

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{q}{r_0} \right) + \frac{q}{r_0 + 1} = \frac{r_A}{r}$$

$$f_{\text{max}} = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

$$\frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{-r/a}{1}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{2}{3} = 1$$

$$K - \frac{F_A}{Y_0} = \frac{FV}{Y_0}$$

$$x - \frac{14}{5} \left(-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{14}{12} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{dt} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr^2}{dt} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{dt} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr^2}{dt}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{K}x + \frac{1}{K}x - \frac{V}{K} = -\frac{1}{K}(n-1)(n-v)$$

~~ہم اس کا، بطور ادنیٰ قطع کر~~

$$y_2 / \alpha$$

$$P(z) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y \cdot x + y = y(1) + y = 2$$

$$1 - \gamma(\epsilon) = -v$$

$$q_B = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \alpha \mid \beta$$

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$$y_2 + y - 1$$

$$\mu = -\frac{1}{\mu} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{V}{\mu}$$

$$y = r_1 \sqrt{r_2}$$

$$J = \sqrt{y(x+1)}$$

$$9x + 9 = 9$$

$$v = \frac{1}{F} \quad \boxed{\lambda = \frac{1}{\Lambda}}$$

$$\frac{w}{r} = \sqrt{r_1 + r_2}$$

$$D_f = (a+1, 0)$$

$$y = f(x-1) + g(x+1)$$

also $(-2, \infty)$

جواب = ۹ -

$$P_y = (x, y, 1)$$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} a+1 & b \\ 4 & b-1 \end{pmatrix} \quad g = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & b+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2 $(-2, \infty)$

$$a+1 = -2$$

$$a = -r$$

$$b-1=a$$

$$b = y$$

$$a - b = -1 - 4 = -5$$

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$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$1 \leq \frac{x}{y} + 1 \leq \frac{y}{x}$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$-1 \leq y \leq 1 \rightarrow \cdot \leq \sqrt{|y-3|} \leq \sqrt{5}$$

1/2 = 0.5

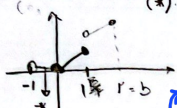
$$D_f = \left[-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{v}{r}\right]$$

$$R_1 = [0, \sqrt{5}]$$

$y = \frac{x}{a} [ax] =$ مقدار صحیح و دایره برائت نیست و در دایره از ۰ تا ۱

مقدار صحیح در a ضرب می شود و به دست می آید (اره) دایره برائت و به دست می آید (*)

(10)



$a = -1 \rightarrow -x [-x]$

$a = -1$

$b = 1$

$1+1=2$

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

$y = \log_r x \xrightarrow{\text{مقدار صحیح}} y = \log_r x + r$

$y = -\log_r x + r$

$g = -\log_r x + r$

$g(-1) + g(-r) = -1$

$g(-1) = -\log_r 1 + r = r$

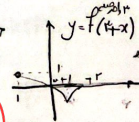
$g(-r) = -\log_r r + r = r-1$

(Y)

$-r(x-1) \rightarrow -1 \leq -x \leq r \rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq r+1$

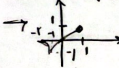
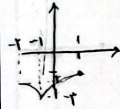
$y = (r+1)(x-1)$

$f(r-1) \rightarrow$

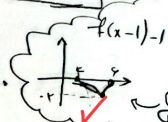
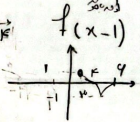


$r \leq x-1 \leq r$

$r \leq x \leq r+1$



(Y)



$g(x) = \left| \frac{x-1}{x-1} \right| + r$

$(-\infty, \sqrt{r}]$

$x = [-\sqrt{r}, \sqrt{r}] \cup \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{r}}, r \right]$

$\frac{f}{0} + \frac{f}{0} = \frac{r}{0}$

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

$\left| \frac{x-1}{x-1} \right| < -x-1$

$\frac{x-1}{x-1} < -x-1$

(10)

$\frac{-f \sqrt{r} \sqrt{r}}{-1+1-0} +$

$\frac{r(x-1)-f}{r(x-1)} > 0$

$\frac{x-1 + r(x-1)}{r(x-1)} > 0$

$\frac{x-1}{r(x-1)} > -1$

$\frac{x-1}{r(x-1)} > -x-1$

$r(x-1) - f(x) > 0$

$f(x) (r(x-1)) > 0$

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

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

$\frac{r}{x} \sim$

$-1, 1 \rightarrow [1, 1] = 0$

$D_f = [0, \frac{1}{r}]$

$(x+1)(x+1) + (x+1) + (x+1)$

$(x+1)^2 + (x+1) + (x+1)$

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