

۲. ~~السیک بلای~~ - کلین مہار

$$\frac{1}{n-1} = |n-1| \begin{cases} n > 1 & x^T - r_{n-1} |z| & n^T - r_{n-1} & n = x \\ n < 1 & -x^T + r_n - 1 = 1 & -n^T - r_n \rightarrow r_1 & n < \end{cases}$$

فاقد رتبہ

امیرِ مہاراجہ

(b) $\left| \frac{r_n - 1}{n} \right| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \frac{|r_n - 1|}{|n|} < \epsilon \quad |r_n - 1| < |n| \cdot \frac{\epsilon^2 + n^2}{\epsilon^2 - n^2}$
 $(\cancel{r_n} - 1 - \cancel{r_n})(r_n - 1 + r_n) < \dots \quad r_n - 1 > \dots$

$$\therefore) \frac{|n-r|}{|r_{n+1}|} > 1 \rightarrow |n-r| > |r_{n+1}| \rightarrow (n-r-r_{n+1})(n-r+r_{n+1}) > 0$$

$$(-n-r)(r_{n+1}) > 0 \quad \frac{-r}{-1} \quad \frac{1}{r} \quad (-r > -\frac{1}{r}) \cup (-\frac{1}{r} > \frac{1}{r})$$

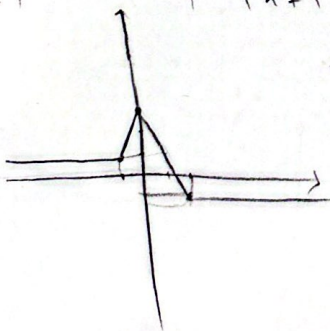
$n+4 > n^2$ $n^2 - n - 4 < 0$ $(n-3)(n+2) < 0$ $\frac{-2}{+} \mid \frac{3}{-} \mid +$ $-2 < n < 3$
 $n+4 < -n^2$ $n^2 + n + 4 < 0$ $\frac{1}{+} \mid \frac{-1}{-} \mid \frac{17}{+}$ $\frac{1}{+} \mid \frac{-1}{-} \mid \frac{17}{+}$
 به از این هیچ مقادیر به قرائت نیست

$$\frac{r-r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \quad -r \cdot \frac{1}{r} < r \cdot \frac{1}{r} < r \cdot \frac{1}{r} \quad -\frac{a}{r} < r \cdot \frac{1}{r} < \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow |r \cdot \frac{1}{r}| < \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\beta = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & . & 2 \\ \hline -2-1+2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 2+2 & 2 \\ \hline 2+2 & 2+2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



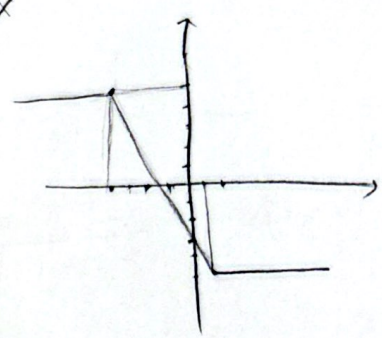
$f(x) = \left| \frac{1}{p}x \right| - 2$
 $g(x) = \left| \frac{1}{p}(x+1) \right| - 2+1 = \left| \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{1}{p} \right| - 1$

$\left| \frac{1}{p}x \right| - 2 = \left| \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{1}{p} \right| - 1 \quad \left| \frac{1}{p}x \right| = \left| \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{1}{p} \right| + 1$

$(1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{1}{p} + 2x + 1 + 2 \left| \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{1}{p} \right|$
 $2x + 5 + 2 \left| \frac{1}{p}x + \frac{1}{p} \right| = \dots$
 $\begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{p} & 2x + 5 + 2x + \frac{2}{p} = \dots & x = -3 \checkmark \\ x < -\frac{1}{p} & x + \frac{1}{p} & x = -1 \times \end{cases}$

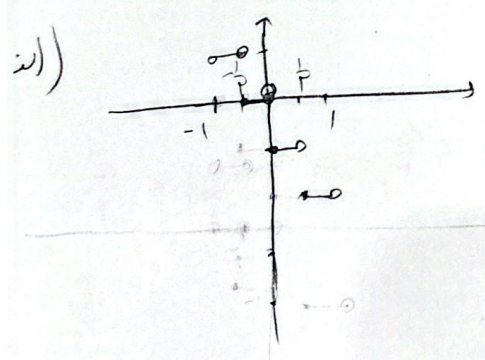
تعالى! فذل -3

ان) $\frac{-2}{1-x+x+1} \quad \frac{1}{1-x-x-1} \quad \frac{1}{x-1-x-1} = -\infty$



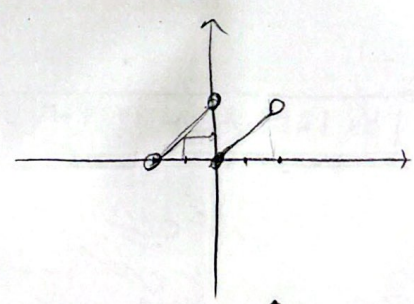
$R_f = \{-\infty, -2, -1, \dots, \infty\}$

$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - 1 \rightarrow R_f = [-1, \infty)$

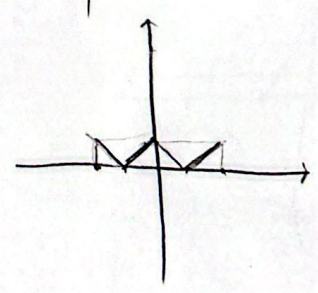
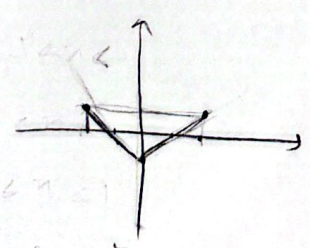
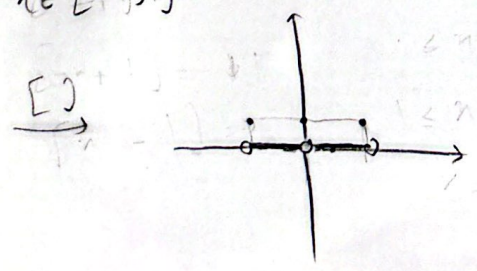


$-1 < x < -\frac{1}{p} \quad y = 1$
 $-\frac{1}{p} \leq x < 0 \quad y = 0$
 $-1 \leq x < \frac{1}{p} \quad y = -1$
 $\frac{1}{p} \leq x < 1 \quad y = -x$

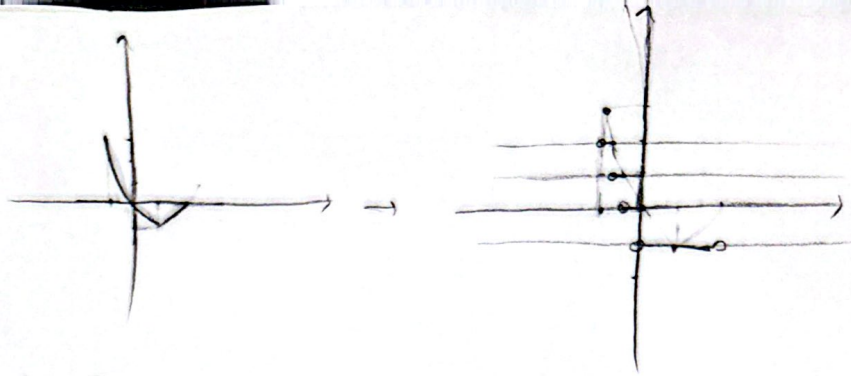
$\therefore \frac{x+1}{x} \quad -2 < x < 1$
 $\frac{1}{x} \leq x < 2$



ان) $[-(|\ln| - 1)]$
 $x \in [-2, 2]$



$$-.) [n^2 - m]$$



$$\begin{aligned} a + [b] &= 1, 2 & [a] + [b] &= 1 \\ b - [a] &= 1, 2 & [b] - [a] &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} [b] = 1 \rightarrow a = 1, 2 \\ & & & b = 1, 2$$

$$a > b = 1, 2$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{x})^7 + (1 - \sqrt{x})^7 = 192$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{x})^7 + \frac{(1 - \sqrt{x})^7}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^7} \rightarrow \cdot < \sqrt{x} - 1 < 1 \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^7} \cdot < (\sqrt{x} - 1)^7 < 1$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{x})^7 = 192 - (1 - \sqrt{x})^7 \rightarrow 192 < (1 + \sqrt{x})^7 < 192 \rightarrow [(1 + \sqrt{x})^7] = 192$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{x})^7 + (1 - \sqrt{x})^7 = 192$$