

حوالی ادبیاتی

$$y = \left(u - 2 \left[\frac{u}{2} \right] \right)^2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(u - \left[\frac{u}{2} \right] \right) \right)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \sum \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$Ry = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \log y = \sin u + \varepsilon \quad \text{و } \left(\log y \right) \left(\omega \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\log y \right) \left(\omega \right) \Rightarrow Ry = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

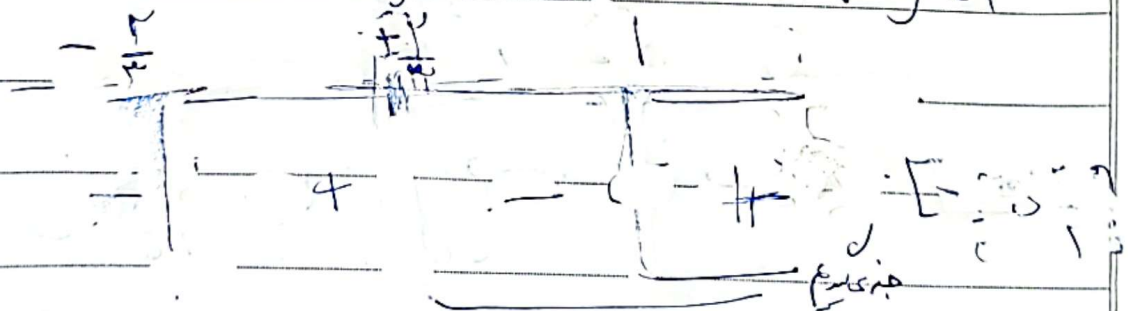
$$f(u) = \sqrt{\frac{u^2 - \varepsilon}{u^2 - a}} \Rightarrow \quad (2)$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{u^2 - \varepsilon}{u^2 - a}} \Rightarrow y^2 u^2 - a y^2 = u^2 - \varepsilon$$

$$y^2 u^2 - u^2 = a y^2 - \varepsilon$$

$$u^2 (y^2 - 1) = a y^2 - \varepsilon$$

$$u^2 = \frac{a y^2 - \varepsilon}{y^2 - 1} \Rightarrow u = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a y^2 - \varepsilon}{y^2 - 1}}$$



محقق / $\frac{1}{2} \log y = \sin u + \varepsilon$ $\Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \right] u \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \rightarrow$

MRNOTE $\frac{1}{2} \log y = \sin u + \varepsilon$ $\Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \right] u \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \rightarrow$

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(10)

ان $f(u) = t^2 + 5t \Rightarrow \min = -\frac{b}{2a}$ $97 \rightarrow$

$n + \frac{1}{n} = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) \Rightarrow \min$
 $r = \pm \sqrt{n}, n$

$[1 + \sqrt{2}, \infty) = R_f$

$\rightarrow (3 - \sin u)(1 + \sin u) \Rightarrow$

$-\sin^2 + 2\sin u + 3 \quad \min \quad -1 - 2 + 3 = 0$

$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{-1} = 2$
 $-1 + 2 + 3 = 4$
 $-1 + 2 + 3 = 4 \Rightarrow$

$R_y = [0, 4]$

اعداد طبي $1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$

(11)

تكرار $9 \times 10 + \frac{1}{x} (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 9)$

$90 + \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{10 \times 9 \times 10}{2} \right) \Rightarrow 90 - 10 = \frac{100}{x}$

(c) از آنجایی که f یک تابع یکنوا است، پس f یک تابع یکنوا است.

و $a=0$ (به دلیل $a=0$ و $b=1$)

$$f(u) = \sqrt{bu+c} \Rightarrow$$

$$bu+c = 0 \quad b=1$$

$$bu+c = 1 \quad c = -1$$

$$g(u) = \sqrt{u^2 + 2} \Rightarrow \text{Rg } [2, +\infty)$$

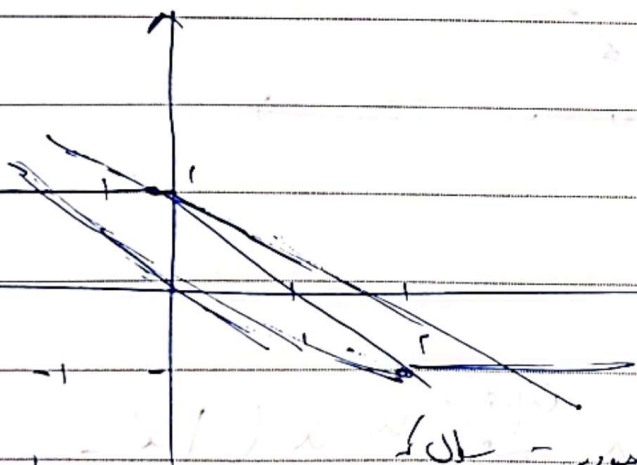
$$\min = 0 \Rightarrow 0^2 + 2 = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 1, 2, +\infty$$

$$|u-2| - |u-1| = ku \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}u$$

$$k = -\frac{1}{2}$$



از آنجایی که f یک تابع یکنوا است، پس f یک تابع یکنوا است.

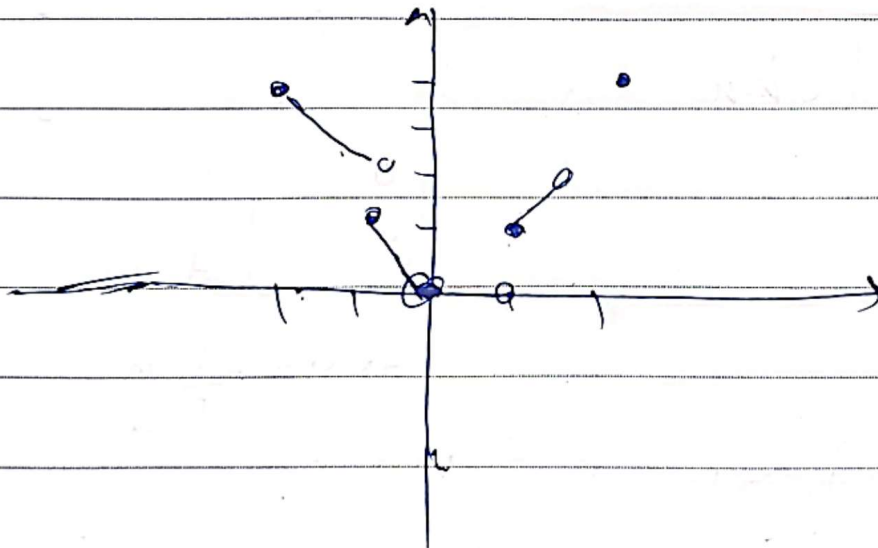
و $a=0$ (به دلیل $a=0$ و $b=1$)

$$\text{و} \quad u[u] \quad \begin{bmatrix} -2, -1 \\ 1, 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1, 0 \\ 0, 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (v$$

$$-2 \times [-2, -1] = (4, 2) \quad -1 \times [-1, 0] \\ (0, 1]$$

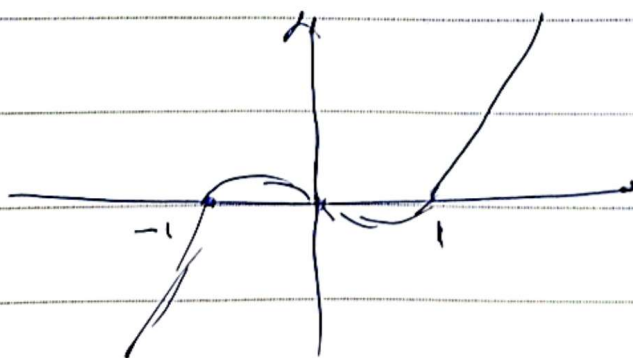
$$0 \times [0, 1] = 0$$

$$1 \times [1, 2] = [1, 2] \quad 2 \times 2 = 4$$



$$R_y = [0, 2] - [2, 1]$$

$$\text{و} \quad u[u] \quad -u \quad \begin{matrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \end{matrix} \quad u \quad \begin{matrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{matrix}$$



$$= -1 \times [-1, 1] - 2 = \\ [-1, 1]$$

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n^2+n} \Rightarrow \text{مفرد مشترک}$$

(A)

$$\frac{n+1+n+1}{n^2+n} \Rightarrow \frac{2n+2}{n^2+n} = \frac{2(n+1)}{n(n+1)} = \frac{2}{n}$$

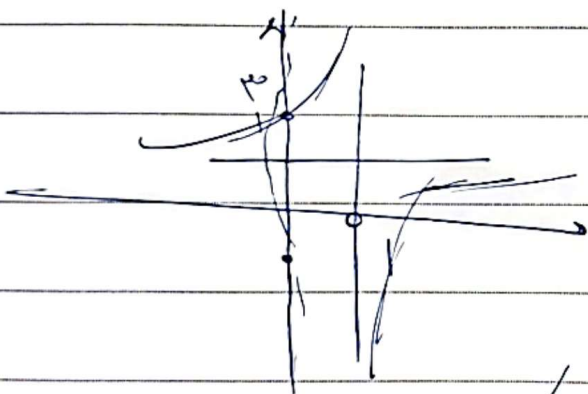
$$R - \text{فرد} = 2$$

این فریبی که اینجا طرز از دین

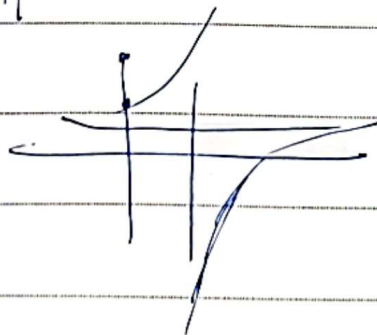
$$\Rightarrow -2 = \text{مشتق} \Rightarrow \text{مشتق در این نقطه برابر با ۰ است}$$

$$\frac{2}{-1} = -2$$

$$\frac{n-2\sqrt{n}+3}{n-2\sqrt{n}+1} \Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{n}-3)(\sqrt{n}-1)}{(\sqrt{n}-1)(\sqrt{n}-1)} = \frac{\sqrt{n}-3}{\sqrt{n}-1}$$



مشتق
- مشتق
مشتق



$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{u^2(u+2) - (u+2)}{u^2-1} = \frac{u^2-1}{u^2-1} \Rightarrow 10$$

اعدادی که در راسته جزئی داریم را مقبوضه می‌نامند $y = u+2$

مکمل را از برده می‌کنیم $u+2 \quad 1 \quad 2$

$$u+2-1=1 \quad 1+2=3 \quad \textcircled{4}$$

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