

$f(x+1) + f(x-1) = 2x + f(x) \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{4x^2 - 4x}$ $R_f = ?$

$\Rightarrow f(x) + f(x) = 2x + f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = x$

$f(x) = ax + b \Rightarrow 2ax + a + b + ax + a + b = 2x + 2 \Rightarrow 3ax + 2a + b = 2x + 2$

$\Rightarrow a=1, b=0$

$f(x) = x \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{4x^2 - 4x} \Rightarrow x - x^2 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = x_{\text{max}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \text{min} \xrightarrow{\text{محدود}} (-\infty, \frac{1}{4}] \xrightarrow{\text{محدود}} [0, \frac{1}{4}] \in R_f$

(1)

$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x}{x + 2} \xrightarrow{D_f} \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}, \xrightarrow{R_f} [c, \infty) - \{1\} \Rightarrow f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = ?$

$\frac{x(x^2 - 4)}{x + 2} = \frac{x(x-2)(x+2)}{x+2} = x(x-2) \rightarrow y = x^2 - 2x$

$R_f \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{-2\} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{-2\} \rightarrow a, b = -2$

$R_f \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x = y \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - y = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta \geq 0} 4 + 4y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -1$

$\Rightarrow [-1, \infty) - \{1\} \rightarrow c = -1$

$f(\frac{-2-2}{-1}) = f(2) \Rightarrow 2-2=0 \Rightarrow f(2) = 0$

$f(-1) = 3$

$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = ?$

$x^2 - 2x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow a = -2$

$\mathbb{R} - \{-2, 1\}$

$y = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 1} \xrightarrow{D_f} [a, b] \xrightarrow{R_f} ?$

$y = \sqrt[3]{(x-2)^3} = \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 4x^2 + 12x - 8} = x - 2 \Rightarrow a = -4, b = 1$

$-4 \leq x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{-2} -2 \leq x-2 \leq -1 \Rightarrow R_f \in [-1, 1]$

(2)

$y_1 = (\frac{x+1}{1-x})^{\frac{1}{a}}, y_2 = (\frac{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}-1}{x^2+b})^{\frac{1}{a}} \Rightarrow D_{f_1} = R_{f_2} \quad a+b = ?$

$D_{f_1} \Rightarrow \log_a b = c \Rightarrow b = a^c \Rightarrow a > 0, b > 0, b \neq 1$

$R_f \Rightarrow yx^2 + yb = ax^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{-yb-1}{b-a} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{yb+1}{a-y}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{-yb-1}{y-a} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{1}{b}}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{y}} \rightarrow \text{محدود}$

(I) $\frac{x+1}{1-x} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x}}$

(II) $\frac{x+1}{1-x} \neq 1 \Rightarrow x+1 \neq 1-x \Rightarrow x \neq 0$

1) $a=1, b=-1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-1} \rightarrow y=0$

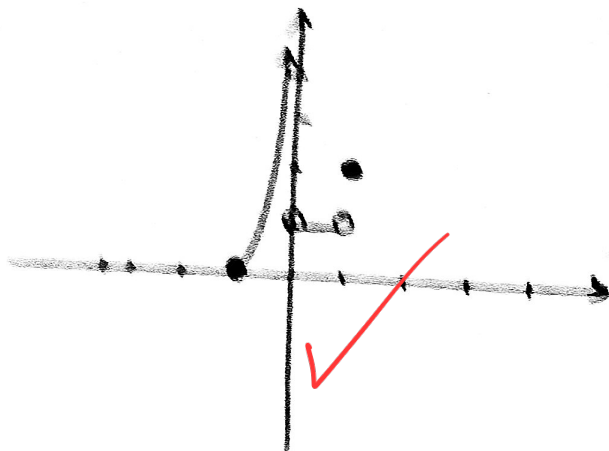
$a=1, b=1 \rightarrow a+b=2$

2) $a=-1, b=1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-x^2-1}{x^2-1} \rightarrow \text{محدود} \rightarrow a+b = -1+1=0$

سوال (1)

$$y = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right) \quad x \in (1, \infty) \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{x} = 1$$

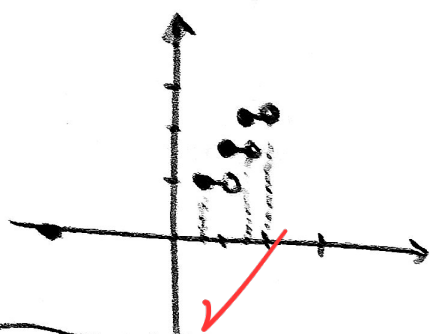
$$x \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow y = +1 = 1 \quad / \quad x \in (1) \Rightarrow y = 1$$



✓

$$y = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right) \quad x \in (1, \infty) \Rightarrow 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$x \in (1, \frac{2}{r}) \rightarrow 1 + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow x \in (\frac{2}{r}, 2) \rightarrow 1 + 2 = 3$$



✓ $\frac{2}{r} < 2$

✓

$$\left| \frac{a+1}{a+2} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow (b, +\infty), a-b=?$$

$$\left| \frac{b+1}{ab+2} \right| = 1 \Rightarrow \textcircled{I} \frac{b+1}{ab+2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x=b \text{ مبرازات } \Leftrightarrow b+1 = ab+2$$

$$\Rightarrow b(1-a) = 1, \textcircled{II} \frac{b+1}{ab+2} = -1 \Rightarrow b+1 = -ab-2$$

$$b(a+1) = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{-3}{a+1} = \frac{r}{1-a} \Rightarrow ra - r = 2a + 2 \Rightarrow 2a = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{-r}{r} = -1 \Rightarrow a-b = \frac{1}{2} - (-1) = \frac{3}{2}$$

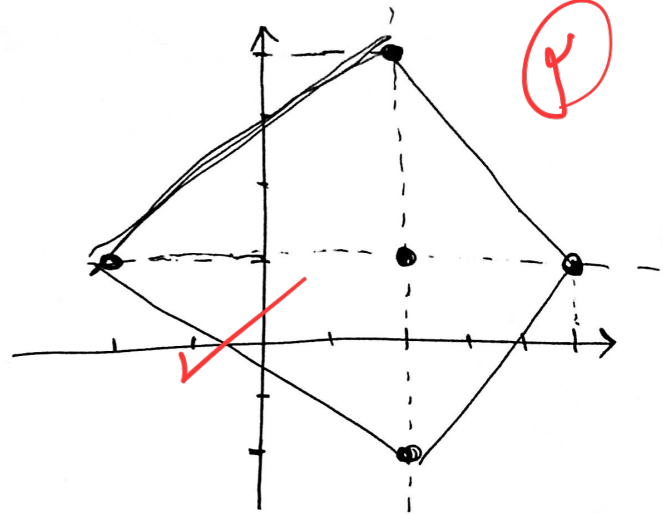
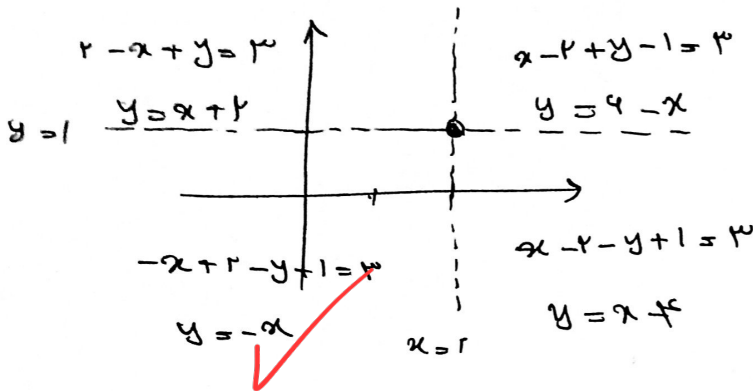
$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$b = -1$$

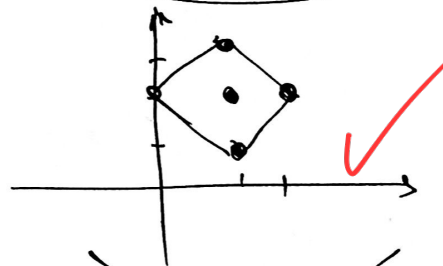
برای ضمیمه

$$|x-2| + |y-1| = 3$$



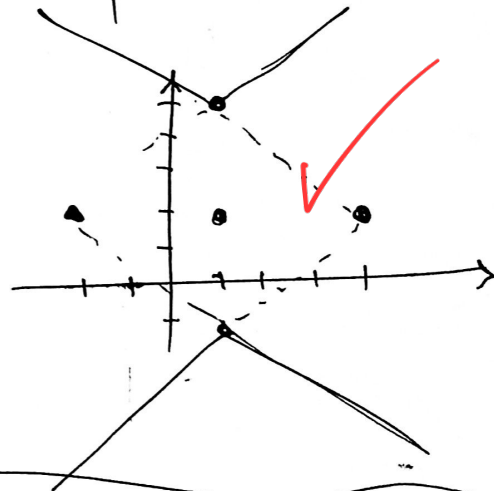
سوال ۲

الف) $|x-1| + |y-2| = 1$
 مرکز $(1, 2)$



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ب) $|x-1| - |y-2| = -3$
 مرکز $(1, 2)$
 $|y-2| - |x-1| = 3$



۲

$$y = 3x + |ax+b| \xrightarrow{R \neq \emptyset} \mathbb{R}$$

$$-\frac{b}{a}$$

برای آنکه برد $\mathbb{R}$ شود $\leftarrow$ شیبها باید هم علامت باشند $m_1, m_2 > 0$
 برای اینکه K_f برابر $\mathbb{R}$ شود باید ۲ شیب نقطه صافیتی و منفی - باشد

$$(3-a)(3+a) < 0$$

$$-3 < a < 3$$

± 3 نمی تواند باشد بخاطر صفت می شود!

$$-\frac{3}{0} + \frac{3}{0} \rightarrow (-\infty, -3) \cup (3, \infty)$$

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