

حسن شهبازی

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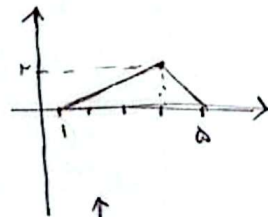
اذا $D_{f(n)} = [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]$ $-\varepsilon \leq x_n - r \leq \varepsilon \rightarrow -1 \leq x_n - r \leq 1$ $D_{f(x_n+r)} = [-1, 1]$

$\rightarrow) -f, m-r, r, -r, m \text{ in } D_f \left[\frac{r}{f}, \cdot \right]$
 $-f \leq r \leq -r \rightarrow -1f \leq m-r \leq -1 \rightarrow D_f = [-1f, -1]$

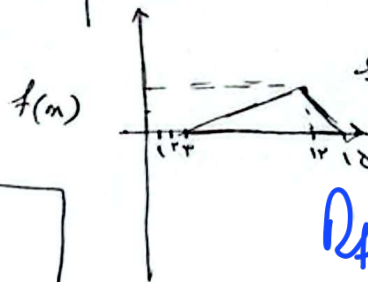
$$f(n) = n + \sqrt{n-r} \rightarrow f(n-r) = n-r + \sqrt{n-r} = y \xrightarrow[n, y]{\text{قوله في السؤال}} n = y - r + \sqrt{n-r}$$

$$y - r + \sqrt{y-r} = y \quad \sqrt{y-r} = r \quad \frac{y-r}{|y-r|} = r \quad \text{②}$$

$$g(x) = r f(r_{n+1}) \xrightarrow{\div r} f(r_{n+1}) \rightarrow f(r_n)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mu_n &\rightarrow n \\ [1, \delta] &\Rightarrow [\mu, 1\delta] \end{aligned}$$



$$S = \frac{12 \times r}{r} = 12$$

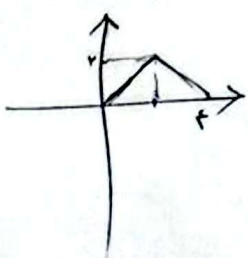
$$D_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

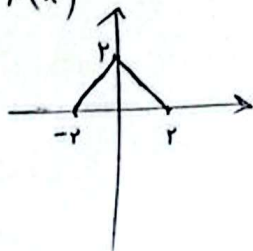
$$f\left(\frac{n-a}{r}\right) = f(r) \quad n = a + \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} a + r f(r) &= \Lambda + r a - \Lambda \\ r f(r) &= a \end{aligned} \quad \underline{\underline{a = -4}} \quad \checkmark \quad \textcircled{2}$$

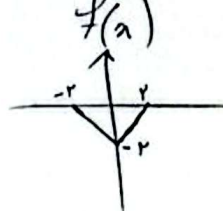
$$y = -f(x-r)$$



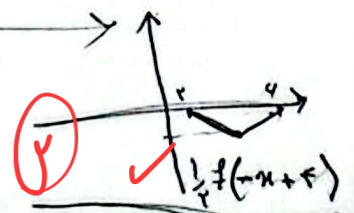
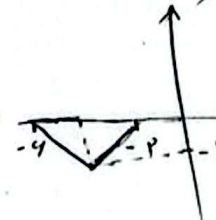
$$-f(x)$$



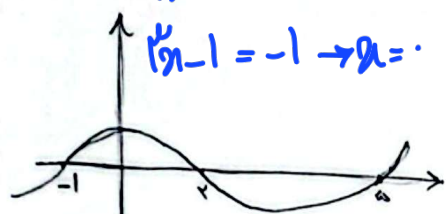
$f(x)$



$$y = \frac{1}{r} f(-x + r)$$



$r_{n-1} = \omega \rightarrow n = r$
 $r_{n-1} = r \rightarrow n = 1$
 $r_{n-1} = -1 \rightarrow n = \dots$



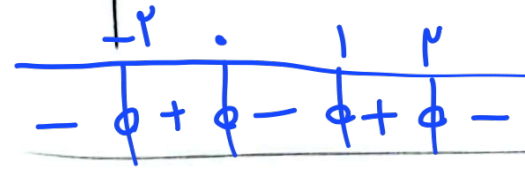
$y = \sqrt{-(n+r)} f(r_{n-1})$

$-(n+r) f(r_{n-1}) \geq$
 $(n+r) f(r_{n-1}) \leq$

	-r	-1	r	ω
$f(n)$	-	-	+	+
$n+r$	-	+	+	+
A	+	-	+	+

$Df' = [-r, -1] \cup [r, \omega]$

$Df = [-5, -1] \cup [1, 2]$



$g(n) = |r_n - r + k| + 1 - r = |r_n - r + k| - r$

$g(n) = |r(n+k) - r| - r \rightarrow g(1) = |rk - r| - r =$

$f(n) = g(n)$
 $\Rightarrow$

$|r_n - r| + 1 = |r_n - r + k| - r$
 $| -r | + 1 = | -r + k | - r$
 $| -r + k | = 4$

$-r+k = r$
 $k = 4$
 $-r+k = -r$

$k = \frac{4}{r}$

$k = -\frac{r}{r} \text{ غلط } k =$

1

$f(n) = -\frac{r}{p} n + 1$
 $\frac{r}{p} n - r$
 $= \frac{p - rn}{n+r}$

$f(n) = \frac{rn-1}{n+1}$
 $k + \frac{r-rn}{n+r} = \frac{rn-1}{n+1}$

$(n+1)(r-rn) = (rn-1)(n+r)$
 $-rn^2 + n + r = rn^2 + \omega n - r$
 $2n^2 + rn - 4 = 0$

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

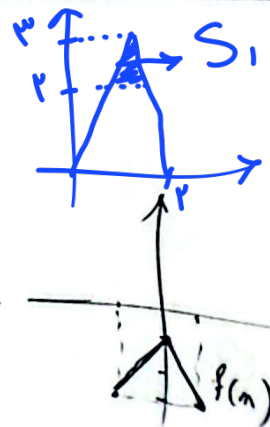
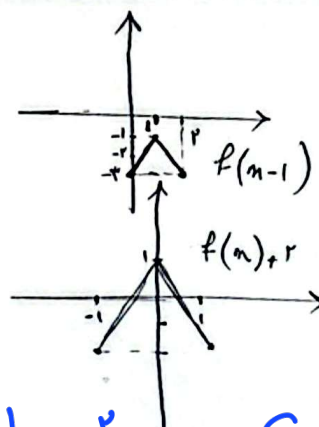
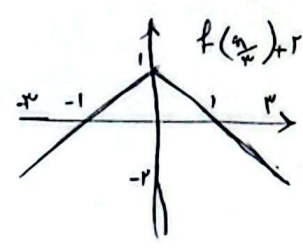
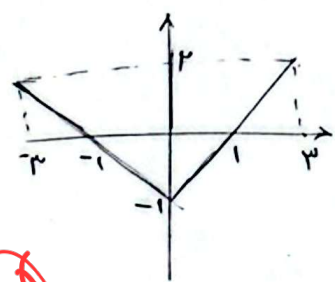
$(k-r)a^r + f_n(k-1) + rk + 4$

المر معادلة درجه 1 باشه يك بر خوردار دارد $K=4$

فاحصه بيان انتقال هم

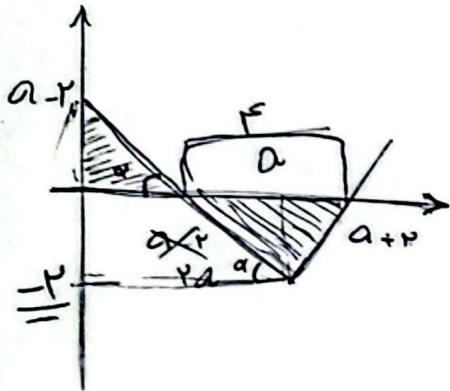
$y = -f(\frac{n}{r}) + r$

$y_r = f(n-1) \Rightarrow$



$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = (\frac{h_1}{h_2})^r \rightarrow \frac{S_1}{\mu} = (\frac{1}{\mu})^r \rightarrow S_1 = \frac{1}{r}$

1,5



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

$$a-r-m=a$$

$$m=-r$$

$$a+r-(a-r)=\underline{\underline{e}}$$

$$\frac{(a-r)(a-r)}{r} + \frac{e \times r}{r} = a_r$$

$$\frac{(a-r)^r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \quad (a-r)^r = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} a = 1000 \\ a = 1000 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(n) = |n - m| - r$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \left|\frac{1}{r} - m\right| - r$$

$$\left|-\frac{1}{r}\right| - r = \frac{1}{r} - r = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{r}{1} = \frac{1-r^2}{r}$$

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