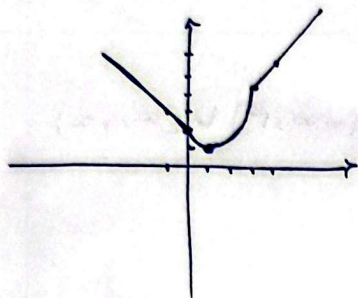


$$y = \frac{n^r + \delta n + m}{n+1} \rightarrow y n + y = n^r + \delta n + m \rightarrow n^r + (\delta - y)n + m - y = 0$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 10y + 20 - 8m + 4y \geq 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 6y + 20 - 8m \geq 0 \rightarrow \Delta \leq 0 \rightarrow 36 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (20 - 8m) \leq 0$$
$$\rightarrow 14m \leq 44 \rightarrow m \leq 3 \rightarrow m = \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow \text{عدد قيم}$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow -x + 2$$



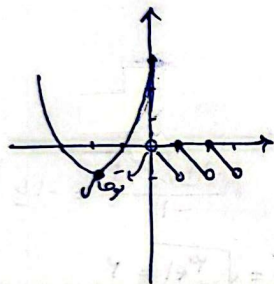
$$\begin{array}{cc} 1^{\circ} & 1^{\circ} \\ 10 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$x^r - r_m r \rightarrow a_{j0} \rightarrow S_{\min} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 - r_+ r = 1 \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} r \\ a - a_+ r = 0 \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ r \end{array} \right|$$

$$1^0 \quad 1^{-1}$$

$$R_f = [1, +\infty)$$

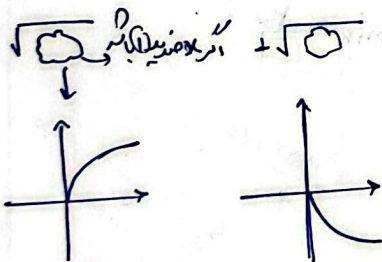
$$x^r + \{n + \epsilon\} = (n + \epsilon)(n + 1) \rightarrow S_{\min} \left| \begin{matrix} -r \\ \epsilon - n + \epsilon = -1 \end{matrix} \right| \left| \begin{matrix} 0 \\ r \end{matrix} \right|$$



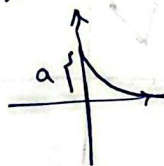
$$-1c(r_n) - r_n \leq 0$$

$$R_f = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$r_{n+2} \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{r}{r}$$



$$a_{j_0} - \sqrt{\omega} \rightarrow a_{j_0+1} = \omega \rightarrow a = \xi$$



$$\rightarrow ab = 2 \left(-\frac{2}{4} \right) = -1$$

$$D_f = \{1\} : \text{ } u+1 \geq 0 \cap -u+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \{1\} \rightarrow f(u) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{u} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_g = \{1\} : D_f = D_g \xrightarrow{\sqrt{r}} \frac{f(n)}{\sqrt{r}} + g(n) = \sqrt{r+2\sqrt{1-r}} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{r} + g(m) = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow g_m = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow g(m) = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{f(m)}{q} - \frac{g(m)}{p} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{q} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{p} \right) \right\} = \{ (1, 0) \}$$

نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۸۰ کلاس ویزه ویزه

$$r_g = \{(-1, 2), (0, 1), (2, 0), (1, 4)\}$$

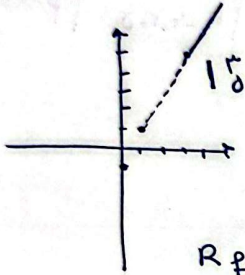
$$r_f = \{(-1, 0), (0, 3), (1, 0)\}$$

$$f = \{(2, -1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0)\}$$

$$r_g - r_f = \{(-1, 2), (0, 1), (1, 4)\}$$

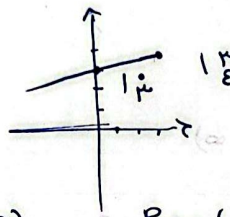
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$$f(x) = x - 1$$



$$R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \ln x$$

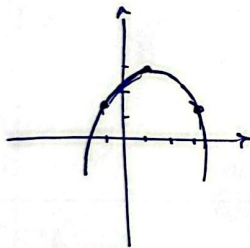


$$R_g = (-\infty, 0)$$

$$R_g \cup R_f = (-\infty, 0) \cup [0, +\infty)$$

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$$y = \frac{-x^2}{r} + x + r$$



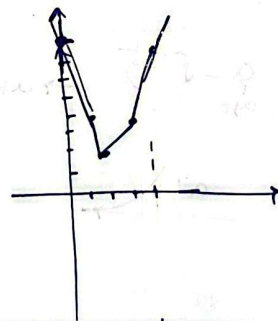
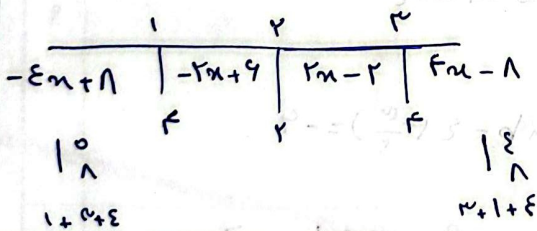
$$a < 0 \rightarrow \text{sub max} \rightarrow \text{max} \left| \frac{1}{r}(r) = 1 \right|$$

$$\frac{-x^2}{r} + x + r \geq \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{-x^2}{r} + x + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+r^2}}{-1} = -1 \pm r$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r \\ 1, 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1, 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad a = -1 \rightarrow \sqrt{b-a} = \sqrt{r+1} = r$$

$$-\frac{r}{r} + 0 + r = -1 + r$$

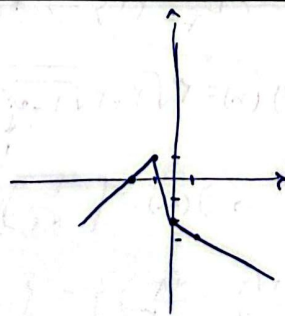
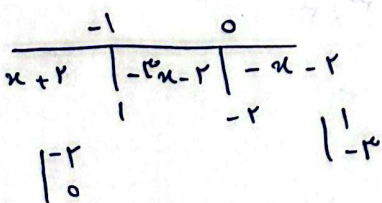
$$y = |x-1| + |x-2| + |x-3|$$



$$y_{\min} = r$$

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$$y = |x| - 2|x+1|$$



$$R_f = (-\infty, 1]$$

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