

1V, 8

1.5 p.l.n

Unit 1, 2

DATE / / SUBJECT:

$$a = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{r}(n-r)^2 + r \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}(n-r)^2 + r = 0 \rightarrow (n-r)^2 = r \rightarrow \boxed{n = r} \quad \checkmark \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$y = -(n+1)(n-r) = f(n) \rightarrow f(n+r) = -(r+n+r)(r+n-1) \rightarrow 1 - f(r+n) = \text{not} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$1 + r(r_{n+1} + r)(r_{n+1} - 1) = 1 + r(2r + r_n - 1) \rightarrow n_5 = \frac{-1r}{r \times 1n} = \frac{-1}{r}, y_5 = \frac{-2 \cdot f}{f \times 1n} = -v$$

$$(r_n + r_n - r)$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha \beta = \frac{v}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = r - \sqrt{r(n+1)} \rightarrow y = -r + \sqrt{r(n+1)} \rightarrow y = r + \sqrt{r(n+1)} = \frac{v}{r} \rightarrow \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\frac{a}{f} = r(n+1) \rightarrow \boxed{n = \frac{1}{n}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$D_{f(n)} = (a+1, d], D_{g(n+1)} = [-r, b-1) \rightarrow D_{f(n)} \cap D_{g(n+1)} = (-r, d) \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\rightarrow a+1 = -r, b-1 = d \rightarrow b = r, a = -r \rightarrow a-b = -9 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n = -r \rightarrow \frac{n}{r} + 1 = \frac{-1}{r}, n = d \rightarrow \frac{n}{r} + 1 = \frac{v}{r} \rightarrow D_{f(n)} = \left[-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{v}{r}\right], \text{not} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$R_{f(n)} = R_{f(n+1)} = [-1, r] \rightarrow \underbrace{0, 1, |r f(n) - r|}_{1, 0, 0, 0} \rightarrow \boxed{D_{y_r} = D_{f(n)} = \left[-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{v}{r}\right]} \quad \checkmark$$

$$R_{y_r} = \left\{ \sqrt{|r f(n) - r|} \mid f(n) = [-1, r] \right\} \rightarrow \boxed{R_{y_r} = [1, \sqrt{8}]} \quad \checkmark$$

Sahand

⑥ در جفتی اول و دومی ملحق ما مقدار صفر را داریم که نشان می دهد $[a_n] \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow a_n < 0 \leftarrow a_n < 1$

⑦ $\frac{1}{a} > n > 1.0$ از طرفی این شکستگی نامیه معنی مطلوبی تویم $[a_n]$ تغییر وضعیت داده از مقدار صفر به مقدار

صفر به یک می رسد $\leftarrow n < \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow n < 0 \rightarrow n < \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow n < \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow n < \frac{1}{a}$

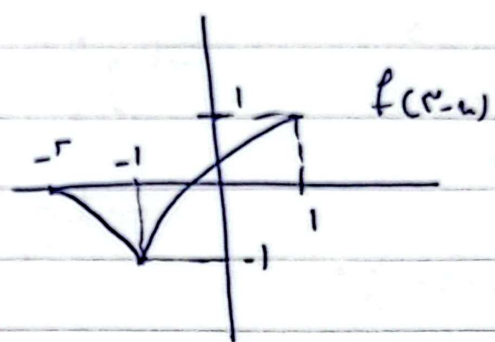
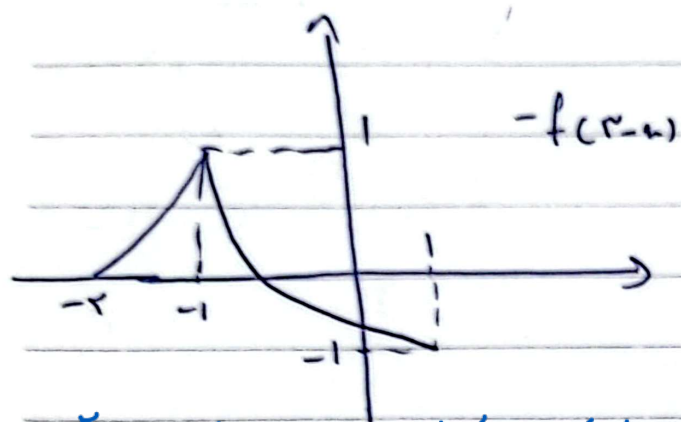
$\rightarrow \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{a}\right]}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{n}{r} [-1] \rightarrow b = 1 \rightarrow b - a = 1 - (-1) = 2$

$g(n) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-n+r}{r} + 3 \rightarrow g(-14) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{16}{2} + 3, g(-62) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{64}{2} + 3$

$\rightarrow g(-14) + g(-62) = -1 + 1 = 0$ (نتیجه)

Unit 1

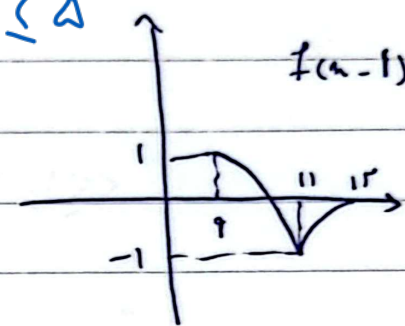
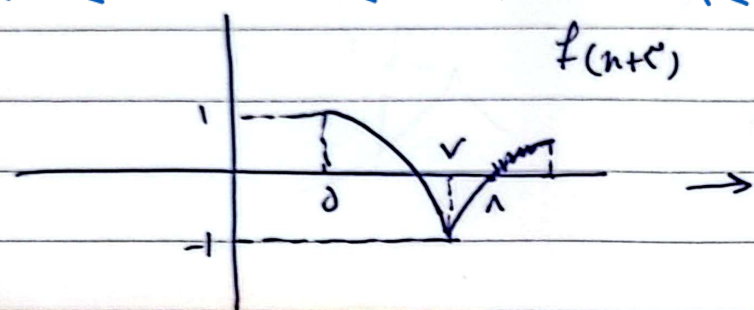
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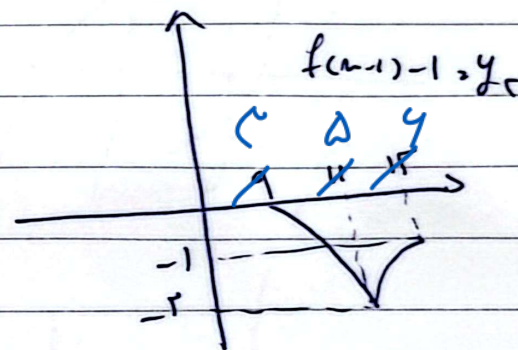
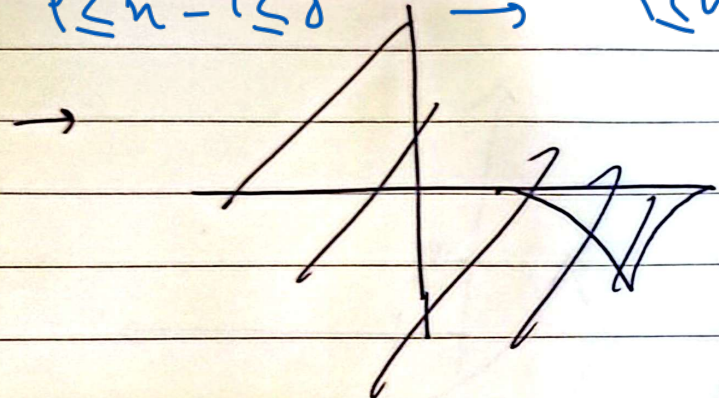
①

①

$$-r \leq u \leq 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq -u \leq r \rightarrow r \leq c-u \leq 1$$



$$r \leq u-1 \leq 0 \rightarrow r \leq u \leq 1$$



$$g(z) = \left| \frac{z-1}{z-2} \right| < 1 \rightarrow n+1 + \left| \frac{z-1}{z-2} \right| < 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{r} \textcircled{9}$$

$$\frac{r}{c} < n \quad n+1 + \frac{n-1}{r_n - r} < \cdot \rightarrow \frac{r_n - n - r_{n-1}}{r_n - r} < \cdot \rightarrow \frac{r_n - r}{r_n - r} < \cdot$$

$$1 < n < \frac{r}{c} \quad n+1 + \frac{1-n}{r-n-c} c \rightarrow \frac{n r - n - r - r}{r-n-c} c \rightarrow \frac{-r}{r-n-c} c \rightarrow \text{Beweis}$$

$$n < 1 \quad n+1 + \frac{n-1}{n-2} < \cdot \rightarrow (-\infty, -\sqrt{e})$$

→ $(-\infty, -\sqrt{c})$ صحیح جواب ✓

$$\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$Z(s) = \sqrt{(s^2 - 1)s} \rightarrow \frac{s}{1+s^2} \rightarrow -1 \leq s \leq 1 \quad (b)$$

$\rightarrow 3, 4, 5 \rightarrow 3, 4, 5 \rightarrow 3, 4, 5$
 انت.

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$$f(n) = K(n-1)^r + rV \xrightarrow{(\cdot, \cdot)} K + \frac{rV}{1}$$

$$0 \leq f(n) \leq n \rightarrow f(n) = 0 \rightarrow n = 0$$

$$\varphi(n) = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow n < \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow n \in \left[1, \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right], n \in \mathbb{N}$$