

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

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

$$2g - 3f = ?$$

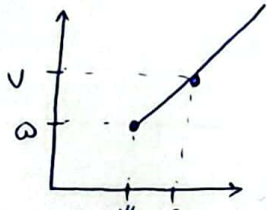
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(-1) = 0 \\ f(0) = 1 \\ f(1) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f(-1) = 0 \\ f(0) = 1 \\ f(1) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(-1) = 1 \\ g(0) = 5 \\ g(1) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} g(-1) = 1 \\ g(0) = 5 \\ g(1) = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ 2-0=2 \\ \downarrow \\ 8-3=5 \\ \downarrow \\ 4-0=4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2-0=2 \\ 8-3=5 \\ 4-0=4 \end{array}$$

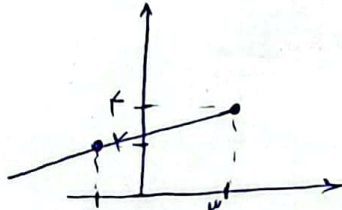
$$\Rightarrow \{(-1, 2), (0, 5), (1, 4)\} \rightarrow \text{مجموع برک: } 2+5+4 = \boxed{11}$$

$f(x)$  زیر  $g$  را نشان می‌دهد و جوابی نخواهد بود.



$$f(x) = 2x - 1 \quad D_f = [3, +\infty)$$

$$R_f = [5, +\infty)$$



$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x + 3 \quad D_g = (-\infty, 3]$$

$$R_g = (-\infty, 4]$$

$$R_g \cup R_f = \mathbb{R} - (4, 5)$$

$$(-\infty, 4] \cup [5, +\infty)$$

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

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

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

$$x = 3, -1$$

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

$(-1, 3) = (a, b)$   
 $a = -1, b = 3$   
 بازه باز است چون گفته بزرگتر از  $\frac{3}{2}$ ، گفته بزرگتر مساوی

$$y = |x-1| + |x-3| + |x-5|$$

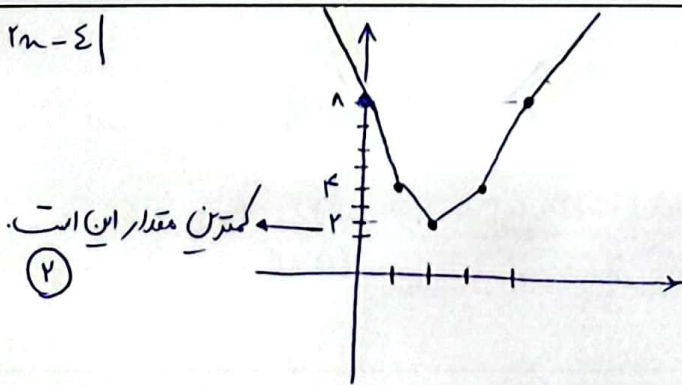
$$1 \rightarrow 2+2=4$$

$$2 \rightarrow 1+1=2$$

$$3 \rightarrow 2+2=4$$

$$0 \rightarrow 1+3+4=8$$

$$4 \rightarrow 3+1+4=8$$



کمترین مقدار این است  $\boxed{2}$

بسته ها: 1, 3, 5

کمی بزرگتر و کمی بزرگتر

2

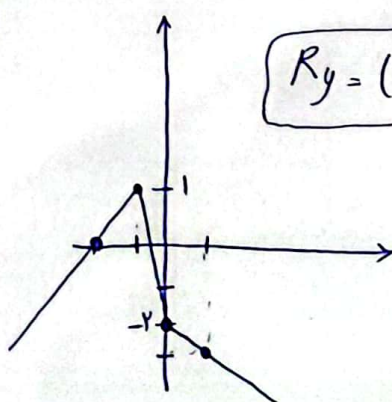
$$y = |x-2| + |x+1|$$

$$1 \rightarrow 1-4 = -3$$

$$0 \rightarrow -2$$

$$-1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$-2 \rightarrow 2-2 = 0$$



$$R_y = (-\infty, 1)$$

بسته ها: 0, 1

کمی بزرگتر و کمی بزرگتر

0 یا 1

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

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

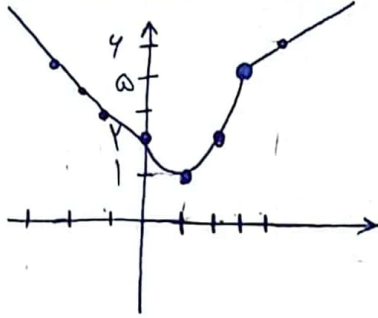
برای تقریب  
بودن  $\Delta$  باید معجزه باشد

$$\Delta \leq 0 : 4\omega - 4y + 4m = -4y + 4m \leq 0$$

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

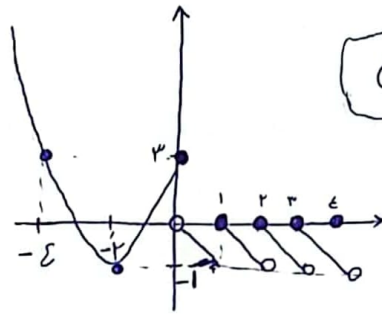
$$\frac{(n+1)(n+1)}{(n+1)} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14m \leq 4y \\ m \leq 4 \end{array} \right\} \text{مجموعه: } \{1, 2, 3\}$$

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



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

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



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

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{b}{2a} &= -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} = -1 \\ \varepsilon - 1 + 3 &= -1 \\ 14 - 14 + 3 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

دامنه باید زیر را دنبال تقریب شود.

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

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

$$y = a + 1 - \sqrt{2x+3} = \omega \xrightarrow{x = \frac{-3}{2}} a + 1 - \sqrt{1+3} = \omega \rightarrow a + 1 = \omega$$

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

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

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

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

$$x+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1, \quad 1-x \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq x \Rightarrow x=1$$

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

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

$$\frac{f(x)}{g} - \frac{2g(x)}{2g} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0$$