

Tried also

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$y - xf = ? \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$g = \{(-1,1), (0,\varepsilon), (1,0), (1,\varepsilon)\}$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$

$$y_g = \{(-1,\varepsilon), (0,1), (1,\varepsilon)\}$$

$$y_f = \{(-1,0), (0,\varepsilon), (1,0)\}$$

$$y_g - y_f = \{(-1,\varepsilon), (0,1), (1,\varepsilon)\} - \{(-1,0), (0,\varepsilon), (1,0)\}$$

$$f(n) = n-1$$

$$D_{f(n)} = [0, +\infty)$$

$$g(n) = \frac{1}{2}n + c$$

$$D_g = (-\infty, n]$$

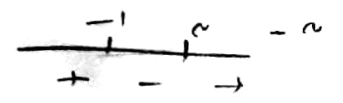
$$R_{g(n)} \cap R_{f(n)} = ? \quad \emptyset$$



$$y = -\frac{n}{c} + n + c$$

$$R: (a,b) > \frac{c}{c}$$

$$\max: \sqrt{b-a}$$



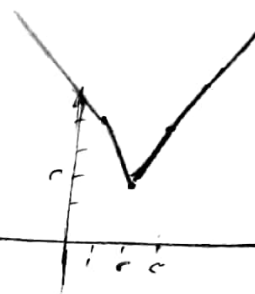
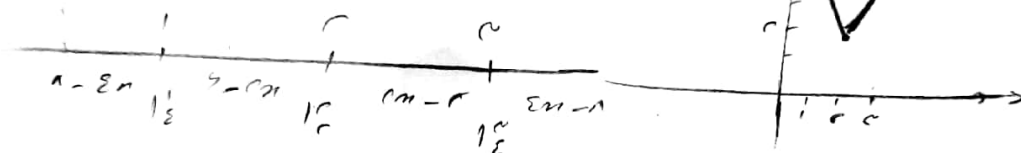
$$-\frac{n}{c} + n + c > \frac{n}{c} \rightarrow -\frac{n}{c} + n + \frac{c}{c} > 0 \xrightarrow{\times (-c)} n - (n+c) > 0 \quad (n-c)(n+c) > 0$$

Original

min?

min $y = c$

$$y = |n-1| + |x-c| + |x-\varepsilon|$$



-ε

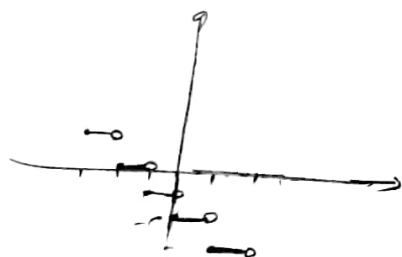
-a

$$y = |n| - r/|n+1| \rightarrow y_{el} = |n| - r/|n+1| + 1$$

$$y_{el} = |n+1| - r/|n+1| \Rightarrow y_{el} = -|n+1|$$

$$y_{el} = -|x| - 1$$

$$y = -|x| - r$$



$$= \frac{n^c + o(n^c)}{n+1}$$

R

$$n^c + o(n^c) \geq 0$$

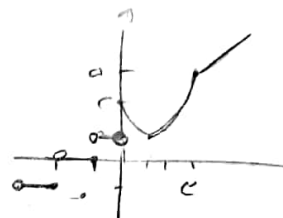
Original

-4

$$n^c - \varepsilon n \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq \varepsilon n \rightarrow \frac{n^c}{\varepsilon} \geq n$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n^c & n \geq c \\ n^c - (n - c) & 0 \leq n < c \\ 1 & n < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$R_{f(n)} = [1, +\infty) \cup \{-1, 0\}$$

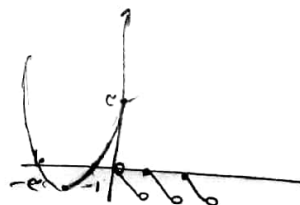


?R

-4

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} (n+c)(n+1) & n \leq 0 \\ n^c + \varepsilon n + c & n \leq 0 \\ \lfloor cn \rfloor - cn & n \geq 0 \\ c \leq \lfloor cn \rfloor & n \leq c \end{cases}$$

$$R_{f(n)} = [-1, +\infty)$$



?R

-4

$$y = a+1 - \sqrt{1+n} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$(a+n) \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \geq -\frac{n}{r}$$

$$y = a+1 \rightarrow a = \varepsilon$$

$$D = \{b, +\infty\}$$

$$R = (-\infty, a]$$

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$$ab = ? \quad a+b = -\frac{r}{2} \text{ و } \varepsilon = -3$$

$$f(n) = r\sqrt{n+1} + \varepsilon\sqrt{1-n}$$

$$DE = Dg$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$R = \frac{f(n)}{r} - \frac{g(n)}{\varepsilon}$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = r\sqrt{1-n} + \varepsilon\sqrt{1+n}$$

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$$\frac{(1-n)(1+n)}{((\sqrt{1-n}) + \sqrt{1+n}))^2}$$

$$|(\sqrt{1-n} + \sqrt{1+n})| \stackrel{-1 \leq n \leq 1}{=} \sqrt{1-n} + \sqrt{1+n}$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = r\sqrt{1-n} + \varepsilon\sqrt{1+n}$$

$$r\sqrt{n+1} + \varepsilon\sqrt{1-n} + g(n) = r\sqrt{1-n} + \varepsilon\sqrt{1+n}$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{1-n} - \sqrt{1+n}$$

$$\rightarrow R = \frac{r\sqrt{n+1} + \varepsilon\sqrt{1-n}}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + r\sqrt{1-n}}{\varepsilon} - \frac{\sqrt{1-n} + \varepsilon\sqrt{1+n}}{\varepsilon}$$

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