

14, 5

میری ترجیحاً تالیف شماره ۷

$$y = \frac{1}{x} x^2 + \frac{2}{x} x + 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{2}{a} \rightarrow x' = 2 \Rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{a})$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{2x - 2}{-1} \rightarrow y' = 2 \Rightarrow y + \frac{2}{x} = 2x + \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$x_{max} = 1, y_{max} = 2 \rightarrow (1, 2) \rightarrow f(x) = -(x - 2)(x + 1)$$

$$1 - 2f(2x + 2) = 1 + 2(2x - 1)(2x + 2) = 12x^2 + 12x - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{max} = \frac{-1}{2} \left. \begin{array}{l} y_{max} = -2 \\ A(-\frac{1}{2}, -2) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} x - 2 = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$2\sqrt{2(x+1)} \xrightarrow{+2} \sqrt{2x+2} + 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{2x+2} + 2 = 2, \Delta$$

$$\sqrt{2x+2} = 0, \Delta \rightarrow 2x+2 = 0, \Delta$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$D_f = [a, +\infty], D_g = [-1, b) \rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = (a+1, \Delta] \Rightarrow [-2, b-1)$$

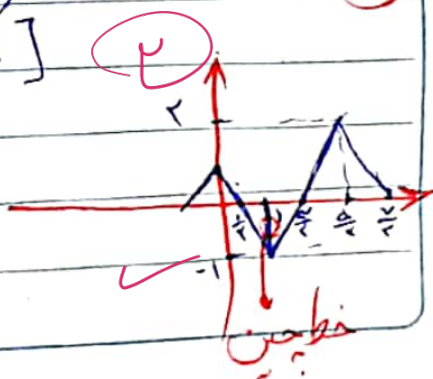
$$\Rightarrow (-2, \Delta) \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a+1 = -2 \\ b-1 = \Delta \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a = -3 \\ b = \Delta \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow a-b = -3-\Delta = -9$$

$$y_1 = f\left(\frac{1}{x}(x+2)\right) \xrightarrow{x=2} f\left(\frac{2}{2}\right) \xrightarrow{x=2} f(2)$$

$$[-2, \Delta] \rightarrow [-1, 2] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2}\right]$$

$$D_g \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2}\right]$$

$$R_g \in [0, \sqrt{2}]$$



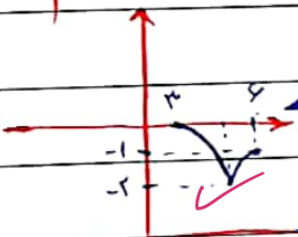
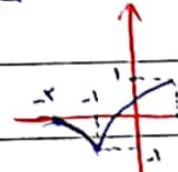
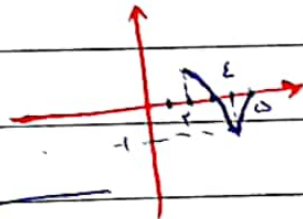
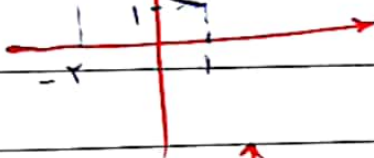
$$g = \frac{\pi}{a} [ax] \rightarrow \begin{cases} (-b, -c] \rightarrow -dx \\ (-c, 0] \rightarrow 0 \\ (0, c] \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} dx \\ (c, b] \rightarrow dx \end{cases} \quad d=1$$

$$\checkmark a = -r \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{r} [-r, n] \quad (4) \\ \rightarrow b = 1, c = \frac{1}{r} \quad (2) \\ |1+r=r|$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow x+r \rightarrow -f \rightarrow -f+r \rightarrow r - \log \frac{r-x}{r} = g(x)$$

$$\rightarrow (r - \log \frac{r+x}{r}) + (r - \log \frac{r-x}{r}) = -1 - r = -r$$

$$r - f(r-x) \rightarrow x - r - f(r-x) = f(x-u)$$



$$y = \left| \frac{x-1}{r-x} \right| + 1 \rightarrow g(x) + n(x) \rightarrow g(x) < -1-x$$

$$\frac{x-1}{r-x} < -1-x \rightarrow \frac{rx^2-2}{r-x} < -1-x \rightarrow x < -1 \rightarrow x < -\sqrt{r}$$

$$g(x) = \left| \frac{rx-r}{r-x} \right| \Rightarrow x + \left| \frac{rx-r}{r-x} \right| < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{r-x} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow x < 0 \Rightarrow x = (-\infty, 0)$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} (0, 0) \\ (r, r) \\ (r, r) \end{cases} \rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{f(x)(r-f(x))} \quad \begin{cases} f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \\ -f(x) + r = 0 \rightarrow x = r \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r-x} \rightarrow x = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = K(x-r)^{r+rv} \xrightarrow{(\cdot, \cdot)} K = \frac{rv}{x}$$

$$f(x) < K \rightarrow x = 0 \quad f(x) < K \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{K} \rightarrow \dots$$