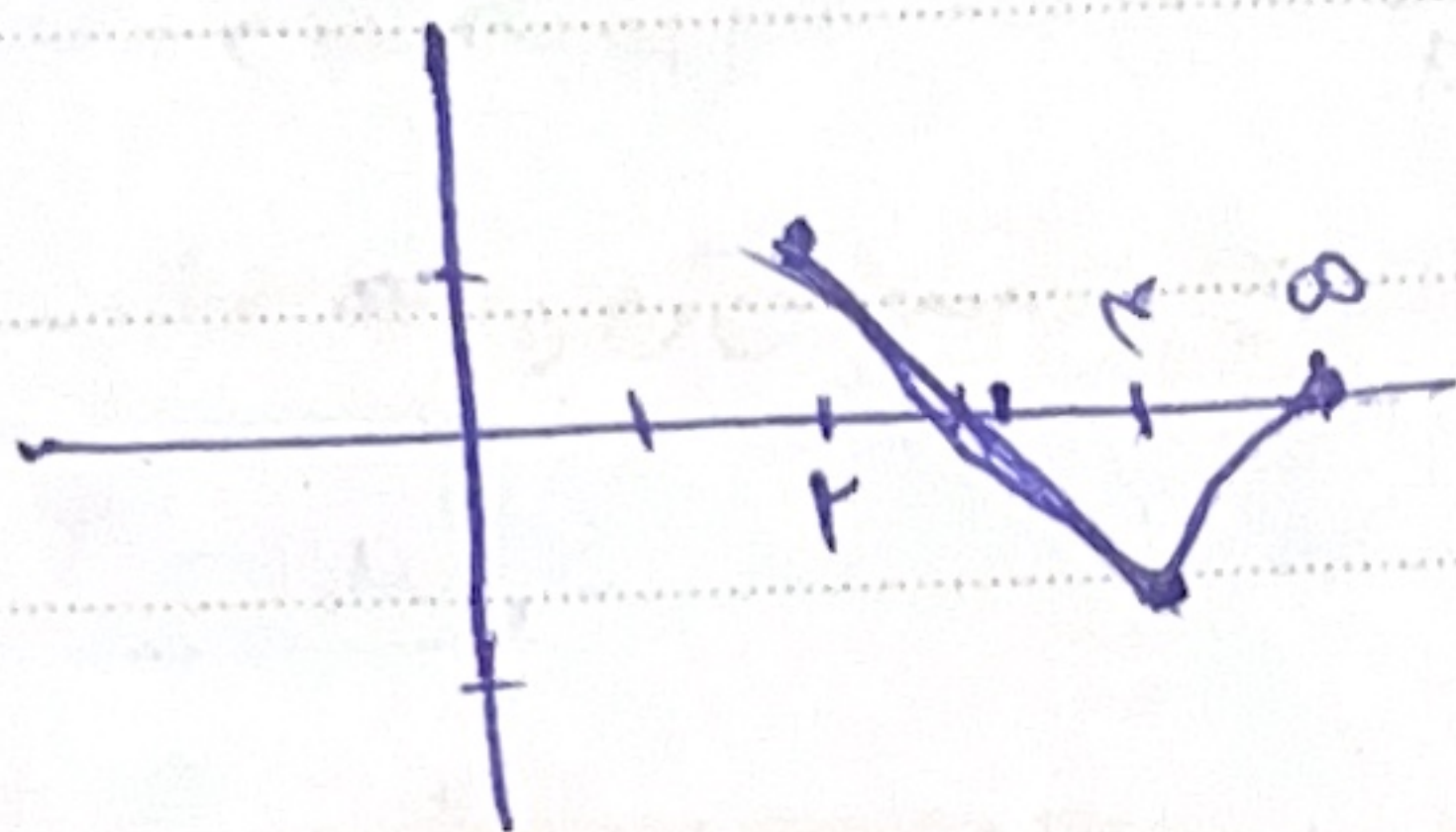
$f(x-n)$



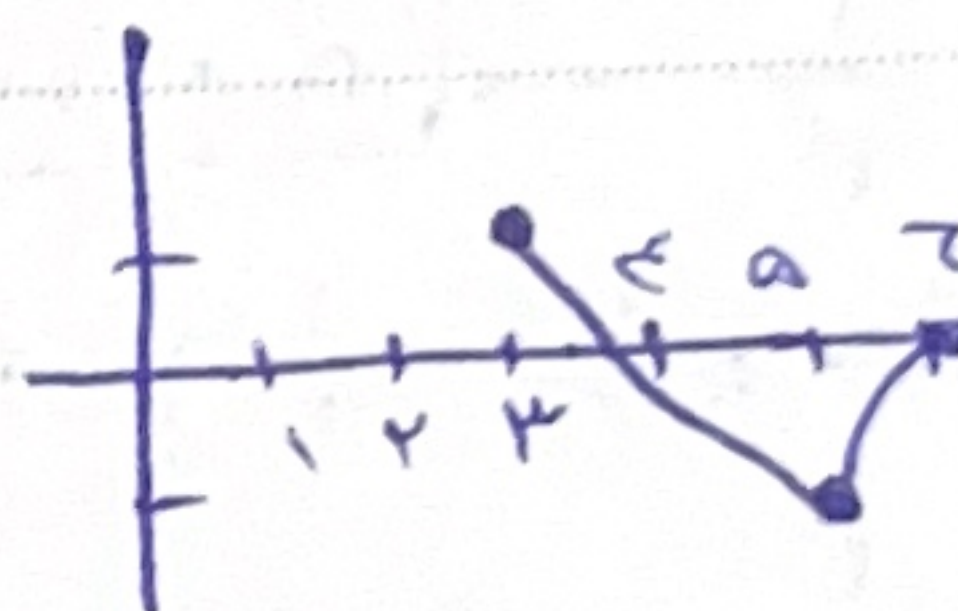
$f(x+n)$



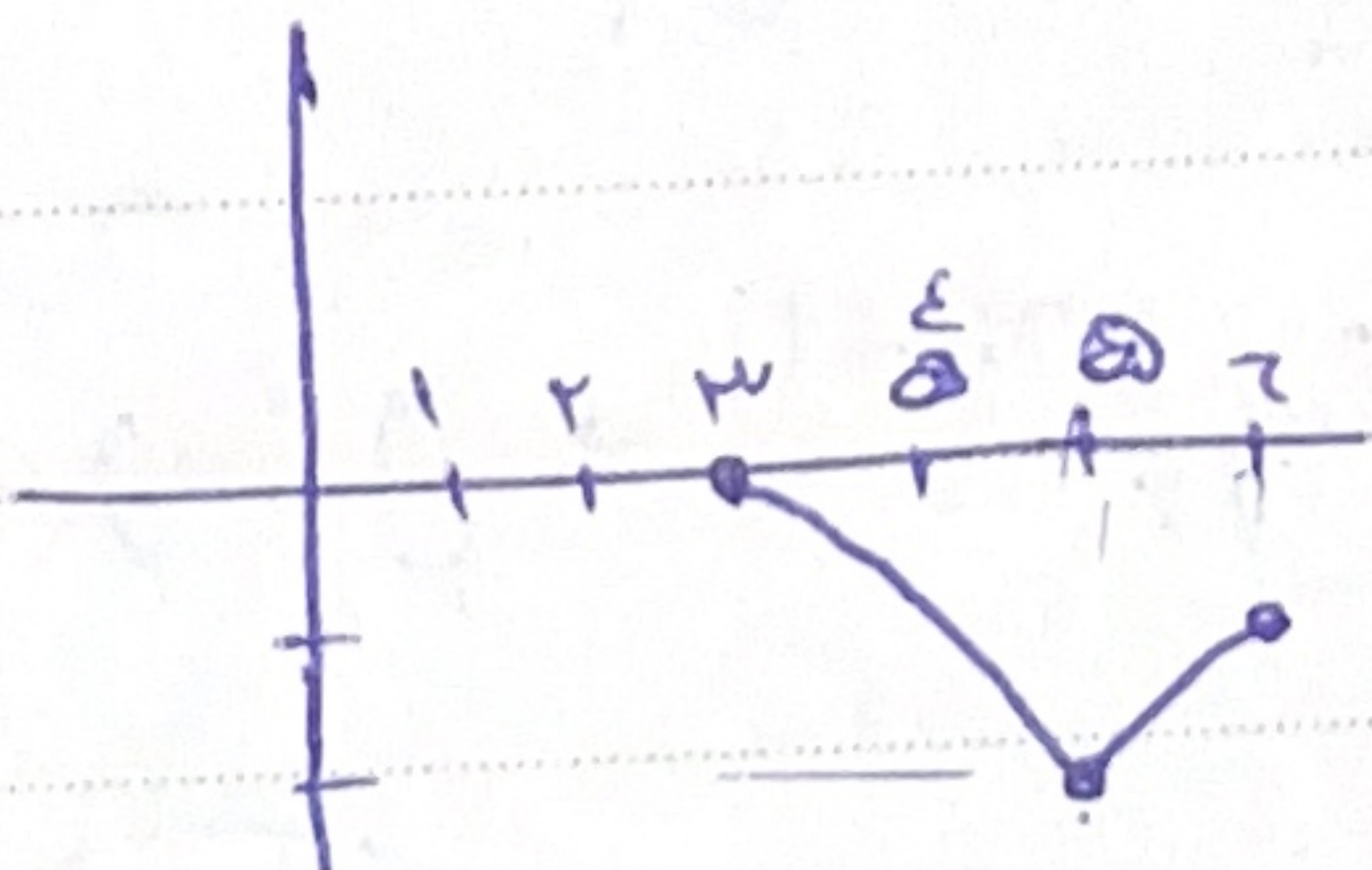
$f(x)$



$f(x-1)$



$f(x-1) - 1$



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

سوال 9

$$\xrightarrow{\text{بک، زوال، نقص}} \left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} \right| + 1 = g(n) \quad \frac{n-1}{r_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{\phi - \frac{1}{\phi} + \frac{r}{r}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

سوال 10

$$= \sqrt{((n-r)^r + rv)(n - ((n-r)^r + rv))} \rightarrow \text{نقص، زوال، ر}$$

$$(n-r)^r + t(1+rv)(1-t) > 0 \quad \frac{-rv}{-\phi + \phi - \phi} \rightarrow t \in [-rv, 1]$$

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