

الفـ

$$D_f = [-f, +f]$$

$$-r \leq r_n - r \leq +r$$

$$-r \leq r_2 \leq r$$

$$-\frac{1}{F} \ll -3 \ll F$$

$$D_+(r_m - r) = \left[-\frac{r}{r_m} \frac{F}{r} \right]$$

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$$-F_{12} \leq -F$$

$$-11 \leq p_m \leq -9$$

$$-1 \leq \nu_n - 1 \leq -1$$

$$Df(m) = [-1K, -1]$$

خود را
(است)

$$y = (x-2) + \sqrt{x-2-2} = x-2 + \sqrt{x-4}$$

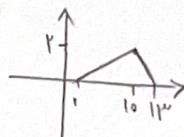
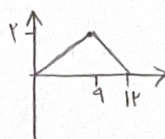
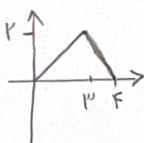
$$y = x^2 \rightarrow x = y - 1 + \sqrt{y - 1}$$

نمیزار $x = y \rightarrow y = y - 2 + \sqrt{y - 4}$

$$Y = \sqrt{Y - F}$$

$y = \Lambda$ ✓

$$g(n) = \psi f(\psi_{n+1}) \rightarrow f(\psi_{n+1}) \rightarrow f(x_{n+1}) \rightarrow f(x_n)$$



$$S = \frac{1}{r} \times (1^3 - 1) \times r = 12 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$\frac{n-a}{r} = r$$

$$n-a=f$$

$$u = F + a$$

$$y = a + r f \left(\underbrace{\frac{F + \cancel{a} - \cancel{a}}{r}}_{-r} \right)$$

$$y = a - c$$

$$A'(F+a, a-g)$$

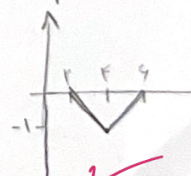
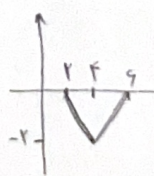
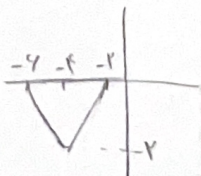
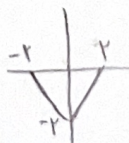
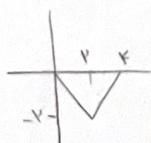
$$a - y = r(F + a) - 1$$

$$a - 4 = 1 + 6 - 1$$

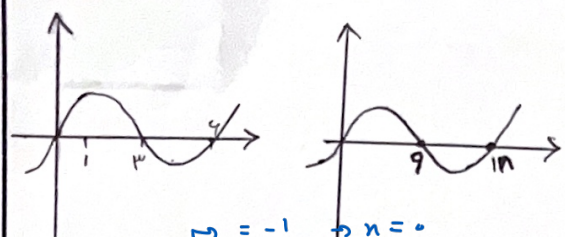
$$-4 = a$$

$$-f(n-1) \rightarrow f(n-1) \rightarrow f(n)$$

$$\rightarrow f(n+\varepsilon) \rightarrow f(-n+\varepsilon) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} f(\varepsilon-n)$$



$$f(n) \rightarrow f(n-1) \rightarrow f(n-2)$$



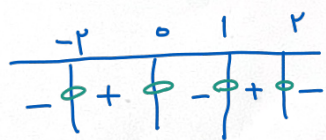
$$\begin{aligned} x_n - 1 &\rightarrow -1 \rightarrow x = 0 \\ &\rightarrow < 2 \rightarrow x < 1 \\ &\rightarrow 0 \rightarrow x < 2 \end{aligned}$$

	-2	0	4	12
$-(n+2)+0$	-	-	-	-
$f(n-1)$	-	-	+	-
	-	+	-	+

$$D_y = [-2, 0] \cup [4, 12]$$

$$n+2 < \rightarrow x < -2$$

$$D_y = [-5, 0] \cup [1, 2]$$



$$g(n) = |2(n+k) - 3| + 1 - 3$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow |2(0+k) - 3| - 2 = |2(0) - 3| + 1$$

$$|2k - 3| = 4$$

$$2k - 3 = 4$$

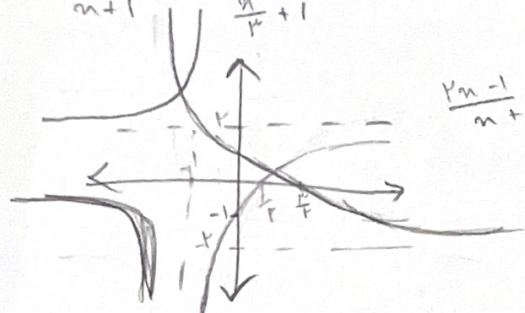
$$k = \frac{7}{2} \checkmark$$

$$2k - 3 = -4$$

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

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

$$\frac{3-2n}{n+2} + k = \frac{2n-1}{n+1}$$



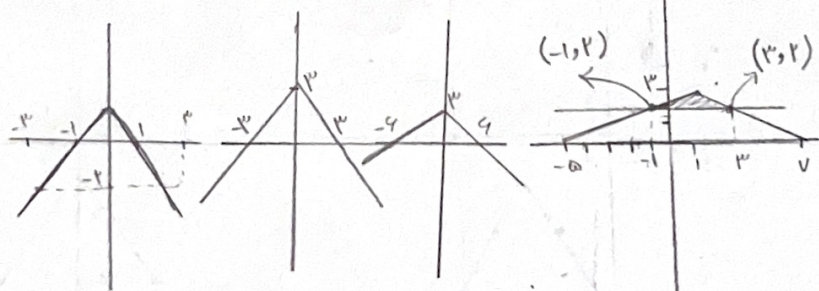
$$\frac{2n-1}{n+1}$$

$$+ 2n \rightarrow \frac{3-2n}{n+2}$$

در صورتی که در حین حاشیه را قطع می کنند به جانب افقی
بسیاری داشته باشند یعنی به جانب افقی خود را

$$k=4 \leftarrow \text{درود}$$

$$-f(\frac{n}{2})+2 \rightarrow f(\frac{n}{2})-2 \rightarrow f(\frac{n}{2}) \rightarrow f(n) \rightarrow f(n+1)$$



$$\frac{h_1}{h_2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1 = 2$$

$$\frac{S_1}{3} = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow S_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{2 \times 4}{1} = 8$$

$$\frac{(a-1)(a-2)}{2} + \frac{(a+1-a+2)2}{2} = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$a^2 - 3a + 2 + 2 = 2$$

$$a^2 - 3a + 2 = 0$$

$$a \rightarrow 1 \times$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \checkmark$$

$$a-2 > 0 \leftarrow$$

$$a > 2$$

$$f(n) = |n-3| - 2$$

$$f(\frac{1}{a}) = f(\frac{1}{2}) = |\frac{1}{2} - 3| - 2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} \checkmark$$

این نقطه پایین از معادله داده شده
می فهمیم -2 هست

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