

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{2}{2 \times \frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{2}{\frac{2}{3}} = -3 \xrightarrow{\text{جایگزینی}} y_g = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{9}{4} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} + 1 =$$

$$\Rightarrow g\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{11}{4}\right) \Rightarrow g'(\epsilon, \nu) = \left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}, \frac{\nu 5}{2a}\right) \quad \frac{r}{p_0} + \frac{y}{p_0} + \frac{r_0}{p_0} = \frac{r_1}{p_0}$$

1.

استدلال
 $x \rightarrow x - \frac{11}{5}$
 استدلال
 $y \rightarrow y + \frac{11}{5}$
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 $x \rightarrow x - \frac{11}{5}$
 $y \rightarrow y + \frac{11}{5}$

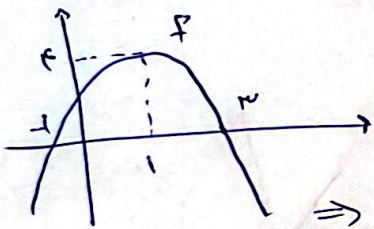
$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{3}(x - \frac{11}{5})^2 + \frac{2}{3}(x - \frac{11}{5}) + 1 + \frac{11}{5} \quad x - \frac{11}{5} = t$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}t^2 + \frac{2}{3}t + \frac{11}{5} = 0 \xrightarrow{\times 15} -5t^2 + 10t + 33 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$5t^2 - 10t - 33 = 0 \rightarrow (5t - 11)(5t + 12) = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{11}{5} \rightarrow x = 4$$

$$t = -\frac{12}{5} \rightarrow x = -\frac{11}{5}$$

جواب: $x = 4$ و $x = -\frac{11}{5}$



$$f(x) = -x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$f(3x+2) = -(3x+2)^2 + 4(3x+2) + 3 = -9x^2 - 12x - 4 + 12x + 8 + 3 = -9x^2 - 9x + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow -2f(3x+2) = 18x^2 + 18x - 14$$

2.

$$\Rightarrow -2f(3x+2) + 1 = 18x^2 + 18x - 13$$

$$g = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-18}{2 \times 18} = -\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{جایگزینی}} 18 \times \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - 13 = 2 - 13 = -11 = \beta$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{1}{3} \times -11 = -\frac{11}{3}$$

جواب: $\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$ و $\beta = -11$

$$y = 3 - \sqrt{2x} \xrightarrow{\text{تفاضل}} y' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+2}} - 3 \xrightarrow{\text{تفاضل}} y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+2}} - 3$$

3.

تفاضل
 $y = \sqrt{2x+2} + 2 \xrightarrow{\text{تفاضل}} y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(x+1)}}$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(x+1)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(x+1)}}$$

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

جواب: $x = -\frac{3}{4}$

$$D_f = (a, r]$$

$$D_g = [-1, b]$$

$$y = f(x-1) + g(x+1)$$

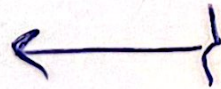
$$Dy = (-r, a)$$

$$Dy = D_{f(x-1)} \cap D_{g(x+1)} \Rightarrow (a+1, a] \cap [-1, b] = (-r, a)$$

$$D_{f(x-1)}: a < x_f - 1 \leq r \\ a+1 < x_f \leq a \\ (a+1, a]$$

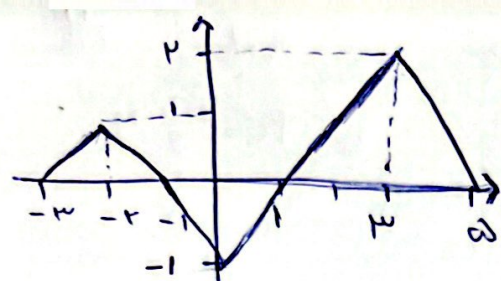
$$-1 \leq x_g + 1 < b \\ -r \leq x_g < b-1 \\ [-r, b-1)$$

$$a - b = -9$$



$$\boxed{a = -1} \leftarrow a+1 = -r \\ \boxed{b = 4} \leftarrow b-1 = a$$

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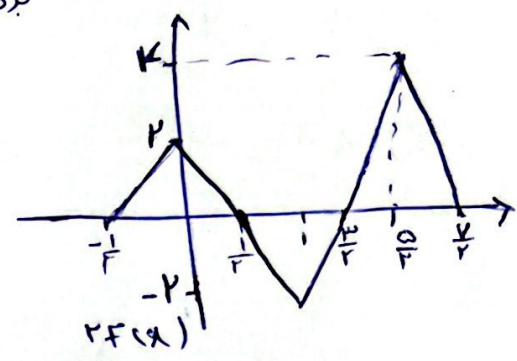
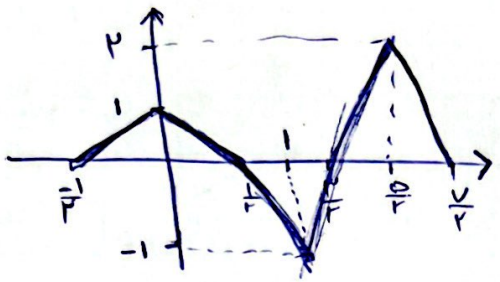
$$y_1 = F\left(\frac{x}{4} + 1\right)$$

$$Dy_1 = [-3, 5] \rightarrow -3 \leq x \leq 5 \rightarrow -\frac{3}{4} \leq \frac{x}{4} \leq \frac{5}{4} \leq \frac{5}{4}$$

$$Ry_1 = [-1, 2] \rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{x}{4} + 1 \leq 2$$

بردمم غیره کرد است.

کامپیوت $f(x)$

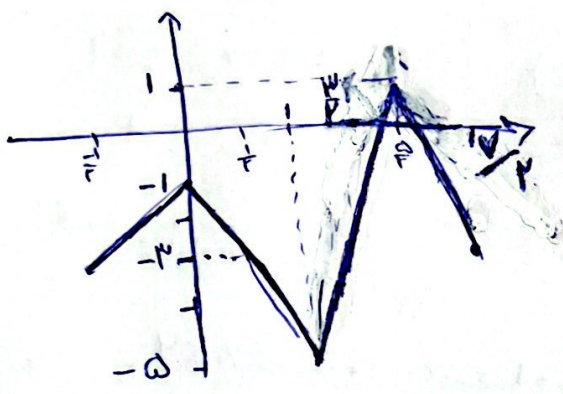


$$y_2 = \sqrt{|2f(x) - 3|}$$

$$Dy_2 = \left[-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{4}\right]$$

$$Ry_2 = [0, \sqrt{5}]$$

$2f(x) - 3$



$$R_{1/2} f(x) - 3 = [0, 5]$$

$$R_{\sqrt{|2f(x) - 3|}} = [0, \sqrt{5}]$$

سین برای قدر مطلق داریم
از نمودار در تقاطع است
از نمودار ۵ را داریم
بگردیم و به بالا محور
منتقل می‌کنیم.

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$$y = \frac{x}{a} [ax]$$

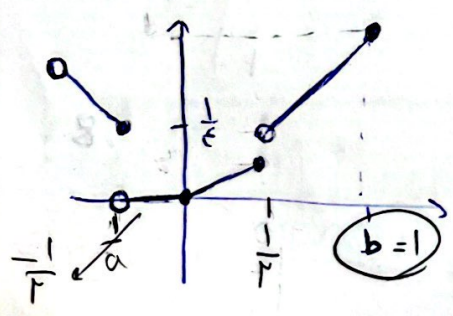
از طرفی محور را حد می‌توانیم

$$b - a = 3$$

متوجه می‌شویم که مقدار a متغیری می‌باشد

از این به علاوه مقدار a کمتر از صفر یا بزرگتر از صفر

شده است.



$$0 < ax < 1 \xrightarrow{a < 0} \frac{1}{a} < x \leq 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{a} \left[0 \times \frac{1}{a}\right] = \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$y = \frac{-x}{4} [-2x]$$

به ازای $\frac{1}{a}$

مقدار $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = +2$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -2$$

طول بازه‌ها از طرفی متوجه می‌شویم که $\frac{1}{a}$ است پس مقدارها برابر است با:

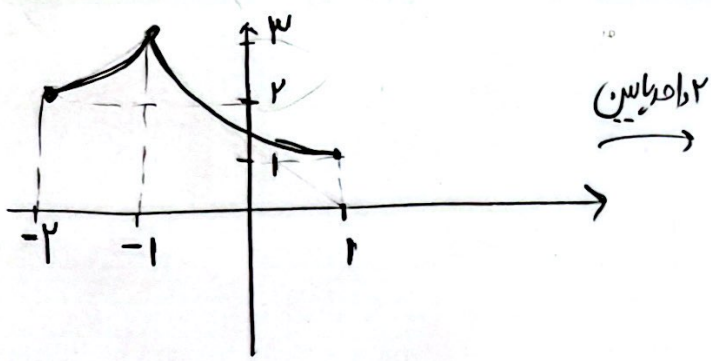
$$b = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$b - a = 1 - (-2) = 3$$

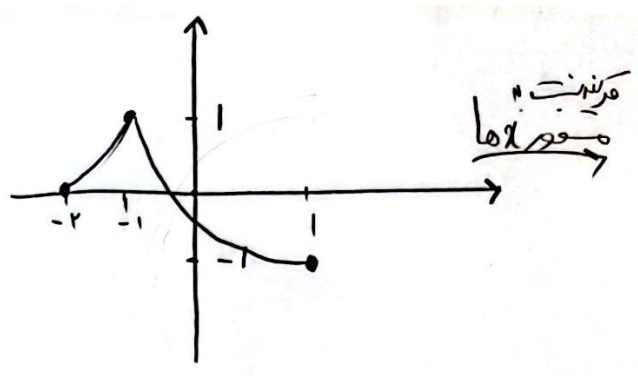
$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \log_p x \xrightarrow[\text{مب}]{\text{نویز}} \log_p x+y \xrightarrow[\text{تا } x, \text{ و}]{\text{قریبی}} -\log_p x+y \xrightarrow[\text{نویز}]{\text{مب}} \\
 &-\log_p x+y + \mu \xrightarrow[\text{مب}]{\text{قریبی}} -\log_p -x+y + \mu = g(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g(-14) + g(-42) = -\log_p 14 + \mu + -\log_p 42 + \mu = -4 + \mu + 4 + \mu =$$

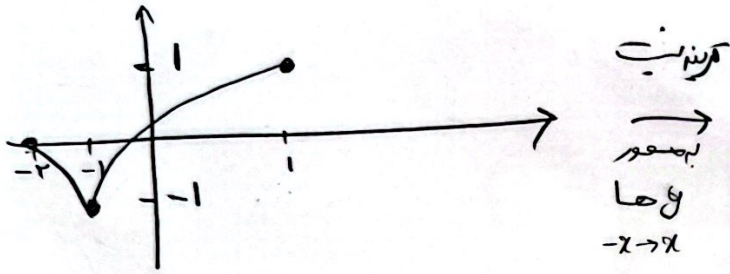
ج آفر -4



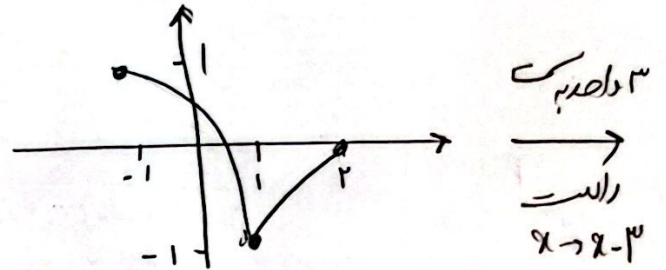
$$y_1 = -f(2-x) + 2$$



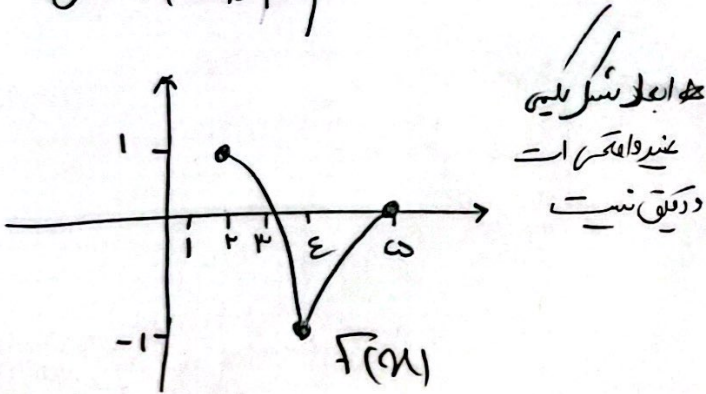
$$y = -f(2-x)$$



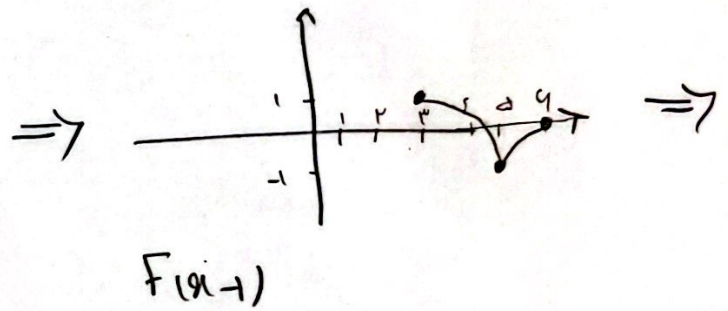
$$y = f(-x+3)$$



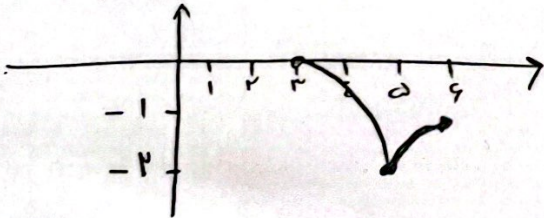
$$y = f(x+3)$$



خط اوج را شیب
منفی و افقی است
در این قسمت



$$F(x-1)$$

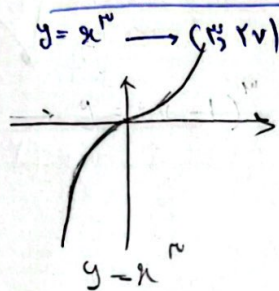


$$F(x-1) - 1$$

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مفتر است $\frac{x-1}{2n-3}$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) > 0 \\ f(x) \leq r_n \\ 0 \leq \frac{1}{\pi}(x-r)^n + r \leq r_n \\ -r \leq \frac{1}{\pi}(x-r)^n \leq 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \leftarrow$$

$$-w_1 < \frac{w}{p} \lambda - w_1 < 1$$

0,5 $\frac{3}{4} \pi$ 15 E

$$0 \leq \mu \leq 1$$

$$\sigma_{\text{K}^+} \leq \frac{\Lambda}{\mu}$$

$$F(x) (F(x) - F(x)) \geq 0$$
 ← حالت ۲: هر دو ثابت
 ← حالت ۲: هر دو ثابت

$$f''(x) \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{24}{x}(x-2)^2 - 12 \rightarrow \frac{24}{x}(x-2) \leq -2 \rightarrow x \leq 0$$

$$f''(x) \geq 12 \rightarrow \frac{24}{x}(x-2)^2 + 12 \geq 12 \rightarrow \frac{24}{x}(x-2) \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{24}{x}(x-2) \geq 1$$

$$\frac{5}{2}x - 3 > 1$$

$$\frac{2}{7} \approx 0.2857$$

$$\frac{\frac{c_n \gamma_1 \wedge}{\gamma_1 \wedge} \times}{\gamma_1 \wedge}$$

ج ۱۷