

9
(2)

$$y, \frac{\psi \varepsilon n^{\psi} + \psi \psi n^{\psi} + 11n + \psi}{(\varepsilon n^{\psi} + \varepsilon n + 1)(\varepsilon n^{\psi} + \varepsilon n + 1)}$$

$$\underbrace{\varepsilon}_{(\psi n + 1)^{\psi}} \underbrace{\varepsilon}_{(\psi n + 1)^{\psi}}$$

$$\sim \psi n + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq -\frac{1}{\psi} \sim D f, \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{\psi} \right\}$$

$$y, \frac{\psi(\psi n + 1)(\psi n + 1)(\psi n + 1)}{(\psi n + 1)(\psi n + 1)(\psi n + 1)(\psi n + 1)} = \frac{\psi}{\psi n + 1} \uparrow$$

$$1 - \psi y^{\psi n - a} \geq 0 \rightarrow \psi y^{\psi n - a} \leq 1$$

10
(2)

$$\psi n - a \leq 10 \rightarrow n \leq \frac{10 + a}{\psi} = c$$

$$\psi n - a > 0 \rightarrow n > \frac{a}{\psi} = b$$

$$c - b = \frac{10 + a}{\psi} - \frac{a}{\psi} = \frac{10}{\psi} = \boxed{a}$$

دوازدهم - مس

محمد عادل عفران

۲- چون عبارت یک درجه ای است $\Rightarrow$ تابع خطی است $\alpha=0$

$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{bx+c}}$$

$$bx+c=0 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{c}{b}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{bx+c}} \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{4}{bx+c} \Rightarrow y^2(bx+c) = 4$$

$$by^2x + cy^2 = 4$$

$$by^2x = 4 - cy^2$$

$$x = \frac{4 - cy^2}{by^2}$$

$$x = \frac{4 - cy^2}{by^2} \Rightarrow 4 - cy^2 = by^2x$$

$$4 = by^2x + cy^2$$

$$4 = y^2(byx + c)$$

$$4 = y^2(bx + c)$$

$$4 = y^2(bx + c) \Rightarrow 4 = y^2(bx + c)$$

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محمد علی دعفری ۱۷۱۰ دوازدهم شهریور

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