

مسئله کردیجی - تکلیف شماره ۵ - ۲۰ آفرین!

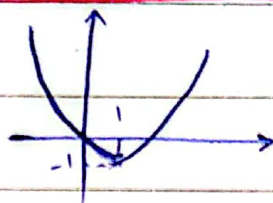
$$f(2n+1) + f(n+2) = 2n + f(2) \xrightarrow{x=1} f(2) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow f(2n+1) + f(n+2) = 2n + 3 \Rightarrow \text{تابع هائی} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x - x^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow R_f = \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$\frac{x(x-2)(x+2)}{x+2} = x^2 - 2x$$

$x+2 \rightarrow x \neq -2$



$$R = [-1, +\infty) - \{1\}$$

$$a = -2, b = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x+2} = 1 \Rightarrow x+2 \Rightarrow Df = R - \{-2, 2\}$$

$$\rightarrow f\left(\frac{2}{-1}\right) = f(-1) = \frac{-1+2}{1} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{تابع هائی} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{(x-2)^3} = \sqrt{x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8} \Rightarrow a = -4, b = 12$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = [-4, 12] \Rightarrow R_f = [-1, 1] \quad \checkmark$$

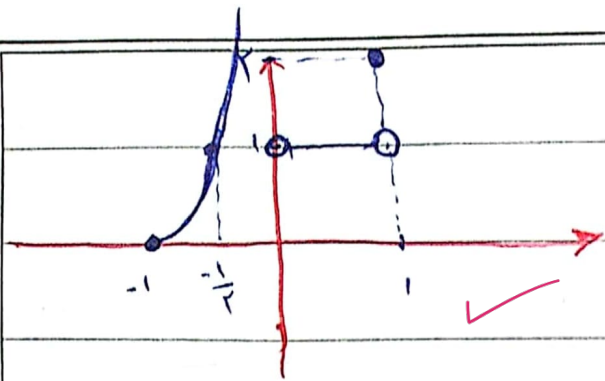
$$g_1 = \left(\frac{n+1}{1-n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow D_{g_1} = [-1, 1)$$

$$x \neq 1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1+1} = -$$

$$g_1 = \frac{ax^r - 1}{x^r + b} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{min} \rightarrow x^r = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{b} \\ \text{max} \rightarrow x^r = +\infty \rightarrow y = a \end{matrix}$$

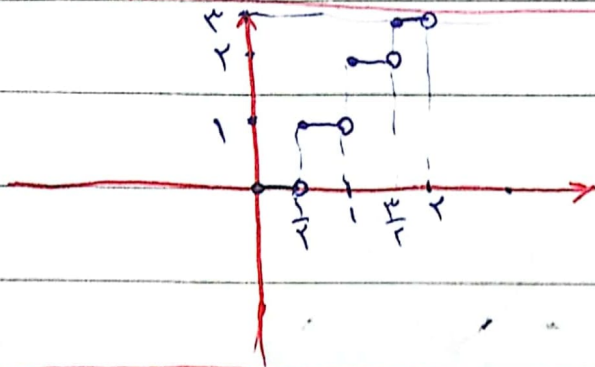
$$\Rightarrow D_{g_1} = R_{g_1} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{b}, a\right) = [-1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1, a = 1 \Rightarrow b+a = 2 \quad \checkmark$$



بازه بندی که ها را بنویس! ارشد

$$\begin{cases} -1 < x < -\frac{1}{2} & y = -\frac{1}{x} - 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 & y = 1 \\ x = 1 & y = 1 \text{ to } 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \rightarrow y = 1$$

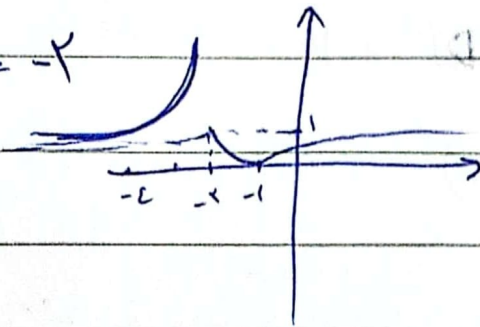
$$1 \leq x < \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow y = 2$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \leq x < 2 \rightarrow y = 3$$

۳ یاره خط

درون قدر مطلق عبارت همگرا نیست و هر قدر a بزرگ تر باشد نمودار جمع قریب سردیسی

$$a = 1 \text{ و } b = -2$$



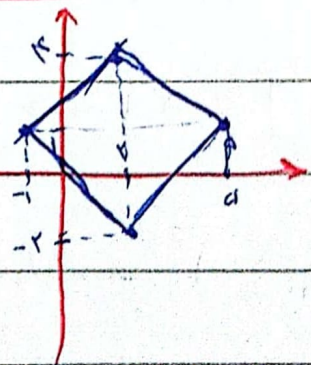
اگر حل کامل بنویس!

$$x \geq 2 \rightarrow y \geq 1 \rightarrow -x + y = y$$

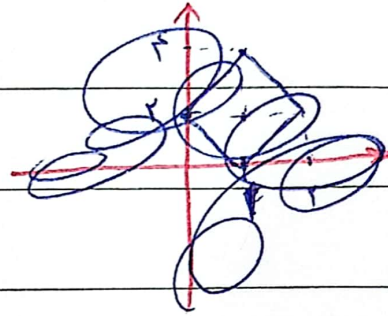
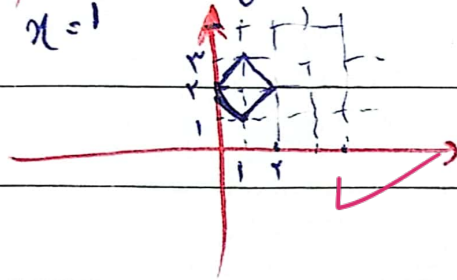
$$x \leq 2 \rightarrow y \geq 1 \rightarrow x + 2 = y$$

$$x \geq 2 \rightarrow y \leq 1 \rightarrow x - 1 = y$$

$$x \leq 2 \rightarrow y \leq 1 \rightarrow -x = y$$



الف) $|x-1| + |y-2| = 1$
 $x=1$

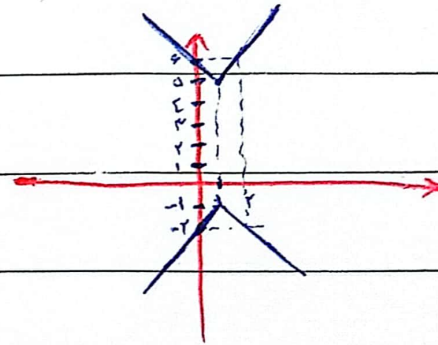


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ب) $|x-1| - |y-2| = -3$
 $y=4, x=1$

از الیاد



$y = kx + |ax+b| \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{-a+b}{(k-a)x-b} \mid \frac{+}{(k+a)x+b}$$

بسیار

بسیار

$\Rightarrow b=0$

$(k+a)(x-a) \rightarrow$

$$\frac{-k}{-} \mid \frac{+}{+} \mid -$$

$\Rightarrow a \in (-3, 3)$