

$$-\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 9}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}(n-4)^2 + 4 \rightarrow y=0 \rightarrow (n-4)^2 = 16$$

$$n-4 = \pm 4 \rightarrow n=8 / n=0$$

$$f(0) : (1, 4) \xrightarrow{f(n+1)} (-1, 4) \xrightarrow{f(n+2)} (-\frac{1}{2}, 4)$$

$$\xrightarrow{f(n+3)} (-\frac{1}{2}, -1) \xrightarrow{f(n+4)} (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) = (2, 3)$$

$$\rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} / b = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow ab = (-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \sqrt{2x} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{2(x+1)} = \sqrt{2x+2}$$

$$\sqrt{2x+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \sqrt{2x+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow 2x+2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow 2x = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$y = f(n-1) \cdot g(n-1) \xrightarrow{f(n)} (2, 1)$$

$$a < n-1 < b \rightarrow a+1 < n < b+1$$

$$(a+1, b-1) = (2, 1)$$

$$a+1 = 2 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$b-1 = 1 \rightarrow b = 2$$

$$y = \sqrt{1+x(n-1)} \rightarrow |x(n-1)| \geq 0 \rightarrow D_r = P_f(n)$$

$$y_1 = f(\frac{n}{2} + 1) \rightarrow D_1 = [-\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}] \Rightarrow -\frac{n}{2} \leq \frac{n}{2} \leq \frac{n}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{n}{2} + 1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} \leq \frac{n}{2} \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow -1 \leq y \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq y - 1 \leq 0$$

$$[1, \sqrt{5}] \rightarrow 1 \leq \sqrt{y^2} \leq \sqrt{5} \rightarrow -1 \leq y - 1 \leq 0$$

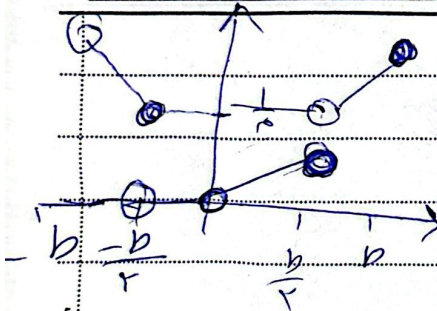
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$$y = \frac{-b}{r} \left[\frac{r}{b} \left(-\frac{b}{r} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\frac{b}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = \pm 1 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} b = 1 \checkmark \\ b = -1 \times \end{matrix}$$

$$a < 0 \rightarrow a = -r$$

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

~~scribbles~~

$$f(x) = \log_r x \rightarrow \log_r x + r \rightarrow y = -\log_r x + r$$

-✓

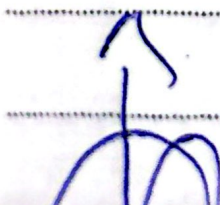
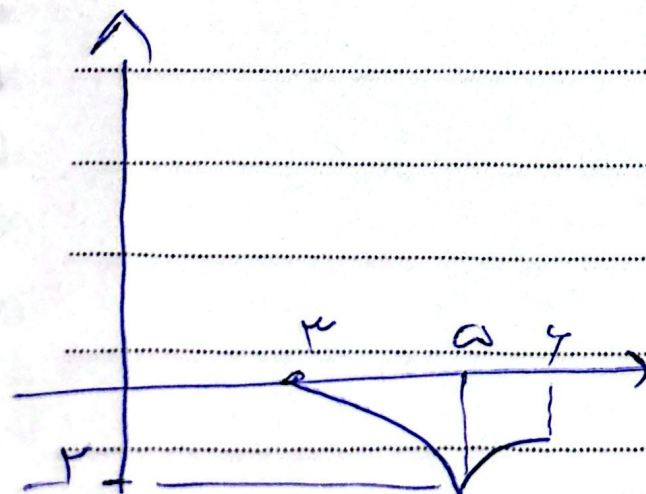
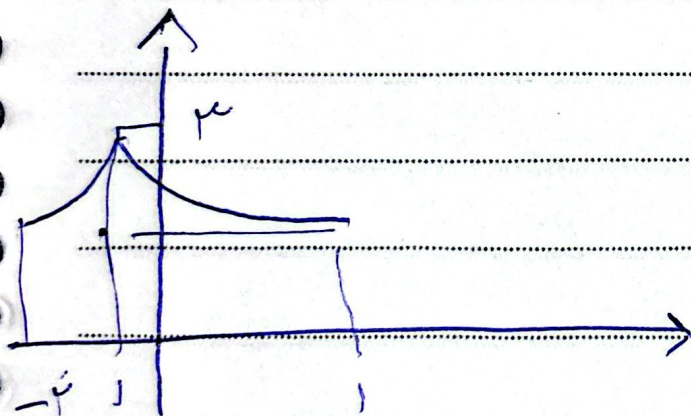
$$y = \frac{r}{\log_r x} \leftarrow \frac{r}{\log_r x + r}$$

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$$g(x) = \frac{r}{\log_r x} \rightarrow g(-1) = \frac{r}{\log_r (-1)} = \frac{r}{-1} = -r$$

$$\log_r x = r - \log_r x \leftarrow g(x) = \frac{r}{\log_r x} \quad r - r = -r$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r}{-1} = -r \rightarrow g(-1) + g(-r) = -1 + \frac{r}{-r} = -1 - 1 = -2$$



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۲- عینیت به یار
۳- قرینیت به یار
۴- واحد به راست

۵- واحد به راست
۶- کل فضای

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$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{n+1}{r n - r} \right| \rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{r n - r} \right| \rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{r n - r} \right| + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{r n - r} \right| + 1 \rightarrow n + \left| \frac{n-1}{r n - r} \right| + 1 < 0 \rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{r n - r} \right| < -n-1$$

$$\frac{n-1}{r n - r} = -n-1 \rightarrow -r n^2 + n - r = -n-1 \rightarrow -r n^2 + 2n + 1 = 0$$

$$n = \pm \sqrt{r} \rightarrow n = \sqrt{r} \text{ or } n = -\sqrt{r} \checkmark$$

$$(-2, -\sqrt{r})$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{r} n^2 + r(n)$$

$$f(n) (r n - f(n)) \geq 0$$

or

$$\rightarrow r n$$

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

$$\rightarrow n = 0$$

$$Dg = [0, g, \dots, 0] \rightarrow \{0, g, \dots, 0\}$$

$$f(n) = k(n-r)^2 + r \xrightarrow{(\cdot)} k < \frac{r}{n} \cdot \leq f(n) \leq n, \text{ or } r < n$$

$$f(n) < \cdot \rightarrow n < \cdot \quad f(n) < n \rightarrow n < \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow \cdot \leq n \leq \frac{n}{r} \quad \text{Arman}$$