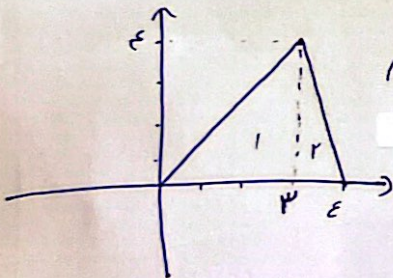


الف) $D_f = [-\varepsilon, 2] \rightarrow f(x_{n-1}) \xrightarrow{D?} x_{n-1} \in [-\varepsilon, 2] \rightarrow -\varepsilon \leq x_{n-1} \leq 2 \rightarrow -2 \leq x_n \leq 4$
 $D_{f(x_{n-1})} = [-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}] \leftarrow -\frac{2}{3} \leq u \leq \frac{4}{3}$
 جواب ✓

ب) $D_{f(x_{n-1})} = [-\varepsilon, -1] \rightarrow -\varepsilon \leq u \leq -1 \rightarrow -12 \leq x_n \leq -4 \rightarrow -14 \leq x_{n-1} \leq -2$
 $D_f = [-14, -1]$ ✓
 (2)

$f(u) = u + \sqrt{u-2}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{تقریب خطی در } u=2}$ $g(u) = u-2 + \sqrt{(u-2)-2} \rightarrow g(u) = u-2 + \sqrt{u-4}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{تقریب خطی در } u=2}$ $g(u) = u \rightarrow u - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{u-2} = u \rightarrow \sqrt{u-2} = 0 \rightarrow u-2 = 0 \rightarrow u = 2$
 تابع جدید نیسازنا به اول با با عرض ۸ قطع می‌کند
 (2)

$g(u) = 2f(x_{n+1})$



پس مساحت هر قطعه را حساب می‌کنیم $\rightarrow$ نمودار از دسترس است

$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 = 4 \leftarrow$ در $u \in [0, 2]$ $\approx$ مثلث با قاعده ۲ و ارتفاع ۴ داریم
 $S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2 = 2 \leftarrow$ در $u \in [2, 6]$ $\approx$ مثلث با قاعده ۴ و ارتفاع ۲ داریم
 $S_{\text{کل}} = 4 + 2 = 6$

$f(x_{n+1}) = \frac{1}{2} g(u) \rightarrow S_f = \frac{1}{2} S_g = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ✓ جواب

$A(2, 5) \rightarrow y = f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{مقادیر}} A'(u', y') \rightarrow y' = a + 2f(\frac{u'-a}{2})$

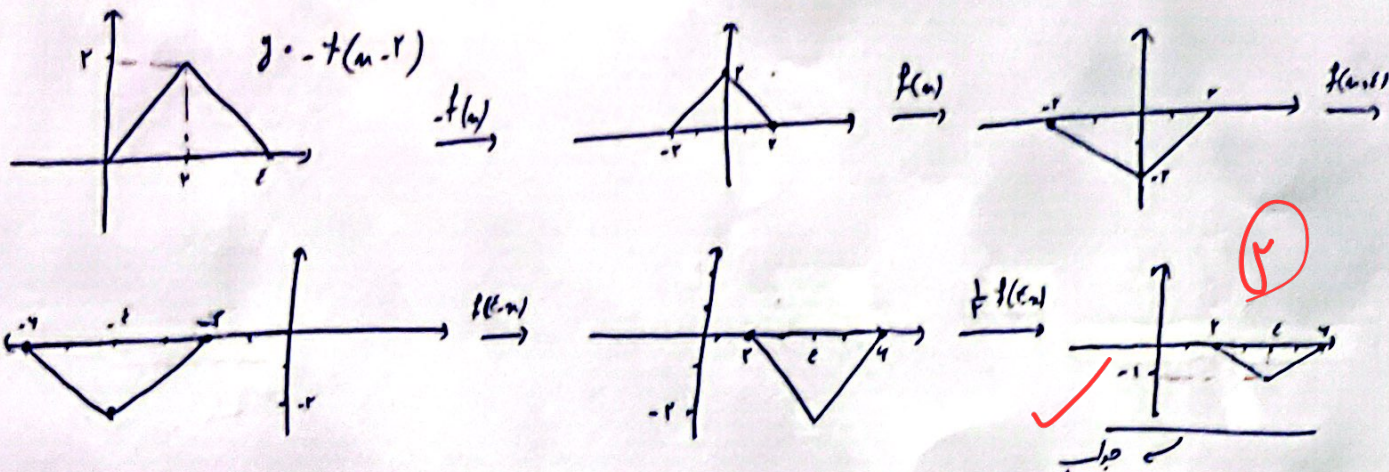
$\frac{u'-a}{2} = u_n = 2 \rightarrow u'-a = 4 \rightarrow u' = a+4 \rightarrow y' = a + 2f(\frac{(a+4)-a}{2}) \Rightarrow y' = a + 2f(2)$

$\rightarrow f(2) = 3 \rightarrow y' = a + 2(3) = a+6$

$A' \xrightarrow{\text{نقطه}} y = x_n - 1 \rightarrow y' = x_{n'} - 1 \rightarrow a+6 = 2(a+4) - 1 \rightarrow a+6 = 2a+8-1 \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow a = -4$ ✓
 جواب

(2)



$$g = \sqrt{-(n+r)f(n-1)}$$

$$-(n+r)f(n-1) \geq 0$$

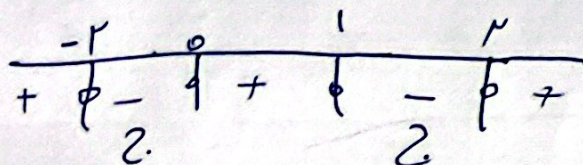
$r = 0, 1, 2$

$$f(-1) = 0, f(1) = 0, f(0) = 0$$

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

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

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



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

$$f(n) = |r_n - 3| + 1 \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow 0]{n+k} g(n) = f(n+k) = |r(n+k) - 3| + 1 - 3 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow g(n) = f(n+k) = |r_k + r_n - 3| - 2 \xrightarrow[n=0]{k \rightarrow 0} f(0) = g(0) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow f(0) = |-3| + 1 = 4, g(0) = |r_k - 3| - 2 \rightarrow |r_k - 3| - 2 = 4 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow |r_k - 3| = 4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} r_k - 3 = 4 \rightarrow r_k = 7 \rightarrow k = \frac{7}{r} \\ r_k - 3 = -4 \rightarrow r_k = -1 \rightarrow k = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{k > 0} \boxed{k = \frac{7}{r}}$$

جواب

$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ تقریب خطی $f_1(x) = -f(x) = -\frac{x-1}{x+1} = \frac{-x+1}{x+1}$ مقلوب $f_2(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ مقلوب

۳ به این که در این کارها یعنی به جک x بگذاریم

$f_2(x) = 3f_1(x) = 3 \times \frac{-x+1}{x+1} = \frac{-4x+3}{x+1}$ انتقال عمودی $f_3(x) = f_2(x) + h = \frac{-4x+3}{x+1} + h$

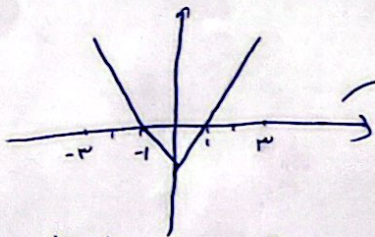
$\frac{-4x+3}{x+1} + h = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \rightarrow \frac{-4x+3+h(x+1)}{x+1} = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \rightarrow -4x+3+h(x+1) = x-1$

$\rightarrow (h-4)x + (h+3) = x-1 \rightarrow h-4=1 \rightarrow h=5$ باید ضرب

اگر معادله خط باشد $K=5$

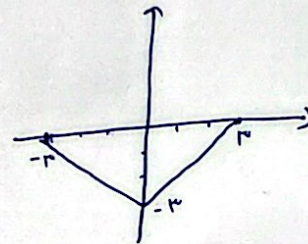
$\rightarrow x = \frac{-h-4}{h-5} \rightarrow f_3(x) = f(x) \rightarrow f_3(0) = 3+h, f(0) = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$

$3+h = -1 \rightarrow h = -4$

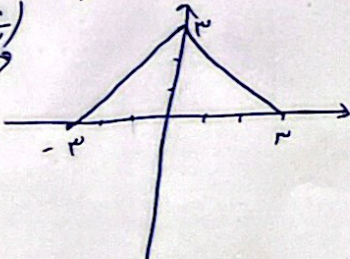


$y_1 = -f(x)/2$

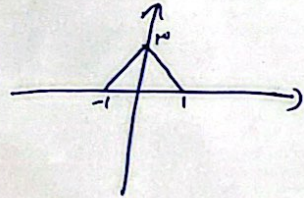
$y = -f(x)/2$



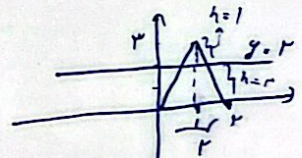
$y = f(x)$



$y = f(x)$

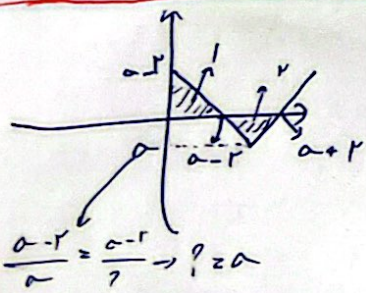


$y = f(x-1)$



$\frac{h_1}{h_1+h_2} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{9}$

$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$



۱۵

$S_1 = \frac{(a-r)(a-r)}{2} = \frac{(a-r)^2}{2}$ $S_2 = \frac{(a-r)(a-r)}{2} = \frac{(a-r)^2}{2}$

$\frac{a^2 - 2ar + r^2}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \rightarrow a^2 - 2ar + r^2 = 9 \rightarrow a^2 = 9 \rightarrow a = \pm 3$

$a = 3$

$f(x) = |x-3| - 2 \rightarrow f(\frac{1}{3}) = |\frac{1}{3}-3| - 2 = \frac{8}{3} - 2 = \frac{2}{3}$