

۱۷، ۲۵

نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۶ کلاس

الف) $-4 \leq 3x-2 \leq 2 \rightarrow -2 \leq 3x \leq 4 \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow D_{f(3x-2)} = [-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}]$

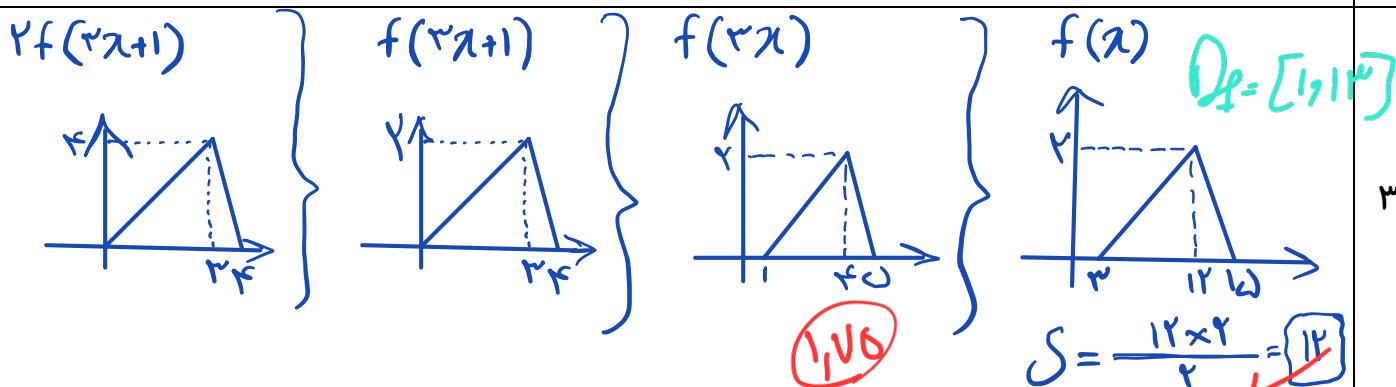
ب) $-4 \leq 3x-2 \leq -2 \rightarrow -2 \leq 3x \leq 0 \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq 0 \rightarrow D_{f(x)} = [-\frac{2}{3}, 0]$
 $-4 \leq x \leq -2 \rightarrow -14 \leq 3x-2 \leq -1 \rightarrow D_f = [-14, -1]$

①

$y = x + \sqrt{x-2} \xrightarrow{\text{تبدیل}} y = (x-2) + \sqrt{x-2} \xrightarrow{\text{قرینه کردن}} x = (y-2) + \sqrt{y-4}$

چون محل برخورد با نیم سازه اول روی خواص در نتیجه x دل با هم برابر هستند. $y = y-2 + \sqrt{y-4} \rightarrow y = 4 \rightarrow y = 1$

②

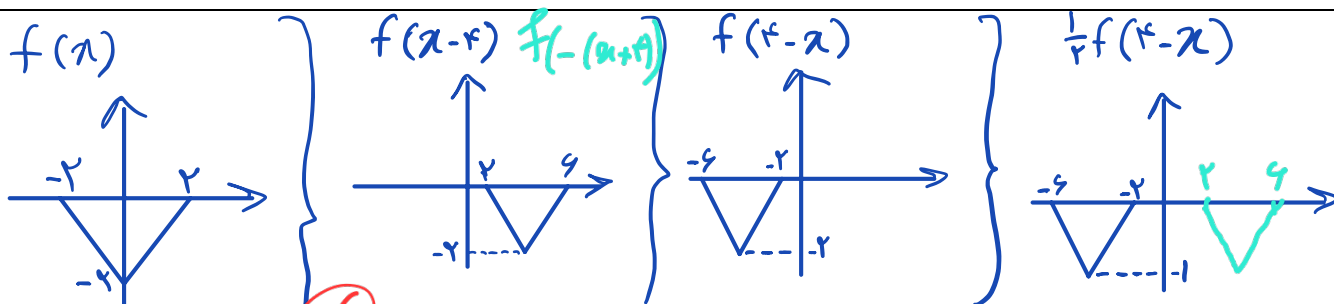


$\frac{x-a}{2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 4+a$

$y = a + 2(-2) = a-4$

$a-4 = 2(4+a)-1 \rightarrow a-4 = 2a \rightarrow a = -4$

③



④

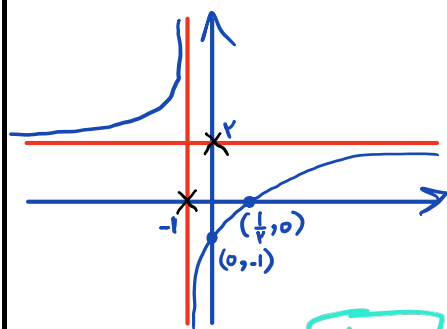
۵

$$\begin{aligned}
 a < \sqrt{2}n-1 &\rightarrow \sqrt{2} < n \rightarrow y = \sqrt{\quad} \rightarrow \text{منفی است} \rightarrow \text{جزودامنه نیست} \\
 \sqrt{2} < \sqrt{2}n-1 \leq 2 &\rightarrow 1 \leq n \leq \sqrt{2} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{\quad} \rightarrow \text{مثبت است} \rightarrow \text{جزودامنه است} \\
 1 < \sqrt{2}n-1 < \sqrt{2} &\rightarrow 0 < n < 1 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{\quad} \rightarrow \text{منفی است} \rightarrow \text{جزودامنه نیست} \\
 -\sqrt{2} < \sqrt{2}n-1 \leq -1 &\rightarrow -\sqrt{2} < n \leq 0 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{\quad} \rightarrow \text{مثبت است} \rightarrow \text{جزودامنه است}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D = [-\sqrt{2}, 0] \cup [1, \sqrt{2}] \quad (2)$$

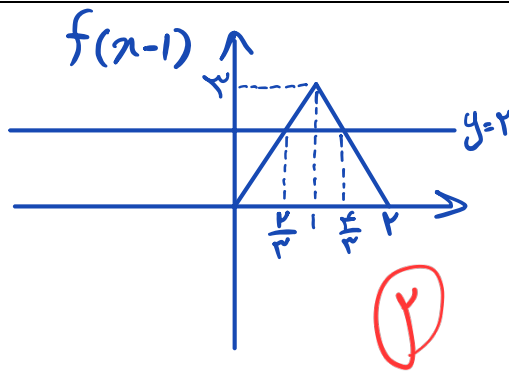
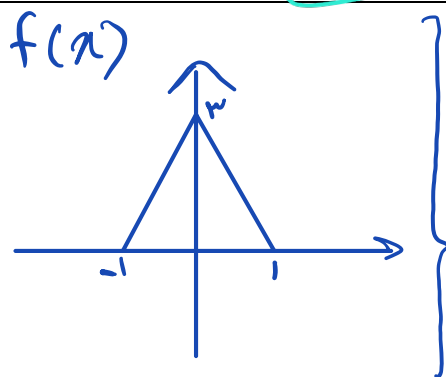
$$g(x) = |\sqrt{2}(x+k)-\sqrt{2}| - \sqrt{2} = |\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2}k - \sqrt{2}| - \sqrt{2}$$

$$g(0) = f(0) \rightarrow |\sqrt{2}k - \sqrt{2}| - \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow |\sqrt{2}k - \sqrt{2}| = 2\sqrt{2} \xrightarrow{k > 0} \sqrt{2}k = 4 \rightarrow k = 2\sqrt{2} \quad (2)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}x-1}{x+1} \quad \sqrt{2}k = \frac{\sqrt{2}x-1}{x+1} - \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}x}{x+\sqrt{2}} \\
 g(x) &= \frac{1-\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}+1} + k \\
 (k-f)x^2 + f(x)(k-1) + \sqrt{2}k + \sqrt{2} &= 0 \\
 k &= \frac{\sqrt{2}x^2 + \sqrt{2}x - 6}{\sqrt{2}x^2 + 1\sqrt{2}x + 9}
 \end{aligned}$$

آنه معادله خط باشه ← يك برخود ← $k = 2$



$$S = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 1}{\sqrt{2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(a-2)(a-2)}{2} + \frac{4 \times (2)}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \rightarrow a^2 - 4a + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left|\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{2}\right| - \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (2)$$