

نام و نام خانوادگی آ. طائی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۱ کلاس B

۲۰ آفرین ۱۱

$$Dgof = \{x \in D_f / f(x) \in D_g\} \quad D_f = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 \\ \log(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 2 \end{array} \right\} \quad D_f = [2, +\infty) \\ Dg(x) \rightarrow -x^2 + 4x - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 \leq 0 \rightarrow (x-2)^2 \leq 0 \rightarrow x=2 \rightarrow Dg(x) = \{2\} \\ Dgof = \{x \in [2, +\infty) / \sqrt{\log(x-1)} = 2\} = \{x \in [2, +\infty) / \log(x-1) = 4 \rightarrow (x-1) = 10^4 \rightarrow x = 10^4 + 1\} \\ \rightarrow Dgof = \{10^4 + 1\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$S^2 - 2P = 100 - 3V \\ f(x^2 - 4x + 1) = g(2x - 5) \rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 4x^2 + 20 - 20x - 4x + 10 + 1 \\ \rightarrow 2x^2 - 20x + 37 = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-(-20)}{2} = 10, P = \frac{37}{2} \\ \rightarrow S^2 - 2P = 100 - 37 = 63 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = 2x = z \rightarrow \frac{z}{2} = x \\ g(2x) = 5x^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(z) = \frac{5z^2}{4} + 11 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{5x^2}{4} + 11 \\ \text{باتوجه به اینکه برد } g(x) \text{ می باشد و مقادیر } f \text{ می باشد} \\ \text{پس کمترین مقدار } g \text{ را بدست می آوریم} \\ g(x) = \frac{5x^2}{4} + 11 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{g}{f(x)} = \frac{\Delta}{-4a} = \frac{-5a}{-a} = 5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = 3x - 4 \rightarrow f(g(x)) = 3g(x) - 4 = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 = f \circ g(x) \\ \rightarrow g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ f \circ f(x) = (3x - 4)^2 - 2(3x - 4) + 1 = 9x^2 - 24x + 16 - 6x + 8 + 1 = 9x^2 - 30x + 25 \\ = (3x - 5)^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f \circ f(x) = -x + 5 \rightarrow 2f(x) - f(g(x)) = -2x + 10 \quad 2g(x) = 3f(x) - 15 \quad 2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 3(3x - 4) - 15 \\ \rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 9x - 12 + 15 \quad 2x^2 - 13x + 8 = 0 \quad 2x^2 - 13x + 8 = (2x - 8)(x - 1) \\ \rightarrow x = 4 \text{ یا } x = 1 \\ 2g(x) = 3f(x) - 15 \rightarrow 2g(x) = 9x - 12 + 15 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{9x - 3}{2} \\ f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = 9x - 2 + 5 = 9x + 3 \rightarrow 9x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = a^{\log_a x} = x^r \quad g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = \log_a x^r = r \log_a x$$

$$x^r \leq rx \rightarrow x^r - rx \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{+} \frac{r}{-} \frac{+}{+} \Rightarrow x \in [0, r] \quad \text{I}$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g(x) \mid f(g(x)) \in D_f(x)\} = \{x \geq 0 \mid \log_a x \in \mathbb{R}\} = (0, +\infty) \quad \text{II}$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f(x) \mid f(x) \in D_g(x)\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a^x > 0\} = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{III}$$

$$I \cap II \cap III = [0, r] \rightarrow \text{محدوده } x \in [0, r]$$

$$f\left(\frac{x^r-r}{x}\right) = x^r + x - r - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{r}{x^r} = \frac{x^{r+1} + x^r - rx^r - r + \frac{r}{x}}{x^r} = \frac{(x^r-r)^r + x(x^r-r)}{x^r}$$

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

$$\frac{x^r-r}{x} = z \rightarrow f(z) = z^r + z \Rightarrow f(x) = x^r + x \quad \checkmark$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g(x) \mid f(g(x)) \in D_f(x)\} \rightarrow \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \ln x - x^r > 0 \rightarrow \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{+} \frac{-}{-}\}$$

$$\rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = \emptyset \quad (0, 1) = A$$

$$f \circ g(x) = \log_r(\ln x - x^r) \rightarrow \text{باید ابتدا } \ln x - x^r \text{ در بازه } (0, 1) \text{ باشد}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad \log_r^+ &= -\infty \\ x \rightarrow 1^- \quad \log_r^- &= \infty \\ x \rightarrow 1^+ \quad \log_r^+ &= -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{f \circ g} = (-\infty, \infty) = B \quad A \cap B = (0, 1)$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 1 - r f^r(x) \quad f(x) = z \rightarrow f(z) = 1 - rz^r$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = 1 - rx^r$$

$$h(g(x)) = (x-1)^r + r(x-1) + 1 = x^r - rx^r + rx - 1 + r(x-1) + 1 = x^r - rx^r + rx - r + 1 = x^r - rx^r + rx - r + 1$$

$$h(g(x)) = f(x) \rightarrow x^r - rx^r + rx - r + 1 = 1 - rx^r \rightarrow x^r + rx - r = 0$$

$$\leftarrow \text{معادله های درجه ۳ در دامنه } \mathbb{R} \text{ تنها یک جواب دارند}$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{r}{x}$$

$$f(r) = 1 \rightarrow f(r) = f(f(x)) \rightarrow f(x) = r \rightarrow x - \frac{r}{x} = r \rightarrow x^2 - rx - r = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow x = -1 \\ &\rightarrow x = r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f(f(x)) &= a x^r + r x \rightarrow f(f(x)) = f(r) = -a - r = 1 \rightarrow a = -1 - r \\ &\rightarrow f(f(x)) = f(r) = -a - r = 1 \rightarrow a = -1 - r \end{aligned}$$