

$$P(-n) = \sum$$

$$f(r) = r(r) + 1 = v$$

11/2/17

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$f(x) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f'(x)}{1} = f'(x) = 0$$

$$f_{\pi} - r$$

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$$\frac{ac + \sqrt{ac} + d}{ac + \sqrt{ac} + d} = \frac{\cancel{ac} + \sqrt{ac} + d}{\cancel{ac} + \sqrt{ac} + d} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$



$$(\sqrt{x})^r + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x+1}{x} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$- \beta \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^r = x^r + \frac{1}{x^r} + \dots + r \left(x^{r-1} + \frac{1}{x^{r-1}} + \dots - \frac{1}{x^r} \right) = \boxed{r}$$

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$$f(\sqrt{x-1}) = \frac{(\sqrt{x-1}+1)^2 + 6}{(\sqrt{x-1}+1)^2 + 1} = \frac{x+6}{x+1} = 2$$

$$f(r(\sqrt{r}-r)) = f(r) = \frac{(r+r)^r + b}{(r+r)^r + 1} = \frac{r}{1+r}$$

Subject : _____

Date: _____

$$y = \sqrt{a + f(x)}$$

$$a \geq 0$$

$$[-5, 0]$$

لا شيء مجزئاً

$$\frac{-ac}{2} \geq 0$$

$$(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\{0\}$$

$$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100$$

$$25 \leq 5$$

$$f(r) = r f(r) = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i + \sum_{i=1}^n f(r_i) = r \quad f(r) = r$$

$$f(a) - r(-r) = a^2 - r^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n f(r_i) = a^2 - r^2$$

$$f(-r) = (-r)^2 - r^2 = 0$$

$$f(r) = r + r^2 = 0$$

$$f(f(r)) = 0 - r^2 = -r^2$$

$$f(f(f(r))) = f(f(a) - r) \quad f(r) = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i + \sum_{i=1}^n f(r_i) = r$$

$$-r a a + a + b = 4ac + r$$

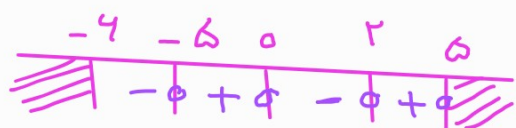
$$-r a = 4 \rightarrow a = r^2 \quad + a + b = r^2 \rightarrow b = r^2 - a$$

$$a - b = r^2 - (r^2 - a) = a$$

$$\frac{r(9a + 1) + 1 + r^2 + 1}{(3 - r + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$2 \checkmark$$

برای آنکه زیرادیکال نزدیک‌ترین مساوی منفی باشد باید x و $f(x)$ هم علامت باشند، پس:



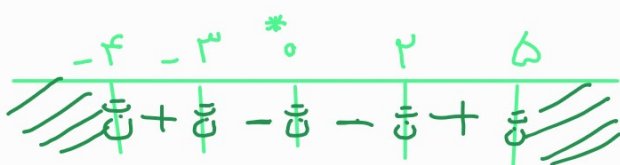
$$D_y = [-5, 0] \cup [2, 5]$$

$$\frac{-x}{f(x)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x}{f(x)} \leq 0$$

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حالت اول: $f(x) < 0$ و $x > 0$

حالت دوم: $f(x) > 0$ و $x < 0$



$$D_y = (-3, 2) - \{0\}$$