

نام و نام خانوادگی مریم معصومی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۵ کلاس دوازدهم B

ضابطه تابع معکوس

$$2y = 3x - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{جای } y \text{ و } x \text{ عوض}} 2x = 3y - 1 \rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{2} = y \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{2} = y$$

عکس از مبدأ

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (A)$$

محل از مبدأ

$$\rightarrow \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{4}$$

مساحت

$$S_{\text{مربع}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad x \in [1, +\infty) \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 3 - 2 + 2 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + 2$

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

$f(1) = 2$

ب) (مطلب الف) $y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$

$x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad x \in [3, +\infty) \rightarrow f(3) = 6 \rightarrow Rf = Df^{-1} = [6, +\infty)$

① $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-5}} \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-5}} \rightarrow x \sqrt{y^2-5} = y \xrightarrow{\text{ب توان ۲}} x^2(y^2-5) = y^2$

$x^2 y^2 - 5x^2 = y^2 \rightarrow x^2 y^2 - y^2 = 5x^2 \rightarrow y^2(x^2-1) = 5x^2 \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{5x^2}{x^2-1}$

$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5x^2}{x^2-1}} \rightarrow y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

و دو هم علامت پس x و y خواص

$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-5}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-5}} \xrightarrow{\text{توان ۲}} \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-5} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-5} \rightarrow x_1^2(x_2^2-5) = x_2^2(x_1^2-5) \rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - 5x_1^2 = x_2^2 x_1^2 - 5x_2^2 \rightarrow -5x_1^2 = -5x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$

یک x می تواند دو مختلف علامت داشته باشد پس $x_1 = x_2$

$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{14-2x} \quad f(-x) \Rightarrow 2(-x) - \sqrt{14-2(-x)} \Rightarrow -2x - \sqrt{14+2x} \Rightarrow f(x^2-2x+4) =$

$2x - 2\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = 2x - 2|x-2| = 2x - |2x-4|$

$y = 2x-4 \quad x \leq 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{y+4}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$

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

$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + k & x \geq 2 \\ -x^2 + 4x + 3k & x < 2 \end{cases}$

$x=2 \rightarrow 4 - 8 + k$

$x=2 \rightarrow -4 + 8 + 3k$

$4 - 8 + k = -4 + 8 + 3k \rightarrow -4 + k = 4 + 3k \rightarrow -8 = 2k \rightarrow k = -4$

برای اینکه ضابطه‌ی تابع مقابل یک به یک باشد باید تابع یایی به ازای $x=2$ از تابع بالایی به ازای $x=2$ کمتر باشد.

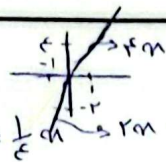
$$f(n) = 3n + |n|$$

$$\rightarrow n > 0 \rightarrow 3n = y$$

$$n < 0 \rightarrow 3n = y$$

$$g(n) = \frac{3}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}|n|$$

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



$$g(n) = a n + b |n|$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$b = \left| \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{3n+3}{n+1}$$

$$\rightarrow f(2) = -10 \rightarrow -10 = \frac{3+3}{2+m} \Rightarrow m = -3 \quad f(n) = \frac{3n+3}{n-3}$$

چون a و b قدرینانند پس $f(n)$ با خود تابع برابر است.

$$y = f \circ f^{-1}(n) + f^{-1}(n) = n + f(n) = n + \frac{3n+3}{n-3} = \frac{4n+3}{n-3}$$

$$\frac{4n+3}{n-3} = 0 \quad n = -\frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$3-g\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = -2 \rightarrow g\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = 5 \rightarrow g^{-1}(5) = \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow n = 2g^{-1}(5)$$

$$2g^{-1}(5) = \frac{3-f^{-1}(-2)}{2} \rightarrow 4g^{-1}(5) + f^{-1}(-2) = 3$$

$$y = \frac{5n-13}{1-n} \xrightarrow{\text{قدرینانند}} y = -\left(\frac{-5n-13}{1+n}\right) = y = \frac{5n+13}{n+1} \xrightarrow{\text{در دو طرف ضرب}} \frac{5(n-2)+13}{n-2+1}$$

$$y = \frac{5n+13}{n-1} - 3 \rightarrow \frac{5n-3n+4}{n-1} = \frac{2n+4}{n-1} = f(n) \quad f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n+4}{n-3}$$

$$\frac{2n+4}{n-1} = \frac{n+4}{n-3} \rightarrow 2n^2 - 3n + 4n - 12 = n^2 + 5n - 9 \rightarrow n^2 - 3n - 4 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{عوامل}} \frac{-b}{a} = -\frac{(-3)}{1} = 3$$

$$f(n) = n + f[n] \quad [y] = a[n] \rightarrow [n] = \frac{[y]}{a} \quad \text{صحیح} \quad [n] \text{ عددی است}$$

$$n \in [n, n+1) \Rightarrow f(n) = n + fn \rightarrow y = n + fn \quad n = y - fn \quad y-1 = n - fn$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = n - \frac{f[n]}{2} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = n - \frac{1}{2}f[n]$$

$$y - y^{-1} = (n + fn) - (n - fn) = 2fn$$

$$f(n) - g(n) = n[n] \quad f - g = n + f[n] - n + \frac{1}{2}f[n] = \frac{3}{2}f[n]$$