

SUBJECT:

DATA:

NUMBER:

مبنای ریاضی

الف) $-4 \leq 3x - 2 \leq 2 \rightarrow -2 \leq 3x \leq 4 \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{4}{3} \xrightarrow{D_f} \left[-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right]$

ب) $-4 \leq x \leq -2 \rightarrow -12 \leq 3x \leq -4 \rightarrow -14 \leq 3x - 2 \leq -8 \xrightarrow{D_f(m)} [-14, -8]$

ج) $y = 2 - \sqrt{x-4} \rightarrow y = 2 + \sqrt{x-4} \rightarrow x = y - 2 + \sqrt{y-4} \rightarrow x = y - 2 + \sqrt{y-4}$

د) $y = 2 + \sqrt{x-4} \rightarrow x = y - 2 + \sqrt{y-4} \rightarrow x = y - 2 + \sqrt{y-4}$

10 $x = y - 4 \rightarrow y = 8$

11 $\frac{x}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$

12 $\frac{x}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$

13 $\frac{x}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$

14 $\frac{x}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$

15 $\frac{x}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$

16 $\frac{x}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$

17 $\frac{x}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$

18 $\frac{x}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$

19 $\frac{x}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$

20 $\frac{x}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$

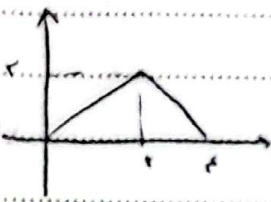
21 $\frac{x}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4$

SHAHAB

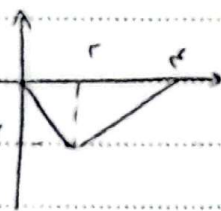
SUBJECT:

DATA:

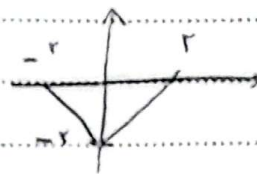
NUMBER:



$$y = -f(x-2)$$

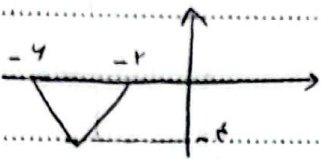


$$y = f(x-2)$$

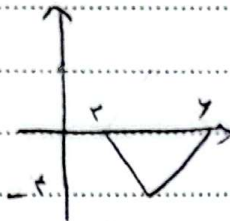


$$y = f(x)$$

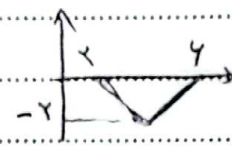
5



$$y = f(x+4)$$



$$y = f(-x+4)$$



$$y = \frac{1}{4} f(-x+4)$$

10

$$r_{n-1} - 1 = -1 \rightarrow n = 0$$

$$r_{n-1} - 1 = 2 \rightarrow n = 1$$

$$r_{n-1} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n = 2$$

$$-(n+2) \cdot \underbrace{f(r_{n-1})}_{-4, 0, 1, 2}$$

نمودار تابع $f(x)$ را در نظر بگیرید.

15

n	-2	0	1	2
y	-	+	-	+

$$\rightarrow [-2, 0] \cup [1, 2]$$

20

$$f(x) = |f(x+k) - r| + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{در } x=0} g = |f(0+k) - r| - 2$$

$$f(n) = g(n) \rightarrow |f(0) - r| + 1 = |f(0+k) - r| \rightarrow 2$$

$$\rightarrow 2 = |2k - r| - 2 \rightarrow 4 = |2k - r| \rightarrow 2k - r = 4 \rightarrow k = 3 \checkmark$$

$$2k - r = -4 \rightarrow k = -\frac{5}{2} \times$$

25

$$k = 3, 0 \leftarrow \text{جواب}$$

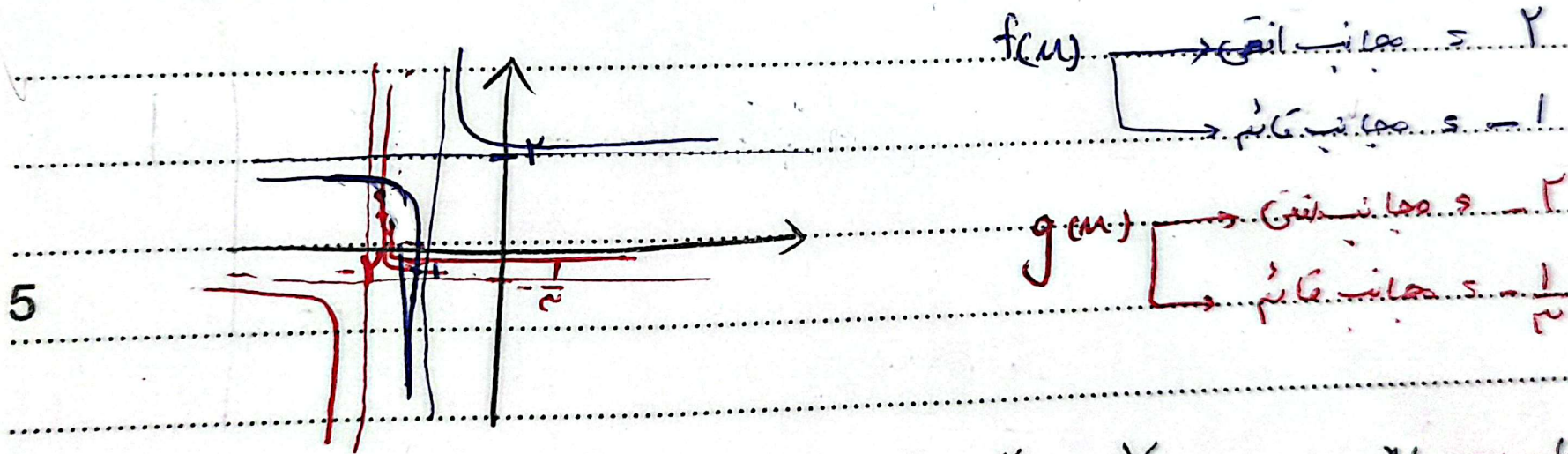
SHAHAB

SUBJECT: _____

DATA: _____

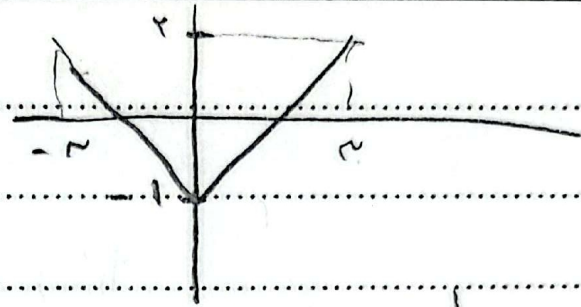
NUMBER: _____

قرینه نسبت به مبدأ $\rightarrow f(u) = \frac{2u-1}{u+1} \xrightarrow{\text{طول برابر}} \frac{-2u+1}{u+1} \rightarrow \Delta$



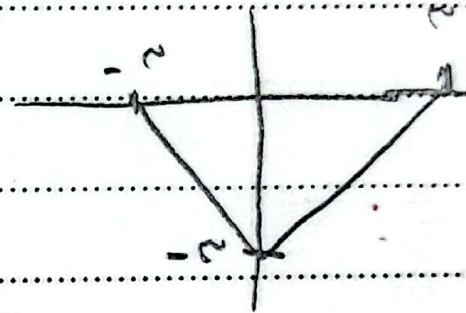
$$\frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2} \quad \text{نقطه تقاطع}$$

$$y_1 = -f\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + r \rightarrow$$



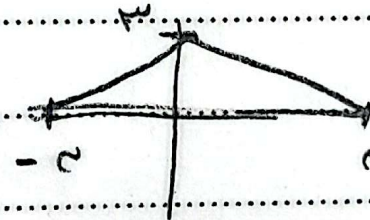
9

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow y = -f\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) \rightarrow$$

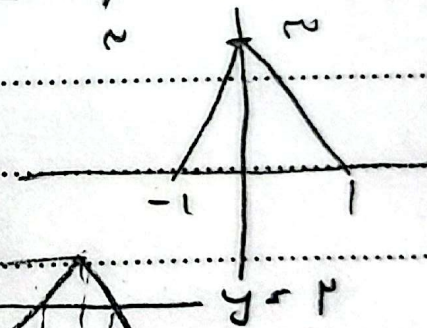


5

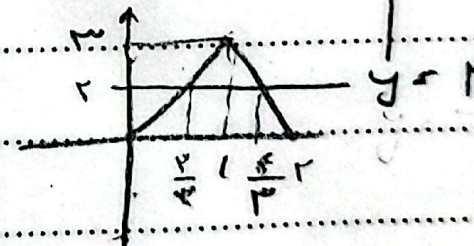
$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow y_1 = f\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) \rightarrow$$



$$\textcircled{3} \rightarrow y_1 = f(m) \rightarrow$$



$$\rightarrow y_r = f(m-1) \rightarrow$$

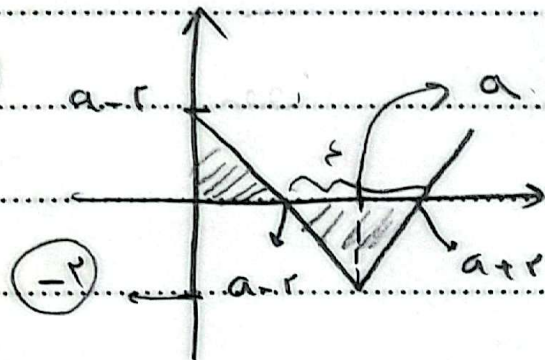


10

$$\delta = \frac{1 \times \frac{r}{2}}{r} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$m = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{2} \quad m = \frac{r}{2}$$

20



$$f(a) \rightarrow f(a) = -r$$

$$\frac{(a-r)(a-r)}{r} \times \frac{r \times r}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$(a-r)^r = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{a=r} \rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) =$$

25

$$\left| \frac{1}{r} - r \right| = r \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{r}{r}} \rightarrow 1$$

SHAHAB