

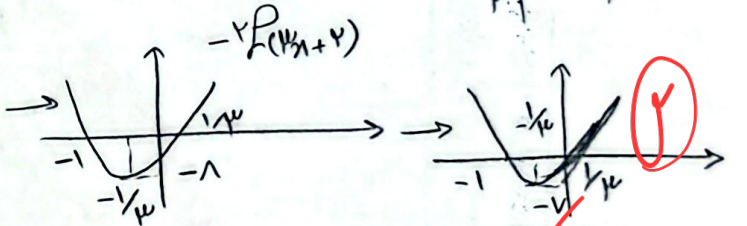
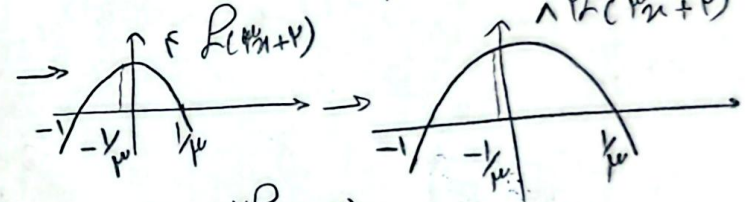
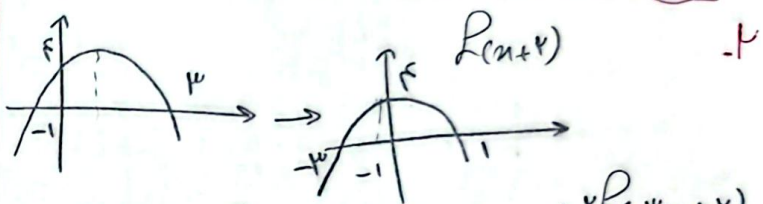
A, 20

مدرسة كادس

$y = -\frac{1}{\mu}x^2 + \frac{\nu}{\omega}x + 1$ $f = p(\varepsilon, \mu)$ $\frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\mu}$
 $\text{عند } \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\mu} \left(x - \frac{\nu}{\omega} \right)^2 + \frac{\nu}{\omega} \left(x - \frac{\nu}{\omega} \right) + 1 + \frac{\varepsilon \nu}{\mu \omega}$

$-\frac{1}{\mu}x^2 + \frac{\nu}{\omega}x + \frac{\nu^2}{\mu \omega} \rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{\nu}{\omega}$
 $\rightarrow x_2 = \frac{\nu}{\omega}$

$x = \frac{\nu}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} \rightarrow x = \frac{\nu}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} \rightarrow x = \frac{\nu}{\omega}$



$\Rightarrow A_2(-\frac{1}{\mu}, -\nu) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{\mu})(-\nu) \rightarrow \frac{\nu}{\mu}$

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

$\rightarrow y = \sqrt{2x} - \sqrt{2x+2} - 1 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{2x+2} - 3$

$+ \omega \rightarrow y = \sqrt{2x+2} + 2 = \frac{\nu}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{\nu}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{\nu}{\omega}$

$\frac{\nu}{\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\omega}$

$D_p \rightarrow a < x - 1 \rightarrow a + 1 < x < a$

$D_g \rightarrow -1 < x + 1 < b \rightarrow -2 < x < b - 1$

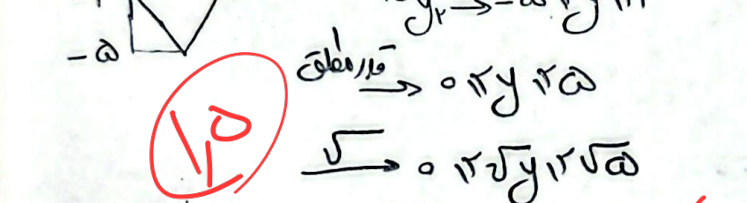
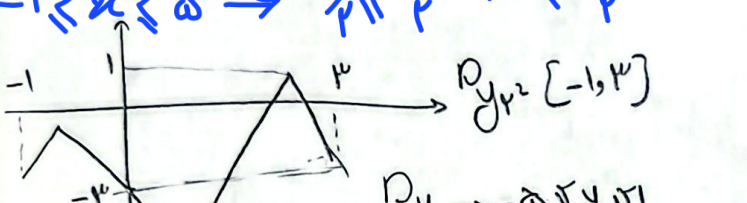
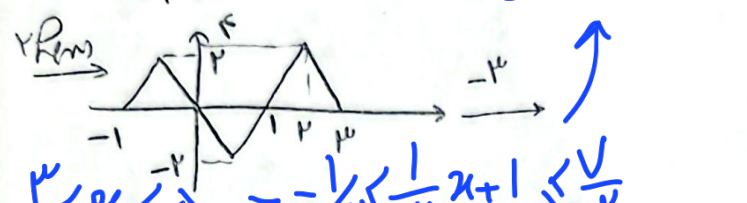
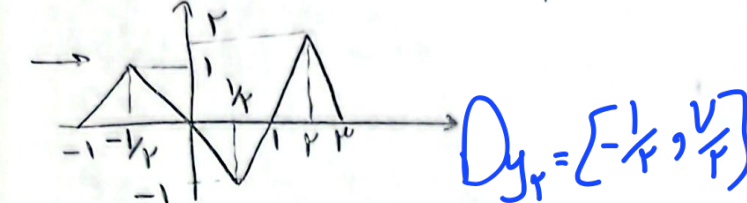
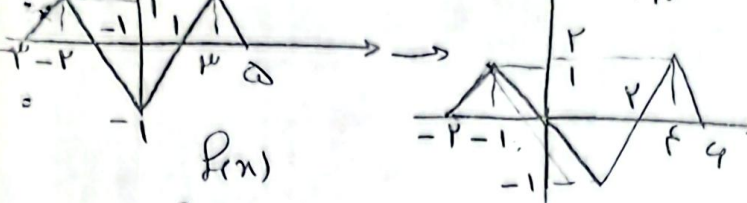
$\Rightarrow (-2, a) \rightarrow a + 1 - 2 \rightarrow a - 1$

$\rightarrow b - 1 - a \rightarrow b - a$

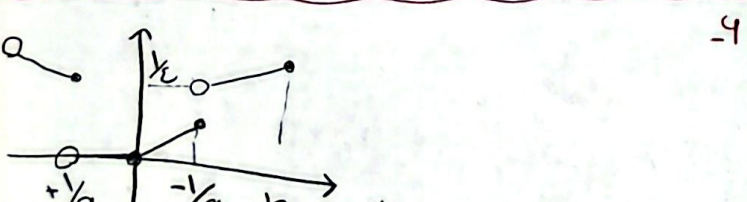
$a - b = -3 - 4 = -7$

$L(x, y+1)$

$L(x, y)$



$\Rightarrow R_{y, \omega} = [0, \sqrt{\omega}]$



$x = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \left[x \times \frac{1}{a} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \times \frac{1}{a}$

$a = \pm 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}$

$\Rightarrow a = -2$

$b = 1 \rightarrow b - a = 1 - (-2) = 3$

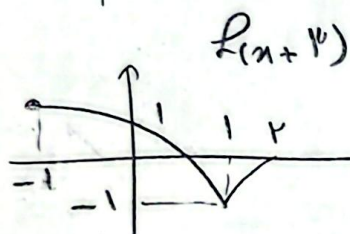
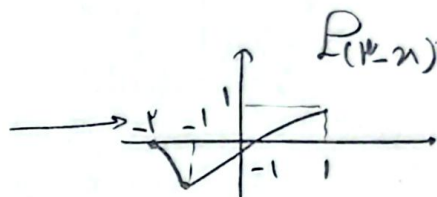
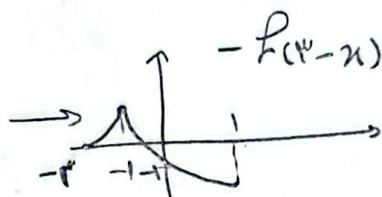
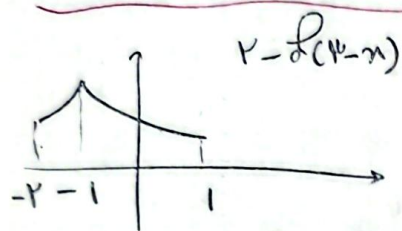
$$f(n) = dy_r^n \rightarrow dy_r^{n+r} \rightarrow -dy_r^{n+r} \rightarrow -dy_r^{n+r} + r \rightarrow -dy_r^{-n+r} + r$$

$$g(n) = -dy_r^{n+r} + r$$

$$g(-4r) \rightarrow -dy_r^{4r} + r \rightarrow \boxed{-r} \rightarrow -r + (-1) \boxed{-r}$$

$$g(-1r) \rightarrow -dy_r^{1r} + r = \boxed{-1}$$

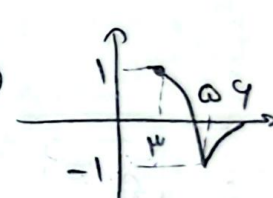
(r)



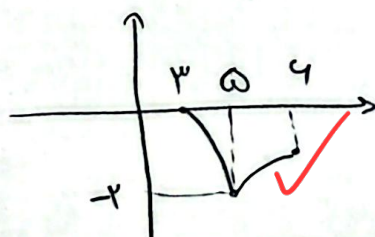
$L(n)$



$L(n-1)$



$L(n-1) - 1$



(r)

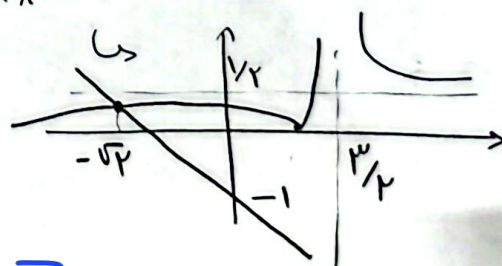
$$L(n) = \left| \frac{n+1}{r_{n+1}} \right| \rightarrow \left| \frac{n-r+1}{r_{n-r+1}} \right| = \left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-r}} \right| \rightarrow g(n) = \left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-r}} \right| + 1$$

$$n + g(n) r_0 \hookrightarrow n + \left| \frac{n+1}{r_{n-r}} \right| + 1 r_0 \rightarrow \left| \frac{n-1}{r_{n-r}} \right| r - n - 1$$

$$\frac{n-1}{r_{n-r}} = -n-1 \rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{r}$$

(1,0)

$$\hookrightarrow \boxed{n = -\sqrt{r}}$$



$$n \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{r}]$$

$$J_{\text{min}} \rightarrow \text{minimize } J \rightarrow y = \frac{rV}{\lambda} (n-r)^r + rV$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{r\lambda(r\lambda - r)} \rightarrow \sqrt{r\lambda(r\lambda - r)}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{t(r\lambda - t)} \rightarrow t^r - r\lambda t \rightarrow \frac{0}{+1 - 1} +$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \text{ if } t \text{ if } r\lambda \rightarrow 0 \text{ if } (n-r)^r \frac{rV}{\lambda} + rV \text{ if } r\lambda \rightarrow -rV \text{ if } \frac{(n-r)^r}{\lambda} \text{ if } 1$$

$$\rightarrow -\lambda \text{ if } (n-r)^r \text{ if } \frac{rV}{\lambda} \rightarrow -r \text{ if } n - r \text{ if } r \text{ if } \mu \rightarrow 0 \text{ if } n \text{ if } \mu$$

$$\rightarrow x = \{0, 1, 2\} \rightarrow \boxed{2.5 \times 10^3}$$

(y)