

۲۱ circles

مرکزهای ممکن

(10 سوال)

$$\text{Circumference} \Rightarrow 0 = \text{Circumference} \Rightarrow |ra^r + (m-r)a^r + a^r| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^r(r+m-r) = 0$$

$$a=0$$

$$ra = r-m \Rightarrow m = r-ra$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{9a^r + (m+r)a + \frac{m}{r}} = 0 \Rightarrow 9a^r + (2-ra)a + \frac{r-ra}{r} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9a^r + 2a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (3a+1)^r = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow m = \frac{r}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{9a^r + 2a + 1}}{|3a^r + \frac{1}{3}|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{3}}}{\frac{r}{3} \left| 3a + \frac{1}{3} \right|} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{3}}}{\frac{r}{3} \left| 3a + \frac{1}{3} \right|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{3}}}{\left| 3a^r - \frac{r}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right|} = \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{-n}} \quad n = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{3}}}{\frac{r}{3}} = \frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan b = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{r}{3}}}{\frac{r}{3}} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$3a^r - \frac{r}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad f(n) = \frac{n^r + an + b}{n-1} \quad \left[\frac{b-ra}{r} \right] \quad (\text{Yellow})$$

دنباله

$$\text{Circumference} \Rightarrow n=1 \rightarrow 1+a+b=0 \Rightarrow a+b=-1$$

$$3a^r - \frac{r}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \xrightarrow{n=1} 2-a+b=0 \Rightarrow b-a=-2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a+b=-1 \\ b-a=-2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} b=-\frac{r}{3} \\ a=\frac{r}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\left[\frac{b-ra}{r} \right] = \left[\frac{-\frac{r}{3}-\frac{r}{3}}{r} \right] = \left[-\frac{2}{3} \right] = \boxed{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

آبادی

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Date:

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \tan((n+1)\pi) & n \leq 1 \\ \frac{|n^2+n-r|}{a(1-n)} & 1 < n < \omega \\ b(n-[-n]) & n \geq \omega \end{cases} \quad ab = ? \quad (14 \text{ سوال})$$

[1, \omega] \text{ دالة زوجية}

$$\frac{1}{|n^2+n-r|} = \frac{1}{a(1-n)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(n+r)(n-1)} = \frac{-r}{a(1-n)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(n+r)(-1)}{a(1-n)} = -\frac{n+r}{a} \rightarrow \tan \frac{-1}{\epsilon} = -\frac{r}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a=r}$$

$$n = \omega \begin{cases} -\frac{V}{r} \\ b(\omega - (-\omega)) = 1 \cdot b \end{cases} \rightarrow -\frac{V}{r} = 1 \cdot b \Rightarrow b = -\frac{V}{r}$$

$$ab = r \left(-\frac{V}{r}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{V}{10}}$$

$$f(n) = a[n+1] + b[n+[a+]] \quad \frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = ? \quad (15 \text{ سوال})$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = a[n] + a + b[n] + b[a] + b$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow 0^+} a + b[a] + b$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a + b[a] + b \\ -a + a - b + b[a] + b \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a + b + b[a] = b[a] \\ a + b = 0 \rightarrow a = -b \end{array}$$

$$f(a) = a[a] + a + b[a] + b[a] + b \rightarrow a[a] + a - a[a] - a[a] + a$$

$$\frac{a[a]}{f(a)} = \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} = \boxed{-1} = -\frac{a[a]}{a[a]}$$

اگر $a=0$ یا $b=0$ $\rightarrow n(n-a)$
یعنی ضلعی بود که ضلعی نیست!

$$n^r + m n + n \rightarrow \frac{n!}{r!} \binom{n}{r} (n-r)^{m+1} \cdot \frac{n!}{r!} \binom{n}{r} (n-r)^{m+1}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(n-a)(n-a)}{a-n} = - (n-a) \xrightarrow[n=f(a)=r]{n=a} - (a-a) = r \Rightarrow \underline{a=r}$$

$$\frac{(n-a)(n-1a)}{n-1} = n^2 - 4n + 4 = n^2 + mn + n \quad \begin{matrix} n=1 \\ m=-4 \end{matrix}$$

$$n-m = 1 - (-4) = \boxed{15}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} (1-a)[n] + (a^r - 1)[-n] & n \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ b \sin\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) & n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \quad \frac{a}{b} = ? \rightarrow \boxed{r}$$

$$m_{20^+} \rightarrow (1-a)(0) + (ka^r - 1)(-1) = 1 - ka^r$$

$$90^\circ \Rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)$$

$$q_A = \bar{0} \Rightarrow (1-a)(-1) + (ra^r - 1)(0) = a - 1$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow b \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = b \sin\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right) = -b \quad -b = \frac{r}{2} - 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2} = 1.00$$

آپادانا

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{|n^r + mn - m - 1|}{m|n^r - 1| + |n - 1|} & n \neq 1 \\ \frac{m}{m+r} & n = 1 \end{cases} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{m}} f(n) = ?$$

$$n^r + mn - m - 1 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \frac{1}{m}} (n-1)(n+(m+1))$$

$$\frac{|n-1|(n+(m+1))}{|n-1|(m|n+1|+1)} = \frac{|n+m+1|}{(m(m+1)+1)} \xrightarrow{n=1} \frac{|m+r|}{r(m+1)} = \frac{m}{m+r}$$

$$\leadsto m < -r \Rightarrow -m^r - \epsilon m - \epsilon = km^r + m \Rightarrow km^r + \omega m + \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$\leadsto m > -r \Rightarrow m^r + \epsilon m + \epsilon = km^r + m \Rightarrow m^r - km - \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow (m-\epsilon)(m+1) = 0$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 $m = \epsilon$ $m = -1$

$$m = \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \epsilon + 1}{\epsilon(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1) + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{1}} = 1$$

$$m = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{|-1-1+1|}{-1(-1+1)+1} = \frac{1}{1} = \boxed{1}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{r} |an+a|}{|n^r + (m-r)n + a^r|} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow a} f(n) = ?$$

(9/1/2020)

Case 1: $a = 0$ $\Rightarrow 0 \cdot 0 \cdot \epsilon$
 Case 2: $a = -1$ $\Rightarrow 0 \cdot 0 \cdot \epsilon$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{r} |a^r + a| = 0 \Rightarrow a(a+1) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow a^r + (m-r)a + a^r = 0$
 $\Rightarrow -1 + (m-r)(-1) + 1 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow r-m = 0 \Rightarrow m = r$
 $\Rightarrow n = -1$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \frac{\sqrt{r} |-n-1|}{|n^r + (r-r)n + 1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r} |n+1|}{|n^r + 1|} \xrightarrow{n=-1} \frac{\sqrt{r} |n+1|}{|n^r + 1|} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^r + |x|}{x^r + a|x|} & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{r-1}{r+1} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(سوال ۱)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}} f(x) = ?$$

$$\frac{|x|(|x|+1)}{|x|(|x|+a)} = \frac{|x|+1}{|x|+a} \quad x=0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{r-1}{r+1} \rightarrow r+1 = r-1 \rightarrow r = -2 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}} f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{r^r} + 1}{\frac{1}{r^r} + 1} = \boxed{\frac{r}{a}} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}} f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{r^r} + 1}{\frac{1}{r^r} + 1} = \boxed{r}$$