

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

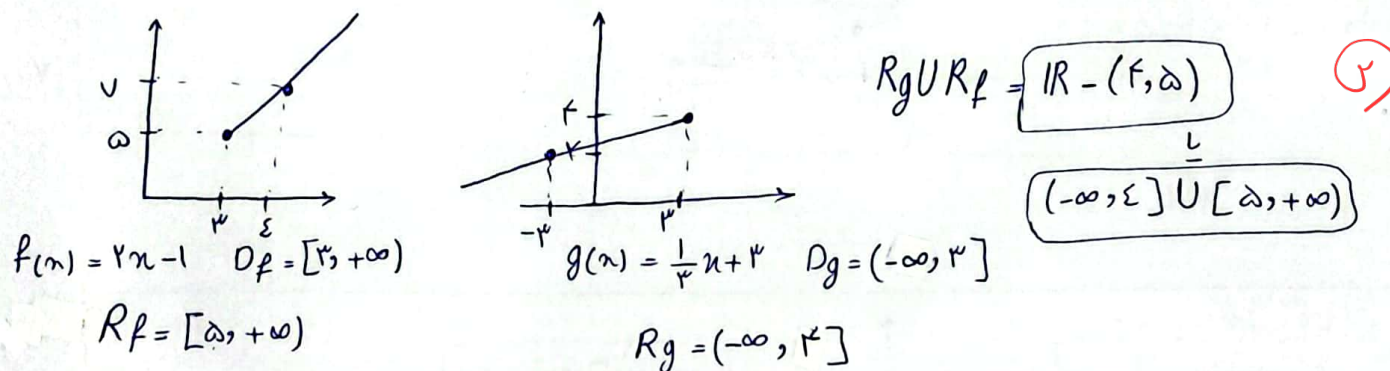
$$g(x) = \{(-1, 1), (0, 5), (2, 0), (1, 2)\}$$

$$2g - 3f = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow \{(-1, 2), (0, 5), (1, 4)\} \rightarrow \text{مجموع برک: } 2+5+2 = 11$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(-1) = 0 \\ g(-1) = 1 \\ \downarrow \\ 2-0 = 2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 1 \\ g(0) = 5 \\ \downarrow \\ 10-3 = 5 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(1) = 0 \\ g(1) = 2 \\ \downarrow \\ 4-0 = 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$f(x)$ زیر $g(x)$ را رسم می‌کند و جوابی نخواهد شد.



$$y = \frac{-x^2}{2} + x + 3 = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow -x^2 + 2x + 4 = 3 \rightarrow -x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

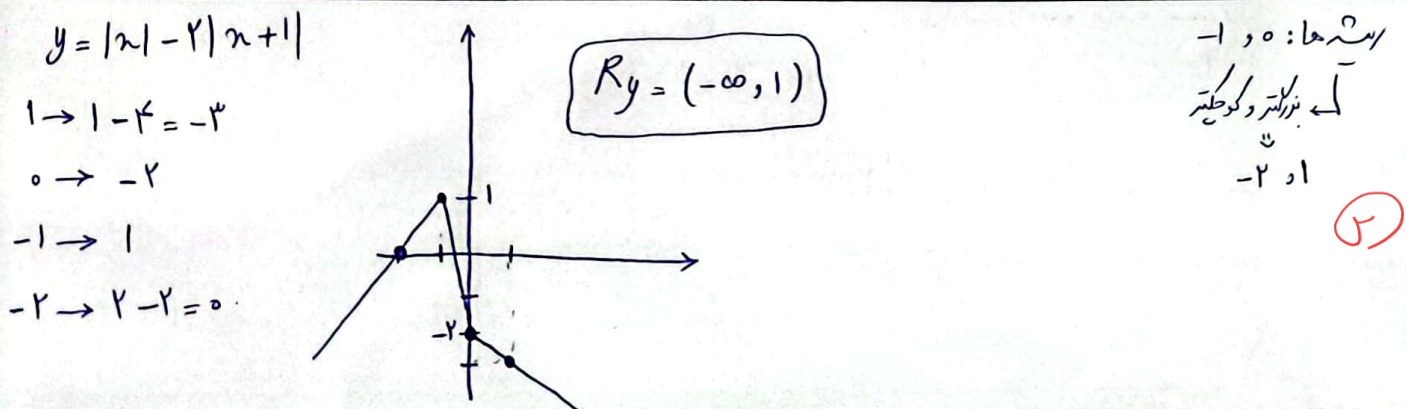
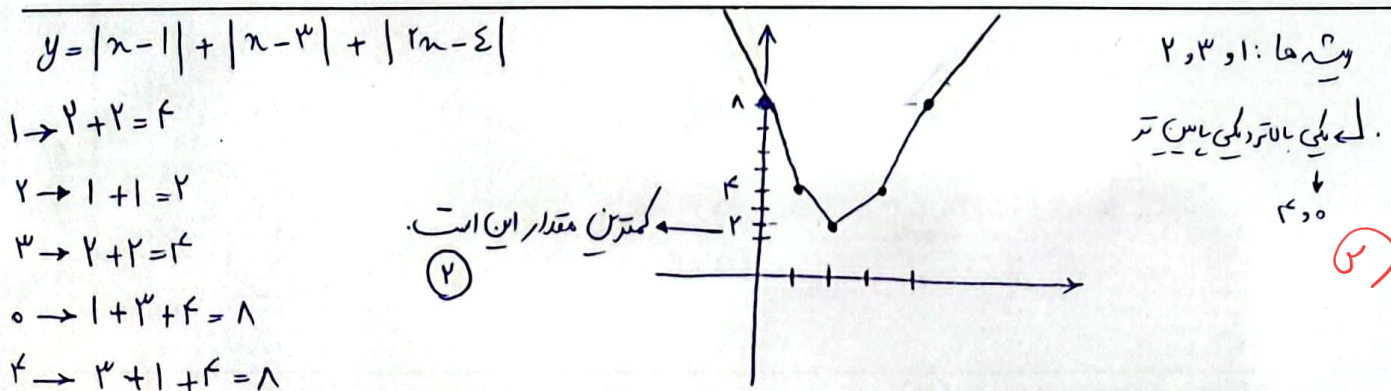
$$(x-3)(x+1)$$

$$x = 3, -1$$

$$\sqrt{b-a} = \sqrt{3-(-1)} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$(-1, 3) = (a, b)$
 $a = -1, b = 3$

بازه باز است چون نقطه $\frac{3}{2}$ بزرگتر از $\frac{3}{2}$ نیست، نقطه $\frac{3}{2}$ بزرگتر مساوی است.



$$y = \frac{n^2 + \omega n + m}{n+1} \rightarrow ny + y = n^2 + \omega n + m \rightarrow n^2 + (\omega - y)n + (m - y) = 0$$

$$n = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4\omega^2 - 4\omega y + 4y^2 - 4m + 4y = 4y^2 - 4y\omega + 4\omega - 4m$$

برای تقریب
بدرستی Δ باید معتر باشد

$$\Delta \leq 0 : 4y^2 - 4\omega y + 4\omega - 4m \leq 0 \rightarrow y^2 - y\omega + \omega - m \leq 0$$

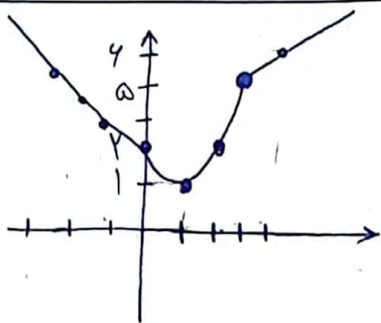
$$y^2 - y\omega + \omega - m \geq 0 \rightarrow \Delta \leq 0$$

$$\frac{(n+1)(n+1)}{(n+1)}$$

$$14m \leq 45 \rightarrow m \leq 4$$

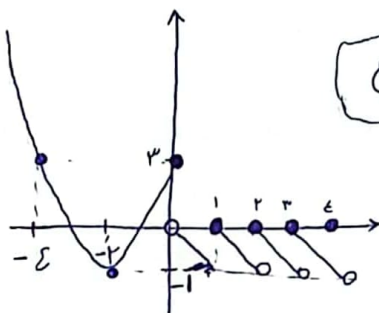
$$\omega_c : \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$f(n) \begin{cases} n^2; n \geq 3 \\ n^2 - 2n + 2; 0 \leq n < 3 \\ |n| + 2; n < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$R_f = [1, +\infty)$$

$$f(n) \begin{cases} n^2 + \varepsilon n + 3; n \leq 0 \\ [2n] - 2n; n > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$R_f = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - 1 + 3 = 3$$

$$14 - 14 + 3 = 3$$

$$y = a + 1 - \sqrt{2n+3} \quad D_y = [b, +\infty)$$

$$R_y = (-\infty, a]$$

دامنه باید زیر را دنبال تقریب شود.

$$2n+3 \geq 0 \rightarrow 2n \geq -3$$

$$n \geq -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$ab = -\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$a = 4$$

$$b = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = a + 1 - \sqrt{2n+3} = a \rightarrow a + 1 - \sqrt{2n+3} = a \rightarrow a + 1 = a \rightarrow a = 4$$

$$f(n) = 2\sqrt{n+1} + \varepsilon\sqrt{1-n} \xrightarrow{n=1} \sqrt{2}$$

$$n+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq -1, 1-n \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq n \Rightarrow n=1$$

$$f(n) \pm g(n) = 3\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{1-n^2}} \Rightarrow 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(n) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{f(n)}{9} - \frac{2g(n)}{49} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9} = 0$$

$$f(x) + g(x) = \sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{POI}} \dots$$

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

$$f(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}) \xrightarrow{\text{POI}} \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{4} - \frac{g(x)}{4} = \sqrt{1-x}$$

