

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a[a]}{-a[a]} \cdot \sqrt{-1}$$

د- تابع در  $P_{\text{موسسات}}$  جزء  $\frac{1}{2}$  تمام  $h_2$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\gamma a \rightarrow \frac{a}{f(b)} = \frac{a}{f(a)} = \frac{a}{-\gamma a} = \left( \frac{-1}{\gamma} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \alpha \Rightarrow \underline{\alpha} \\ x = \alpha \Rightarrow \underline{\alpha} \end{array} \right\} \frac{f(x) = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)}{-(x-\alpha)} \quad -9$$

$$P_m = \frac{(x-\alpha)(x-\gamma\alpha)}{-(x-\alpha)} - (x-\gamma\alpha) \frac{\frac{y}{x} - \gamma\alpha + 1}{-(x-\gamma)}$$

$$L_n = \begin{cases} -(n-\alpha) & n \neq \alpha \\ 1 & n = \alpha \end{cases} \rightarrow L_n = -(n-\alpha) \quad n \geq \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow m_2 = 4, n_2 = 1 \Rightarrow n - m_2 = 1 - (-4) = \sqrt{18}$$

$$j_1^{\alpha} x_2^{\alpha} \sim_{\alpha^+} \begin{cases} [x]_2^{\alpha} \\ [-x]_2^{-\alpha-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\ln x^{\alpha^+} = P(n) = (1-\alpha)\alpha + (\alpha^{\alpha^+} - 1)(-\alpha - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (-r\alpha^r - \alpha + r)\alpha + (-r\alpha^r + 1)$$

$$\alpha^- \rightarrow n < \alpha \quad \begin{cases} [n]_2 = \alpha - 1 \\ [-n]_1 = -\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dL_m}{d\alpha} = (1-\alpha)(\alpha-1) + (w_{\alpha-1})(-\alpha)$$

$$2(a-1) + \alpha(-\mu\alpha^r - \alpha + r)$$

$$z) 1 - \psi a^Y \cdot a - 1 \rightsquigarrow \psi a^Y + a - 1_2.$$

بجانبه نسبي  $\rightarrow$  عقوق  $\alpha, \frac{1}{\mu} - 1$

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1- صابون قايما  $\Rightarrow$

$$9x^r + (m+4)x + \frac{m}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m}{y} + 9.2m + 10 \sim m + 10.2m + 9$$

$$z \rightarrow \sqrt{9x^2 + 9x + 1} \quad \text{GUE}$$

$$|x^2 + 10x^2 + a^2| \rightarrow a^2 + 10x^2 \rightarrow a^2 - 1 \rightarrow a^2 \pm 1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$a^2 = -1$$

$$\frac{r \tan b}{\sqrt{-1}} = r \tan b = 0 \rightarrow \tan b = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow b = \{0, \pi\}$$

۲- تابع  $f(x)$  در  $a$  تا  $b$  با مشتق  $f'(x)$  و  $f''(x)$  دارد، داریم  $f'(a) = 0$  و  $f''(a) > 0$  است.  $f(x)$  در  $a$  تا  $b$  با مشتق  $f'(x)$  و  $f''(x)$  دارد، داریم  $f'(a) = 0$  و  $f''(a) > 0$  است.

$$\leadsto x_{21} \rightarrow 1 + a + b_{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = -a + b_2$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b = -1 \\ b-a = -\alpha \end{cases} \rightarrow a, b = -\mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{b - \gamma \alpha}{\mu} \right] = \left[ \frac{-\mu - \varepsilon}{\mu} \right] = \left[ \frac{-\mu}{\mu} \right]$$

$$f_{(1)} = \text{bar} \left( \frac{1}{f} \right) = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dP(n)}{dn} &= \frac{d}{dn} \frac{(1+\gamma)(n-1)}{\alpha(1-n)} \cdot -1 \\ &= -\frac{(1+\gamma)}{\alpha} \cdot -1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(a) \sim f(m) \sim b(a - [-a])$$

$$2 \ln \frac{(n+1)(n-1)}{n(1-n)} \approx \frac{v}{\mu} \approx 106$$

$$b = -\frac{v}{\mu} \Rightarrow ab = \mu \times \left(-\frac{v}{\mu}\right) = \boxed{-0,4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^r + |n|}{n^r + a|n|} = \frac{0}{0} \rightsquigarrow \frac{n^r + n \cdot \sup \frac{r+1}{r+1}}{n^r + a n} \cdot 1$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^r - n}{n^r - a n} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{\sim} \frac{r n - 1}{r n - a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$P(a) = \frac{r a - 1}{r a + r} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow r a^r - a = r a + r$$

$r a^r - r a - r = 0 \rightarrow a^r - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$

$$a = r \rightsquigarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^r + n}{n^r} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{2}{r}$$

$$\sim \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \times \frac{\varepsilon}{a} = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-r a^r + r - a) a + (1 - r a^r)}{n a^r}$$

$$= 0 + 1 - r \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^r = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$P(a) = b \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = b \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = -b = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\sim b = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{r} \times \frac{r}{1} = \boxed{r}$$

$$\frac{|(x+1)(x-1) + m(x-1)|}{m(1x-1)(1x+1) + 1x-1}$$

-1

$$\frac{|(x-1)| (|x+1+m|)}{|x-1| (m(1x+1) = 1)} \rightsquigarrow \frac{|x+1+m|}{m x + m - 1} \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\frac{r+m}{r m - 1} = \frac{m}{m+r} \rightsquigarrow m^r + \varepsilon m + \varepsilon = r m^r - m$$

$m^r - \varepsilon m - \varepsilon = 0$   
???

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{a\}$$

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$$|a x + a|_{x=0} \xrightarrow{x=a} |a^r + a|_{x=0}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow a(a+1)_{x=0} \quad \begin{cases} a_{x=0} = 0 \rightarrow a_{x=0} = 0 \\ a_{x=1} = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(n)_{x=0}$$

$$|n^r + (m-r)x + a^r|_{x=0} \xrightarrow{x=-1} \frac{x-1}{a=-1}$$

$$|-1 + (m-r)(-1) + 1|_{x=0} \rightarrow |r-m|_{x=0} \rightarrow m=r$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{r} | -n-1 |}{|n^r + 1|} = \frac{\sqrt{r} |n+1|}{|n+1| |n^r + 1|}$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}}$$