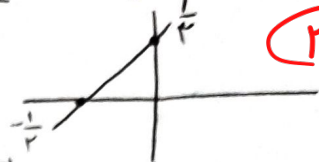


$2y = 3a - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{دارد}} 3a = 2y + 1 \quad y = \frac{2}{3}a + \frac{1}{3} \quad \begin{array}{c|c} a & 0 \\ \hline y & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$

حیاتی - دفتر A (۲) ①



$\frac{1}{12} \leftarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}}{2} \leftarrow \frac{\text{ارتفاع} \times \text{مقاعد}}{2} \leftarrow \text{مساحت}$

$y = a^2 - 2a + 3 \quad a \in [1, +\infty)$ برای بررسی یک به یک $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad \begin{array}{c|c} a & 1 \\ \hline y & 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$



چون دامنه از یک به بی نهایت است، در این باره تابع یک به یک است

$y = a^2 - 2a + 3 \rightarrow y = (a-1)^2 + 2 \xrightarrow{\text{مبادی}} a = (y-1)^2 + 1 \quad (y-1)^2 = a-2$

$y-1 = \sqrt{a-2} \quad y = \sqrt{a-2} + 1 \quad Df^{-1}(a) = [2, +\infty)$

$y = a^2 - 2a + 3 \quad a \in [2, +\infty)$ از سه به بعد یک به یک می باشد $\rightarrow$

$y = \sqrt{a-2} + 1 \quad Df^{-1}(a) = [4, +\infty)$

$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+5}} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow a_1 = a_2 \quad \frac{a_1}{\sqrt{a_1^2+5}} = \frac{a_2}{\sqrt{a_2^2+5}} \quad a_1 \sqrt{a_1^2+5} = a_2 \sqrt{a_2^2+5}$

$a_1^2 (a_1^2+5) = a_2^2 (a_2^2+5) \rightarrow a_1^4 + 5a_1^2 = a_2^4 + 5a_2^2 \rightarrow a_1^2 = a_2^2$

$a_1 = \pm a_2 \rightarrow$ یکی مثبت و دیگری منفی است $\rightarrow a_1 = a_2$

$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+5}} \rightarrow a = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2+5}} \rightarrow a^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2+5} \rightarrow y^2 a^2 + 5a^2 = y^2 \quad y^2(a^2-1) = +5a^2$

$y^2 = \frac{+5a^2}{a^2-1} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{+5a^2}{a^2-1}}$

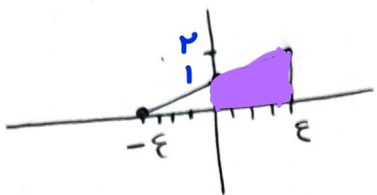
$g(a) = \begin{cases} a^2 - \varepsilon a + K & a \geq 2 \\ -a^2 + 7a + 2K & a < 2 \end{cases} \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^-} f(a) \leq \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} f(a) \quad \varepsilon - 1 + K \leq -\varepsilon + 12 + 2K$

$-\varepsilon + K \geq 2K + 1 \quad 2K \leq -12 \quad K \leq -6$

$$f(\alpha) = 2\alpha - \sqrt{14 - 4\alpha(\epsilon - \alpha)} \rightarrow 2\alpha - \sqrt{14 - 14\alpha + \epsilon\alpha^2} \rightarrow 2\alpha - \sqrt{(2\alpha - \epsilon)^2} \rightarrow 2\alpha - |2\alpha - \epsilon| \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} -\epsilon & \alpha \geq 2 \rightarrow \text{غير ممكن} \\ \epsilon\alpha - \epsilon & \alpha < 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(\alpha) = \epsilon\alpha - \epsilon \quad f^{-1}(\alpha) \Rightarrow \alpha = \epsilon y - \epsilon \quad y = \frac{\alpha}{\epsilon} + 1 \quad \alpha < \epsilon \quad f \nearrow$$

ϵ	0	$-\epsilon$
2	1	0



$$S = \frac{1 \times 2}{2} \rightarrow S = 1$$

$$S = \frac{(1+2) \times 2}{2} = 3$$

مساحت مستطین! چه؟
نسبت محور دو مختصات!

$$f(\alpha) = 2\alpha + |\alpha| \rightarrow \begin{cases} \epsilon\alpha & \alpha \geq 0 \rightarrow 0/0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{\alpha}{\epsilon} \\ 2\alpha & \alpha < 0 \rightarrow 0/0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{\epsilon} & \alpha \geq 0 \\ \frac{\alpha}{2} & \alpha < 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$a+b = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad a = \frac{\epsilon}{\lambda} \quad a-b = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{a}{\epsilon} + \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{a}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow a = \frac{\lambda}{\epsilon} \quad \text{اضافه} = \frac{-a}{\lambda} \quad ab = \frac{-\epsilon}{4\epsilon}$$

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{2\alpha + \epsilon}{\alpha + 3} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 & \epsilon \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - \epsilon \quad m = -3 \quad f(\alpha) = \frac{2\alpha + \epsilon}{\alpha - 3}$$

$$f^{-1}(\alpha) \rightarrow y \alpha - 3y = 2\alpha + \epsilon \quad \alpha(y-3) = 2\alpha + \epsilon \quad \alpha = \frac{2\alpha + \epsilon}{y-3} \rightarrow y = \frac{2\alpha + \epsilon}{\alpha - 3}$$

$$f \circ f^{-1}(\alpha) = \alpha \quad \alpha + \frac{2\alpha + \epsilon}{\alpha - 3} = \alpha \frac{2\alpha + \epsilon}{\alpha - 3} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha^2 + \epsilon}{\alpha - 3} = \alpha$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2 + \epsilon}{\alpha - 3} = \alpha \quad \alpha^2 + \epsilon = \alpha^2 - 3\alpha \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -\frac{\epsilon}{3}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(3-2\alpha) = 2 - g\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \quad \epsilon g^{-1}(\epsilon) + f^{-1}(-2) \rightarrow g(\epsilon) = \epsilon \quad g(f(\epsilon)) = -2 \quad f(\epsilon) = -2 \quad (2) \quad (1)$$

$$f(\epsilon) = -2 \rightarrow -2 = 2 - g\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \quad g\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \epsilon \quad g(\epsilon) = \epsilon \quad \epsilon = \frac{\alpha}{2} \rightarrow \epsilon\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) + 2 - 2\alpha = -2$$

$$g(\epsilon) = \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon = 2 - f(3-2\alpha) \quad f(3-2\alpha) = -2 \quad f(\epsilon) = -2 \quad \epsilon = 3-2\alpha \quad \checkmark \quad 2\alpha + 3 - 2\alpha = 3$$

$$y = \frac{\omega\alpha - 13}{1 - \alpha} \quad \text{قرینه نسبت به محور مختصات} \rightarrow -y = \frac{-\omega\alpha - 13}{1 + \alpha} \quad y = \frac{\omega\alpha + 13}{1 + \alpha} \quad (2) \quad (9)$$

$$\omega(\alpha - 2) + 13 = \omega\alpha + 13 \rightarrow \frac{\omega\alpha + 13}{\alpha - 1} = \frac{\omega\alpha + 13}{\alpha - 1} - 3 \rightarrow \frac{2\alpha + 4}{\alpha - 1}$$

$$f^{-1}(\alpha) = y\alpha - y = 2\alpha + 4 \quad \alpha(y-2) = 4+y \quad \alpha = \frac{4+y}{y-2} \quad y = \frac{\alpha+4}{\alpha-2}$$

$$f^{-1}(\alpha) = f(\alpha) \quad \frac{\alpha+4}{\alpha-2} = \frac{2\alpha+4}{\alpha-1} \quad 2\alpha^2 + 4\alpha - \epsilon\alpha - 12 = \alpha^2 + 4\alpha - \alpha - 4$$

$$\alpha^2 - 2\alpha - 4 \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$y = a + \varepsilon[a]$ $\xrightarrow[\text{معکوس تا جمع است}]{\text{قرینه نسبت به } y=a}$ $[y] = [a + \varepsilon[a]]$ $\{y\} = \omega[a]$ ⑩
 $\hookrightarrow \varepsilon[a] = \frac{y-a}{\varepsilon}$ $[a] = \frac{y-a}{\varepsilon}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{جایگذاری}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} y - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} a = \frac{[y]}{\omega}$ $\hookrightarrow [a] = \frac{[y]}{\omega}$ (1, 7, 5)
 $\frac{1}{\varepsilon} a = \frac{1}{\omega} [y] + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} y$

$\xrightarrow{\text{جایگذاری } y=a}$ $\frac{1}{\varepsilon} y = \frac{1}{\omega} [a] + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} a \xrightarrow{\times \varepsilon} y = \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} [a] + a$

$f(a) - g(a) \rightarrow a + \varepsilon[a] + \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} [a] - a \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} [a]$