

$$\begin{array}{cccc} x, x+1, x-1, x+1 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ t_2 & t_0 & t_v & t_n \end{array}$$

$$t_2 t_1 \dots t_0 t_v \rightarrow n(n+1) \dots (n+1)(n-1)$$

$$x_1^r + x_2^r \leq x_{-1}^r$$

$$x^2 - 7x - 12 \rightarrow \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 48}}{2}$$

$$r_2 \frac{n+1}{n-1} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} n_2 + \sqrt{r} \\ n_2 - \sqrt{r} \end{array} \rightarrow r_2 \frac{r+\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}} \quad \textcircled{x} \rightarrow \textcircled{-1}$$

$$y_2 - \partial x^r \partial x^s - \partial \rightarrow \frac{a}{1} = \frac{\partial}{r} \quad (7)$$

$$y_2 = -\delta x + r\delta x - 1 \quad a_2 = r\delta$$

$$A_2 = r\delta$$

$$-\frac{\Delta}{\Sigma a}$$

$$C_{0,1} = -\frac{\Sigma y}{-\Sigma a} = r, r\delta$$

$$V_{n+1} + V_{n+m} = 0$$

$$\Delta = \Sigma a - \Lambda m > 0 \rightarrow m < \frac{1}{2} \Sigma a$$

$$\frac{-V \pm \sqrt{\Sigma a - \Lambda m}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-V + \sqrt{\Sigma a - \Lambda m}}{2} > -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-V + \sqrt{\Sigma a - \Lambda m} > -1$$

$$\sqrt{\Sigma a - \Lambda m} > -2$$

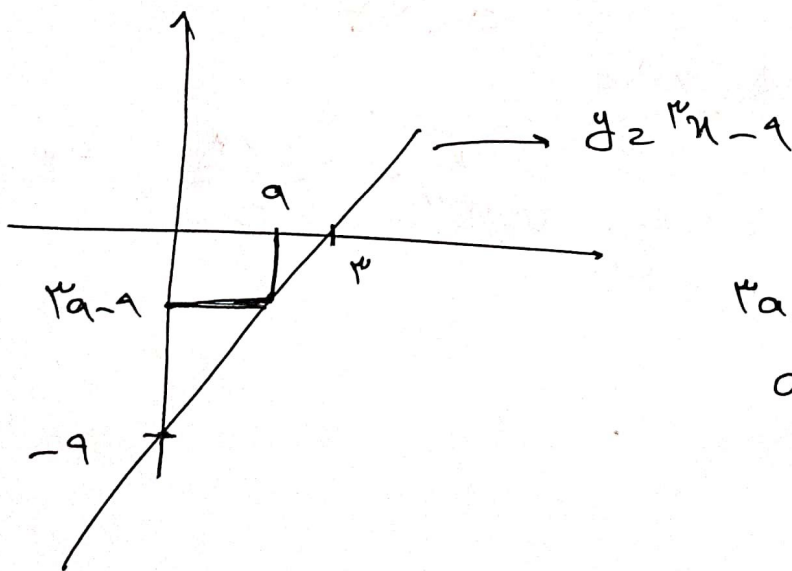
$$\frac{-V - \sqrt{\Sigma a - \Lambda m}}{2} > -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -V - \sqrt{\Sigma a - \Lambda m} > -1$$

$$\Sigma a - \Lambda m < 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < m < \frac{1}{2} \Sigma a$$

$$m > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f, d, c \rightarrow \text{...}$$



$$a - 1 \geq a$$

$$a \geq \frac{a}{2} \rightarrow \frac{a}{2} \geq a \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{a \sqrt{2}}{2} \geq \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(14)

$$\tan(B+C) = \sqrt{3} \longrightarrow B = 90^\circ$$

$$C = 30^\circ$$

$$\frac{1 - r \cos(B+C)}{r \sin B \cos C} = \frac{1 - r \cos 120^\circ}{r \sin 90^\circ \cos 30^\circ} = \frac{1+1}{r\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \tan C$$

$$\cos\left(\pi - \frac{r}{\epsilon}\right) = -\cos\left(\pi - \frac{r}{\epsilon}\right)$$

(14)

$$\cos\left(\pi - \frac{r}{\epsilon}\right) = \cos\left(\pi - \pi - \frac{r}{\epsilon}\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\pi - \frac{r}{\epsilon}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{r}{\epsilon} - \pi\right)$$

$$\pi - \frac{r}{\epsilon} = 2k\pi \pm \left(\frac{r}{\epsilon} - \pi\right)$$

$$\textcircled{+} \longrightarrow \pi = \frac{r}{\epsilon} + \frac{r}{\epsilon} \longrightarrow \left(\frac{r}{\epsilon}, -\frac{r}{\epsilon}\right)$$

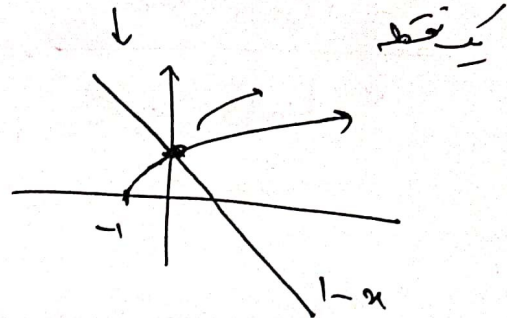
$$\textcircled{-} \longrightarrow \pi - \frac{r}{\epsilon} = 2k\pi - \frac{r}{\epsilon} + \pi$$

$$\pi = 2k\pi - \frac{r}{\epsilon} \longrightarrow \left(-\frac{r}{\epsilon}\right)$$

b.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-\sqrt{1+x}} \xrightarrow{\text{sub}} -1 \leq x \leq 0$$

$$\sqrt{1-\sqrt{1+x}} = x \rightarrow 1-x = \sqrt{1+x}$$



$$\log^{1-x} - \log \frac{1}{(x-1)^x} = x$$

$$(x-1)^x$$

(1)

$$\log^{-(x-1)^x} = x \rightarrow -(x-1)^x = 1 \dots$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{sub}} \log^{\frac{1}{x}} = y \quad -1 \leq x-1 \rightarrow x \leq 0$$

$$r \sin^2 \theta + a \cos^2 \theta = \Sigma \xrightarrow{\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta} r - r \cos^2 \theta + a \cos^2 \theta = \Sigma$$

(1)

$$\xrightarrow{\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta} r \sin^2 \theta + a - a \sin^2 \theta = \Sigma$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{a-r}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{\Sigma - a}{r-a}$$

$$\cot^2 \theta = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\frac{1}{a-r}}{\frac{\Sigma - a}{r-a}} = \frac{-1}{\Sigma - a} = \frac{1}{a - \Sigma}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{(b+1)(c+1)}}{n} = 2 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = \frac{b+c}{-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a + \sqrt{b^2 n^2 + (b+c)n + 1}}{n} \stackrel{\text{hop}}{=} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}}{1} = \frac{b+c}{2} = 2$$

$$b+c = 2$$

جواب: $\frac{b+c}{-1} = -2$

$$f(n) = \frac{n^3 - 1n - 2}{an^2 + (1-a)n + a+1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3} \quad (14)$$

$$a_2 = 0 \rightarrow n+1 = 0 \rightarrow n = -1$$

در صورتی که $a_2 = 0$ باشد

با $\Delta > 0$ مستقر باشد

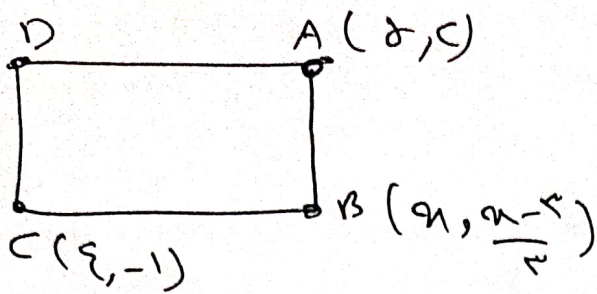
$$\begin{cases} n = 3 \rightarrow a_2 = \frac{-2}{3} \\ n = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow a_2 = \frac{4}{13} \end{cases}$$

Δ صدق کند

مضامین داشته باشد

$$(1-a)^2 - 4a(a+1) = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36}}{9}$$

(v)



$$m_{AB} = \frac{\frac{\alpha - \epsilon}{r}}{\frac{\alpha}{r} - \delta} \quad \text{---} \quad \textcircled{X} \quad \alpha^r - 9\alpha^2 - 9(\alpha^r - 9\alpha + \pi)$$

$$m_{BC} = \frac{\frac{\alpha}{r}}{\alpha - \epsilon} \quad \rightarrow \quad 1 \cdot \alpha^r - 9\alpha + 11 = 2$$

$$\alpha^r - 9\alpha + 11 = 2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$r, 4$$

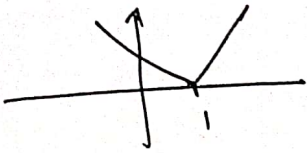
$$r(1 - |a|) - 12(r + |a|)^r - (r + |a|) - v$$

(7)

$$1 - r|a| = r + |a|^r + r|a| - r - |a| - v$$

$$|a|^r + 2|a| - 4 = 2 \xrightarrow{|a| = 2, -4} a = 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{|x-1|} & |x| \leq c \\ ax^2 + bx + c & |x| > c \end{cases}$$



در این مسئله می‌خواهیم ثابت کنیم که تابع در $x=1$ پیوسته است. برای این منظور باید بررسی کنیم که آیا $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$ است یا نه. در اینجا $f(1) = 0$ است. پس باید بررسی کنیم که آیا $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0$ است یا نه. برای این منظور باید بررسی کنیم که آیا $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{|x-1|} = 0$ است یا نه. این سؤال را می‌توانیم به سادگی اثبات کنیم.

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

$$\left[\frac{a}{b}\right] = -1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

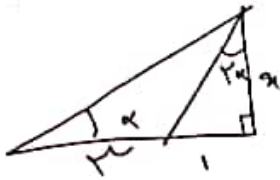
$$f(x) = \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{2 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{(1 + \cos^2 x)(1 - \cos^2 x)}{(2 - \cos^2 x)(1 - \cos^2 x)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x + 1 - \cos^2 x}{2 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x) + 1 - \cos^2 x}{2 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{2(1 - \cos^2 x)}{2 - \cos^2 x}$$

در اینجا $\sin \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\cos \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$(f - g)(x) = \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x) + 1 - \cos^2 x}{2 - \cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{2 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2(1 - \cos^2 x)}{2 - \cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 \sin^2 x}{2 - \cos^2 x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (-\cos^2 x) = -2 \cos x \sin x = -\sin 2x$$



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{r \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{\frac{x}{r}}{1 - \frac{x^2}{r^2}} \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{r} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{r^2}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{r^2}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(19)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} b & x < a \\ b + (x-a)^m & x \geq a \end{cases}$$

یعنی مشتق در نقطه a از سمت راست و چپ برابر باشد
دی موافقت دارد

$$m=1 \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ 1 & x \geq a \end{cases}$$

$$m > 0 \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ m(x-a)^{m-1} & x \geq a \end{cases}$$

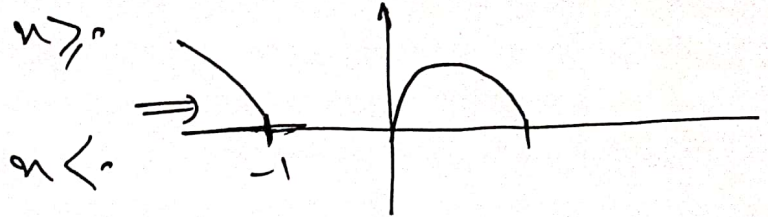
$\downarrow$
 $f'(a) = 0$

فقط $m=1$ جواب می‌دهد

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

(۲)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x(1-x)} \\ \sqrt{x(1+x)} \end{cases}$$



$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{-2x+1}{2\sqrt{x(1-x)}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}, 0, 1 \text{ برای } x \geq 0 \\ \frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x(1+x)}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}, 0, 1 \text{ برای } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

فقط x x x

برای $x < 0$

صیغه نباشد در صورتی که این را در دو نقطه می توانیم ببینیم

$$m+n+k = 1+0+1 = 2$$

(3)

$$r - (a^2)^2 = r - (-a-1)(-a-1)^2(-a-1)^2(-a-1)$$

$$= r - (a^2)^2 (-a-1) = r - (-a-1) = a+1$$

↓
مجموع