

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

دردی تابع f

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

$$D_{f(3x-2)} = [-5, -2] \rightarrow D_f = ? \rightarrow -4 \leq 3x-2 \leq -2 \rightarrow -4 \leq 3x-2 \leq -2 \rightarrow D_f = [-14, -8]$$

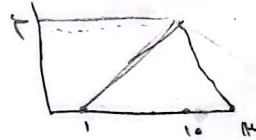
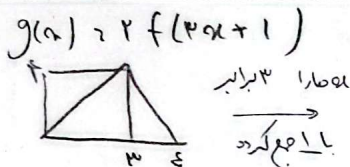
دردی تابع f

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x-2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x-2} f = x-2 + \sqrt{x-2}$$

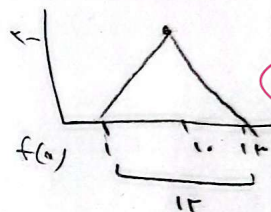
تبدیل $x \rightarrow x-2$

$$x-2 + \sqrt{x-2} \geq x \rightarrow x-2 \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq 4 \rightarrow y = 8$$

یعنی تابع معکوس کرده حال چون در سوال نیز خود معکوس تابع را با x می خواهد چه f معکوس می دهیم معکوس آن را در x و y قطع می کنیم پس برخورد f با x را به دست آوریم



تجانس

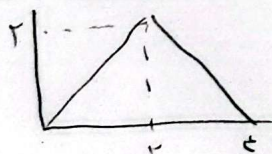


$$\rightarrow S = \frac{2 \times 12}{2} = 12$$

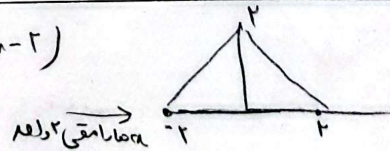
$$2, -3 \rightarrow f \rightarrow f(2/2-3) \text{ بقیه } y = a + 2f\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{x-a}{2}, 2 \rightarrow x = f+a \text{ و } y = a + 2x - 3 \rightarrow y = a - 6$$

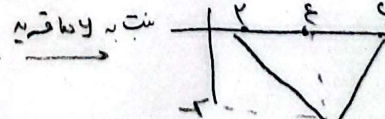
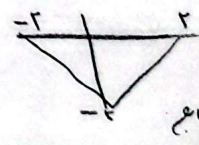
$$\rightarrow a - 6 = 2(f+a) - 3 \rightarrow a = -6$$



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



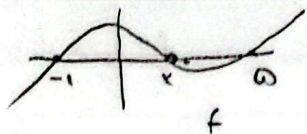
تجانس



تجانس

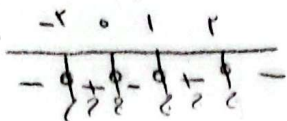


$$f = f(x-a)$$



$$\sqrt{-(x+2)f(2x-1)} \quad f(2x-1) \text{ is defined for } 2x-1 \in [-1, 2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x-1 \geq -1 &\rightarrow x \geq 0 \\ 2x-1 \leq 2 &\rightarrow x \leq 1.5 \\ 2x-1 \geq -1 &\rightarrow x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$D = [-1, 0] \cup [1, 2]$$

4
2

$$f(2x-3)+1 \xrightarrow{\text{substitution}} |2(x+u)-3|+1 \xrightarrow{\text{substitution}} |2x+2u-3|+1$$

$$|2x+2u-3|+1 = |2x-3|+1$$

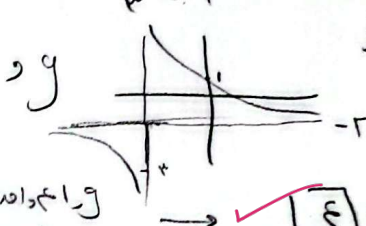
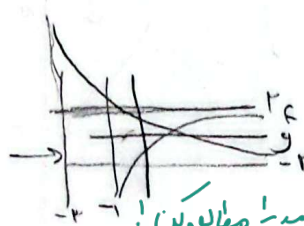
$$|2x+2u-3|+1 = |2x-3|+1 \xrightarrow{\text{cancel } 2x} |2u-3|+1 = |-3|+1$$

$$\begin{aligned} |2u-3| \geq 4 &\rightarrow 2u-3 \geq 4 \rightarrow u \geq \frac{7}{2} \\ 2u-3 &\leq -4 \rightarrow u \leq -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2

7

$$y = \frac{2x-1}{x+1} \xrightarrow{\text{substitution}} y = \frac{1-2x}{x+1} \xrightarrow{\text{substitution}} y = \frac{1-2(\frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}+1} = \frac{x-2}{x+1}$$



و این دو دایره باید با هم در نقطه اشتراک داشته باشند
(معادلات افقی و عمودی را باید در نظر گرفت)

جواب 4

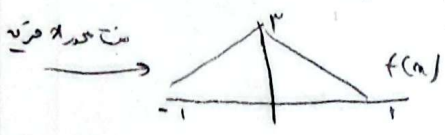
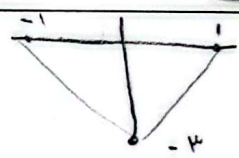
2

1

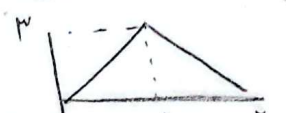
$$y = f\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)+2$$



معمولاً به این شکل
و دامنه را می بینیم



ملاحظه

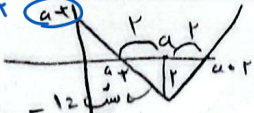


$$\begin{aligned} y = 2 &\rightarrow |x-1|-2 = 2 \rightarrow |x-1| = 4 \rightarrow x-1 = 4 \text{ or } x-1 = -4 \\ x &= 5 \text{ or } x = -3 \end{aligned}$$

2

9

$$f(x) = |x-a|-2 \quad a > 2 \quad a < 2$$



$$\frac{a+2+a-2}{2} = a$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{(a-2)^2}{2} + \frac{4 \times 2}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \rightarrow (a-2)^2 = 1 \rightarrow a-2 = 1 \rightarrow a = 3 \\ a &> 2 \rightarrow a = 3, 1 \\ a &< 2 \rightarrow a = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(|a-1|-2) &\rightarrow f(1) = -2 \\ |a-2|-2 &\rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

if $a=1 \rightarrow a-2 = -1$
نمی توانیم برای مقادیر x ها باشد

1, 3

10