

For
Solving
Part

دالة متزايدة

(أ) دالة متزايدة

سؤال 1

$$Dgof \rightarrow \{n \in Df \mid f(n) \in Dg\}$$

$$Df \Rightarrow \sqrt{\log \frac{(n-1)}{r}} = 1 \Rightarrow n > 1$$

$$\rightarrow \log \frac{(n-1)}{r} \geq 1 \rightarrow \frac{(n-1)}{r} \geq 1 \Rightarrow n \geq r+1$$

$$Dg = \sqrt{-n^2 + 2n - 2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{-(n-1)^2 - 1} \Rightarrow n=1$$

$$Dgof = \left\{ n \in [1, +\infty) \mid \sqrt{\log \frac{(n-1)}{r}} = 1 \Rightarrow \log \frac{(n-1)}{r} = 1 \right.$$

$$\rightarrow (n-1) = r^1 \Rightarrow n=14 \quad Dgof = \{14\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= 2n - 2 \\ g(n) &= n^2 - 4n + 11 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f \circ g &= 2(n^2 - 4n + 11) - 2 \\ &= 2n^2 - 8n + 20 - 2 = 2n^2 - 8n + 18 \end{aligned} \right. \quad f \circ g$$

$$g \circ f = (2n - 2)^2 - 4(2n - 2) + 11 \Rightarrow 4n^2 - 8n + 4 - 8n + 8 + 11$$

$$\Rightarrow 4n^2 - 16n + 23 \quad g \circ f$$

$$f \circ g = g \circ f \Rightarrow 2n^2 - 8n + 18 = 4n^2 - 16n + 23 \Rightarrow 2n^2 - 8n + 5 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 8^2 - 4 \cdot 2 = 64 - 8 = 56 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-8)}{2} = 4, \quad \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \dots - 2 \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) \neq 4$$

$$f(n) = 2n, \quad gof = an^c + 11$$

Q1

$$n = t \rightarrow n = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow g(t) = a\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^c + 11 \Rightarrow g(n) = \frac{an^c}{2} + 11$$

$$g(n-v) \Rightarrow \frac{a(n-v)^c}{2} + 11 \xrightarrow{\text{min } v} 0 + 11 = 11$$

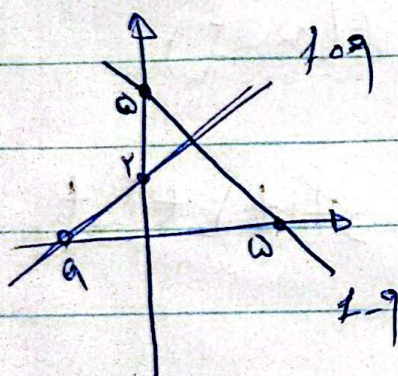
$$f(n) = 2n - 2, \quad fog(n) = 2n^c - 4n - 1$$

Q2

$$fog = f(g(n)) \Rightarrow 2g - 2 = 2n^c - 4n - 1 \Rightarrow g = \frac{2n^c - 4n + 1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow g(n) = n^c - 2n + 1 \rightarrow (n-1)^2$$

$$gof \Rightarrow (2n - 2 - 1)^2 \rightarrow (2n - 3)^2 = 4n^2 - 12n + 9$$



$$fog(n) = 2f(g) - 12$$

$$\frac{2g(n) + 12}{2} = f(n)$$

$$f = g \Rightarrow \frac{2g(n) + 12}{2} = g(n) \Rightarrow \frac{-g + 12}{2}$$

$$(0, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{-g(0) + 12}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow g(0) = 12$$

$$(1, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{-g(1) + 12}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow g(1) = 12$$

$$g(n) = cn + d \Rightarrow \frac{g(0)}{1} \quad d = -1$$

$$\hookrightarrow 12c - 1 = 12 \Rightarrow c = 3$$

$$g(n) = 3n - 1 \Rightarrow f(n) = \frac{4n - 2 + 12}{2} = 2n + 5$$

$$f(g(n)) = 0 \Rightarrow 2(3n - 1) + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 6n - 2 + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 6n - 1 = -5 \Rightarrow 6n = -4 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$n = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$f(n) = a^n$$

$$g(n) = \log_p a^n$$

$$n > 0$$

Q18

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f \circ g(n) &= a^{\log_p a^n} \Rightarrow n^{\log_p a} = n^r \\ g \circ f(n) &= \log_p a^n \Rightarrow n \log_p a = rn \end{aligned} \right\} f \circ g(n) \leq g \circ f(n)$$

$$n^r \leq rn \Rightarrow n^r - rn \leq 0 \quad \frac{0}{r-1} \quad \frac{r}{r-1}$$

$$D \Rightarrow (0, r]$$

$$f\left(\frac{n^r - r}{n}\right) = n^r + n - r - \frac{r}{n} + \frac{r}{n} \Rightarrow f\left(n - \frac{r}{n}\right)$$

$$\underbrace{\left(n - \frac{r}{n}\right)^r}_{t} \Rightarrow \underbrace{n^r + \frac{r}{n} - r}_{t^r} + \underbrace{n - \frac{r}{n}}_t \Rightarrow f(t) = t^r + t$$

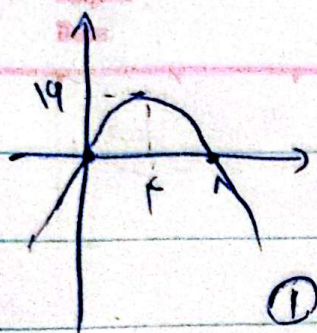
$$f(n) = n^r + n$$

$$f(n) = \log_p a^n$$

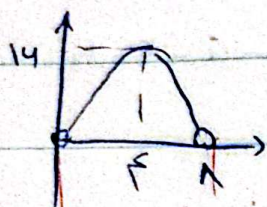
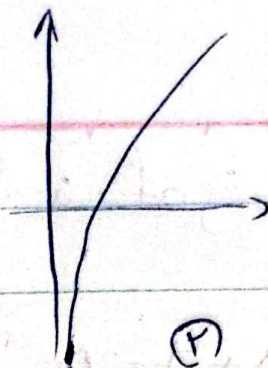
$$g(n) = \log_p a^n \Rightarrow f \circ g = \log_p a^{\log_p a^n}$$

$$D f \circ g = \{n \in Dg \mid g(n) \in Df\} \Rightarrow \{n \in \mathbb{R} \mid n - n^r \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{0}{-1+1} \quad \frac{1}{1-1} \rightarrow Df = A = (0, 1)$$



$$16 - x^2 \log_2 x$$



می‌دانیم $\log_2 x$ مقدار منفی و همزمان $16 - x^2$ مثبت است
 آنجا که از نمودار ① صاف می‌کنیم، بدین‌طور مقابل می‌شود
 چون نمودار دومی بین $\log_2 x$ و $16 - x^2$ مقدار کمی بیشتر از صفر باشد

در نهایت برابر است در نقطه در نقطه ۸ و ۰ نمودار $16 - x^2$ و $\log_2 x$ با هم
 برابر می‌شود - max جمع ما در نقطه ۴ است که آن‌ها
 جمع $\log_2 x$ و $16 - x^2$ تکرار می‌کنیم داریم:

$$\log_2 16 = \log_2 2^4 \Rightarrow 4$$

بنابراین برابر ۳۶

$$R \cap B = (-\infty, 4]$$

$$A \cap B = (0, 8) \cap (-\infty, 4] \Rightarrow (0, 4] \Rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

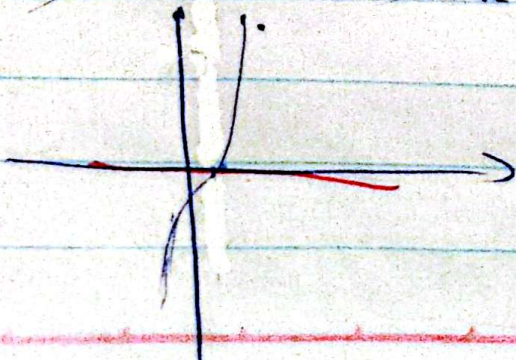
مجموع

سوال ④

$$f(1/2(n)) = 1 - 3f(n) \Rightarrow f(n) = 1 - 3f(1/2(n))$$

$$h(1/2(n)) = (n-1)^3 + 2(n-1) + 1 = 2n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - 1 + 2n - 2 + 1 =$$

$$2n^3 - 3n^2 + 5n - 2 = 1 - 3n^3 \Rightarrow 2n^3 + 5n - 3 =$$



مجموع

$$g(x) = 1, \text{ gof} = an^r + r, f(m) = \frac{x}{m} \quad 1. \text{ O/S}$$

$$f(m) = n = \frac{x}{m} = r \Rightarrow n^r = x = rm \Rightarrow n^r - rm = x$$

$$(m - x)(n + 1) \quad \text{for } n = -1 \Rightarrow (-1)^r a - r = -a - r = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1. \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$

$$\text{for } n = x \Rightarrow (x)^r a + r(1) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$x^r a + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 0}$$