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14 آفرین

روز ۳۴



من به اودم

مرتب بنویس! ۵۵

تابع خطی است

$$a = 2$$

$$a = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + b$$

$$x = 5 \text{ یا } 1$$

$$4 + b = 0$$

$$b = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 4(1)(2 - m^2) \leq 0$$

$$1 - 4 + 4m^2 \leq 0$$

$$4m^2 - 3 \leq 0$$

$$4m^2 \leq 3$$

$$m^2 \leq \frac{3}{4}$$

$$-1 \leq m \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$1 - m^2 \geq 0$$

$$1 - m^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -1 \leq m \leq 1$$

$$[2] + [-1] + 1 = 0$$

$$R - 2^d = 0$$

نقطه اعداد

$$-2, -1, 0, 1, 2$$

$$-2, 1$$

$$-1, 2$$

$$x^2(x+3) \geq 0$$

(2)

$$x = 0 \quad *$$

$$x = -3$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -1 + 1 + \end{array}$$

$$D_f = [-3, +\infty)$$

$$(x+1)(x-1)(x^2)(x-3)$$

(-)

$$(x+1)(x^2+1-x)$$

signs

$$x = 1 \quad *$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 0 \quad *$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 3 \\ +1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup \{0\} \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$|x-2| - 3 \geq 0$$

(1)

$$|x-2| \geq 3$$

$$x-2 \geq 3 \Rightarrow x \geq 5 \quad I$$

$$x-2 \leq -3 \Rightarrow x \leq -1 \quad II$$

$$I \cup II = [5, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -1]$$

$$x - |2-x| \geq 0$$

$$-x \leq 2-x$$

$$x \leq 4$$

$$D_f = [-2, 4]$$

$$x \geq |2-x|$$

$$x \geq 2-x$$



Upper

$$1 - x|x| \geq 0$$

$$I \quad x \geq 0$$

$$1 - x^2 \geq 0$$

$$1 \geq x^2$$

$$\mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{I} = [0, 1]$$

$$II \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$x \leq 0$$

II

$$1 + x^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\infty, \infty$$

$$(-\infty, 0]$$

$$\mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{I} = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$r - |n - a| \geq 0$$

$$r \geq |n - a|$$

$$r \geq n - a$$

$$r \geq n$$

$$-r \leq n - a$$

$$r \leq n$$

$$\mathbb{I} \cap \mathbb{II} = [r, n]$$

U

$$\sqrt{r - |n - a|} \neq 1$$

$$r - |n - a| \neq 1$$

$$r \neq |n - a|$$

$$n - a \neq r$$

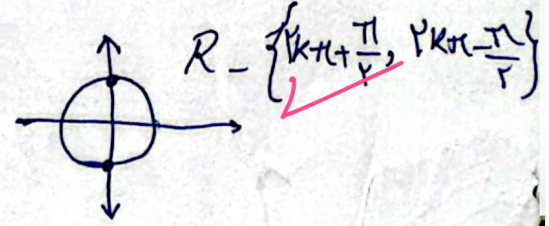
$$n \neq v$$

$$n - a \neq -r$$

$$n \neq -r$$

$$D_2 = \mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{I} = \{r, v\}$$

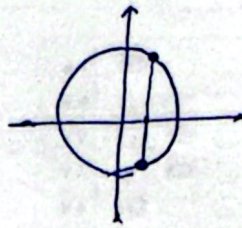
$$\cos n \neq 0$$



$$r_{n-1} \neq 0$$

$$r_n \neq 1$$

$$r_n \neq \frac{1}{r}$$



$$R = \left\{ r k \pi + \frac{\pi}{r}, r k \pi - \frac{\pi}{r} \right\}$$

(^

$$|r_{n+1}| \neq |n+r|$$

$$(r_{n+1})^r \neq (n+r)^r$$

$$\Sigma r^r + 1 + \varepsilon_n \neq n^r + r + \varepsilon_n$$

$$r_{n-1} > 0$$

$$r_n > 1$$

$$n > \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{II}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{r}}(r_{n-1}) > 0$$

19

$$r_n^r - r_n - 1 \neq 0$$

$$n^r - r_n - r\varepsilon \neq 0$$

$$(n-r)(n+r) \neq 0$$

$$n \neq r, n \neq -r$$

$$R = \left\{ r, \frac{-r}{r} \right\}$$

$$r_{n-1} > 1$$

$$r_n > r$$

$$n > 12$$

$$I \cap II = (n > 1)$$

عبارة زیر را رد کنید
باید نامشروع باشد!

$$|r_{n+1}| \geq |n+r|$$

$$(r_{n+1})^r \geq (n+r)^r$$

$$\Sigma n^r + 1 + \varepsilon_n \geq n^r + r + \varepsilon_n$$

$$r_n^r - r_n - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow n^r - r_n - r\varepsilon \geq 0$$

$$D \neq R = \left(\frac{-r}{r}, \frac{r}{r} \right)$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{r}}(r_{n-1}) \geq 0 \Rightarrow r_{n-1} \geq 1 \Rightarrow n-1 \leq r \Rightarrow n \leq r+1$$

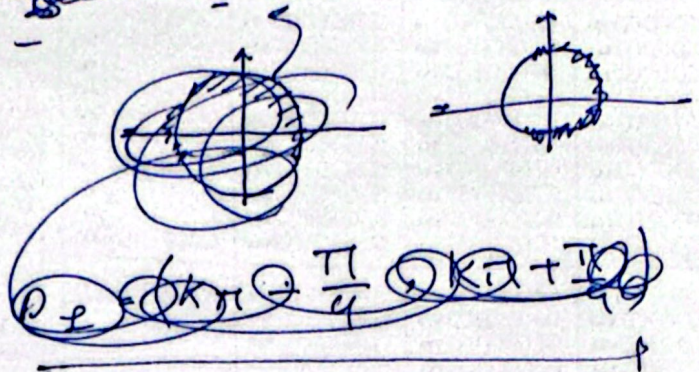
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$$r \cos \theta + 1 > 0$$

$$r \cos \theta > -1$$

$$\cos \theta > -\frac{1}{r}$$

بیشتر قطب قطب



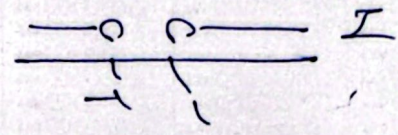
$$D_f = \left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$D_f = \left(2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0$$

$$x=1$$

$$x=-1$$



$$\log_b A > 0$$

$$\frac{A}{b} > 1$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 1$$

$$\frac{x-1-x-1}{x+1} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-2}{x+1} \geq 0$$

$$x+1 < 0$$

$$x < -1$$

یعنی

Π

$\Rightarrow I \cap \Pi$

$$\boxed{x < -1}$$

$$9) \log_{1/5} \log_5^{2n-1} \rightarrow 2n-1 > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{n > \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\log_5^{2n-1} > 0 \rightarrow 2n-1 > 0 \rightarrow 2n-1 > 1 \rightarrow \boxed{n > 1}$$

$$\log_{1/5} \log_5^{2n-1} \geq 0 \xrightarrow[\text{حسب مرسوم!}]{\text{من بابتي هههه!}} \log_5^{2n-1} \leq \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \log_5^{2n-1} \leq 1 \rightarrow 2n-1 \leq 5 \rightarrow 2n \leq 6 \rightarrow \boxed{n \leq 3}$$

$$\hookrightarrow D_f = (1, 3]$$