

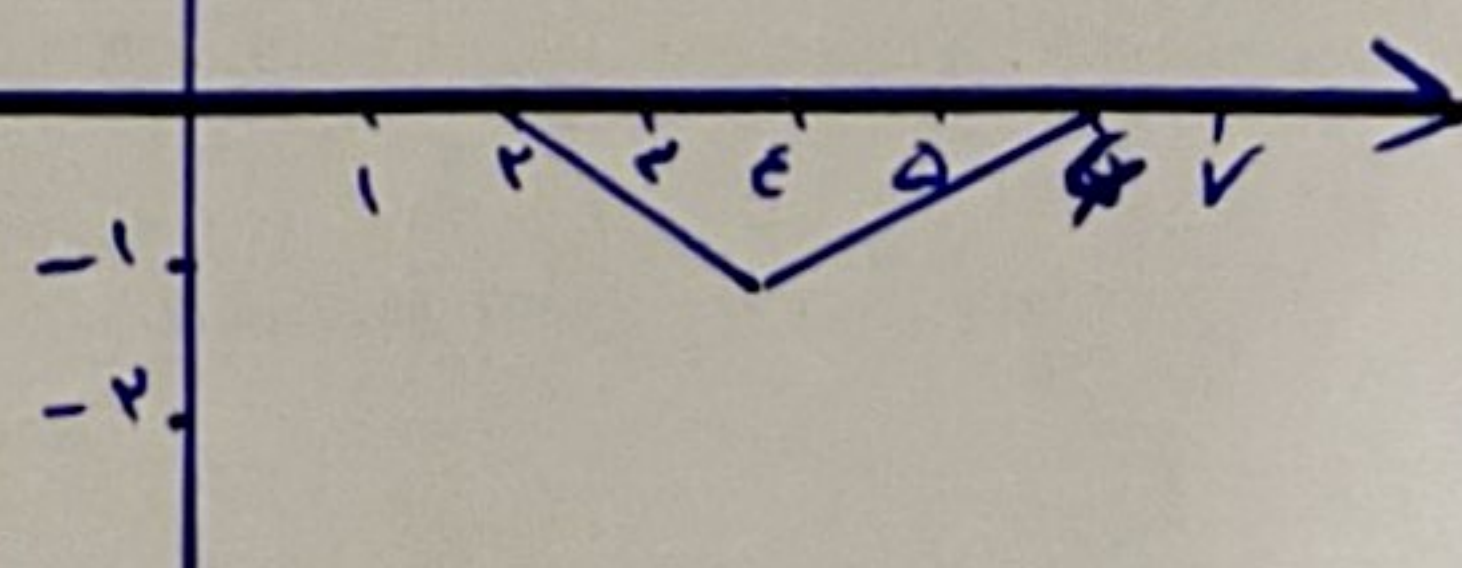
$D_{f(3x-2)} = [-4, -2]$ $x = -4 \rightarrow 3(-4) - 2 = -14$ $x = -2 \rightarrow 3(-2) - 2 = -8$ $D_{f(x)} = [-14, -8]$	(الف) $D_{f(x)} = [-4, 2]$ $-4 \leq 3x-2 \leq 2 \rightarrow 3x-2 \geq -4 \rightarrow x \geq -\frac{2}{3}$ $\quad \quad \quad \rightarrow 3x-2 \leq 2 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{4}{3}$ $D_{f(3x-2)} = \left[-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right]$
--	---

$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x-2} \xrightarrow[\text{تبدیل}]{\text{تبدیل}} x-2 + \sqrt{x-4} \xrightarrow[\text{قرینه نسبت به}]{\text{قرینه نسبت به}} x = y-2 + \sqrt{y-4}$ $y-2 + \sqrt{y-4} = y \rightarrow \sqrt{y-4} = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{y=8}$	۲
---	---

$g(x) = 2f(3x+1) \rightarrow D = [0, 4]$ $\quad \quad \quad \rightarrow R = [0, 4]$ همی برداشتی ندارد چس بردتا به $f(x)$ است $[0, 2]$	$f(x) \rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow 1$ $\quad \quad \quad \rightarrow x=4 \rightarrow 13$ $D_{f(x)} = [1, 13]$ $S = \frac{(13-1)x^2}{2} = (12)$
--	---

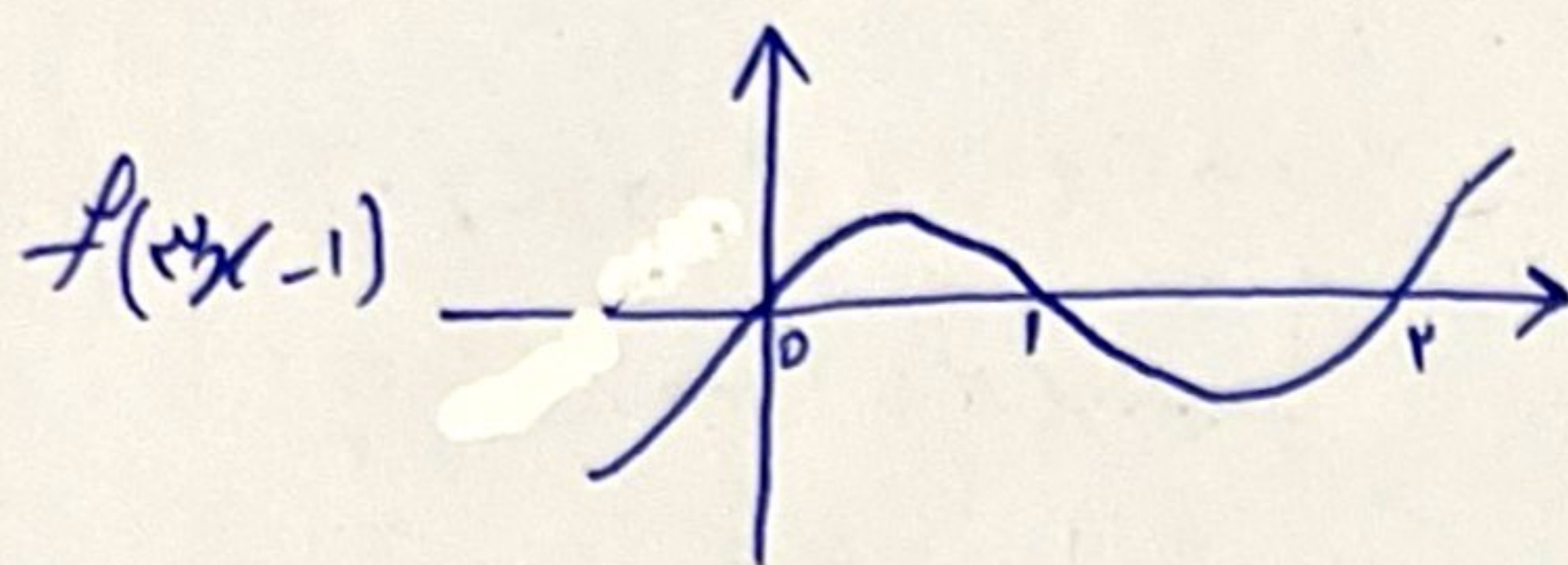
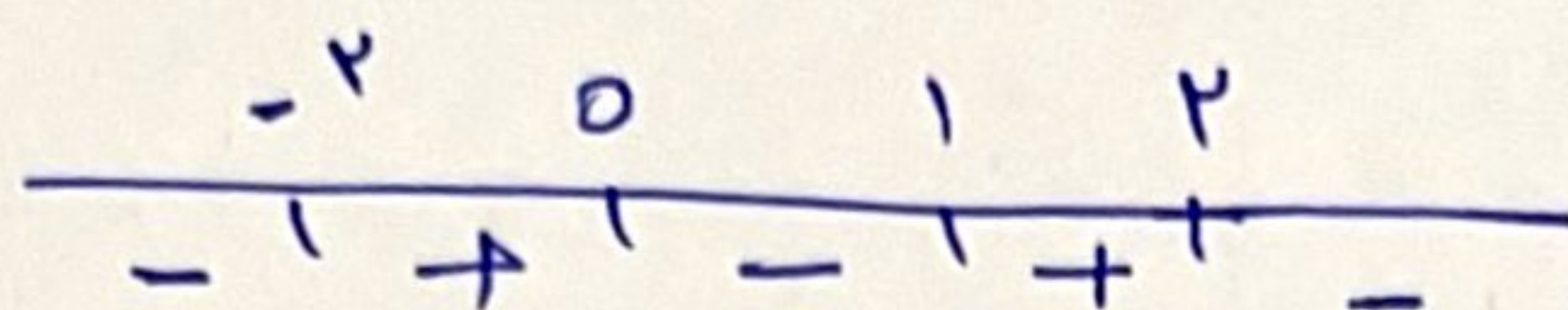
$y = -f(x-2) \rightarrow D = [0, 4]$ $\quad \quad \quad \rightarrow R = [0, 2]$	۴
---	---

$f(x) \rightarrow D = x=0 \rightarrow -2$ $\quad \quad \quad \rightarrow x=4 \rightarrow 2$ $D_{f(x)} = [-2, 2]$ $R_{f(x)} = [-6, 0]$	۵
---	-------------------------------------



$$y = \sqrt{-(x+2)f(3x-1)}$$

(-2) (2) (1) (0)



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

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) \rightarrow x = -1 &\rightarrow 0 \\ x = 2 &\rightarrow 0 \\ x = 5 &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x-1 = -1 &\rightarrow x = 0 \\ 3x-1 = 2 &\rightarrow x = 1 \\ 3x-1 = 5 &\rightarrow x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$f(3x-1)$ ریشه های تابع

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= |2x-3|+1 \\ g(x) &= |2(x+k)-3|-2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{برخورد در محور} \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow 4 \\ &x=0 \in \text{log} \rightarrow g(x) \rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$|2k-3|-2=4 \rightarrow |2k-3|=6 \rightarrow \begin{aligned} 2k-3 &= 6 \rightarrow k = 4.5 \\ 2k-3 &= -6 \rightarrow k = -1.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x+1} \xrightarrow[\text{مخرج طوی}]{\text{قرینه نسبت به}} -\frac{2x-1}{x+1} \xrightarrow[\text{برابر}]{\text{طول نقاط}} -\frac{2(3x)-1}{3x+1} = -\frac{4x-1}{3x+1}$$

$$-\frac{4x-1}{3x+1} + k = \frac{2x-1}{x+1} \rightarrow \frac{2x-1}{x+1} + \frac{4x-1}{3x+1} = k$$

$$y_1 = -f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + 2 \rightarrow D = [-3, 3] \\ R = [-1, 2]$$

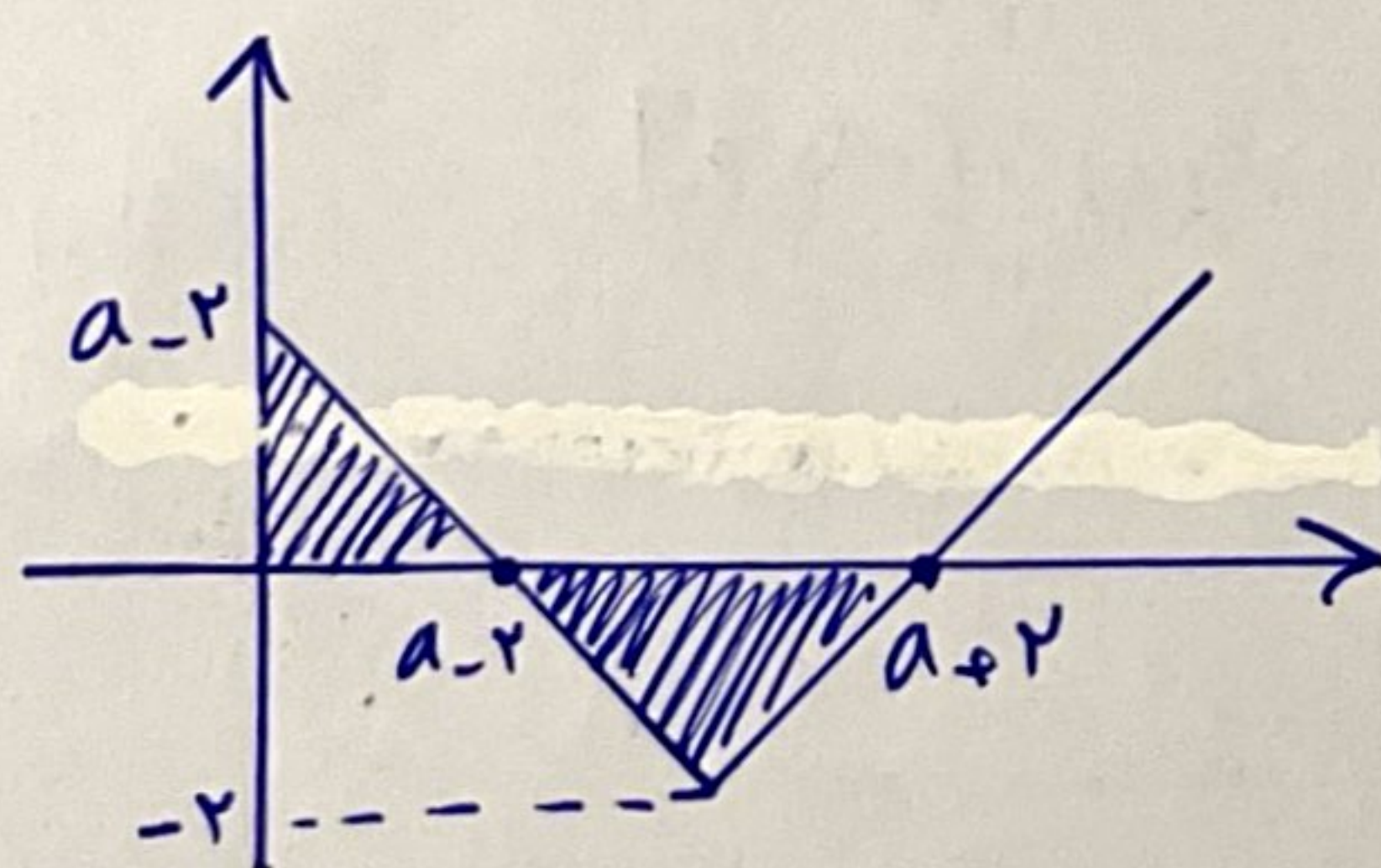
$$S = \frac{2 \times 1}{2} = 1$$

$$D_{f(x)} = [-1, 1]$$

$$R_{f(x)} = [0, 3] = R_{f(x-1)}$$

$$-1 \leq x-1 \leq 1 \rightarrow D_{f(x-1)} = [0, 2]$$

$$f(x) = |x-a|-2$$



$$\frac{(a-2)^2}{2} + \frac{(a+2-(a-2)) \times 2}{2} = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\frac{(a-2)^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (a-2)^2 = 1 \rightarrow a = 3 \checkmark \\ a = 1 \quad \text{و چون} \quad a-2 > 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left|\frac{1}{2} - 3\right| - 2 = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$$