

نام و نام خانوادگی آ. طائی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱ کلاس B

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

$$Dg(x) \rightarrow -x^2 + 4x - 5 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 5 \leq 0 \rightarrow (x-2)^2 \leq -1 \rightarrow \text{no solution}$$

$$Dg \circ f = \{x \in [2, +\infty) / \sqrt{\log(x-1)} = 2\} = \{x \in [2, +\infty) / \log(x-1) = 4 \rightarrow (x-1) = 10^4 \rightarrow x = 10^4 + 1\}$$

$$\rightarrow Dg \circ f = \{10^4 + 1\}$$

$$S^2 - 2P = 100 - 3V$$

$$f(x^2 - 3x + 1) = g(2x - 5) \rightarrow 2x^2 - 6x + 14 - 5 = 4x^2 + 20 - 10x - 6x + 10 + 1$$

$$\rightarrow 2x^2 - 10x + 3V = 0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-(-10)}{2} = 5, P = \frac{3V}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow S^2 - 2P = 100 - 3V = 60$$

$$f(x) = 2x = z \rightarrow \frac{z}{2} = x$$

$$g(2x) = 5x^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(z) = \frac{5z^2}{4} + 11 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{5x^2}{4} + 11$$

باتوجه به اینکه برد $g(x-1) = g(x)$ می باشد و مقادیر g را بدست می آوریم

$$g(x) = \frac{5x^2}{4} + 11$$

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

$$f(x) = 3x - 5 \rightarrow f(g(x)) = 3g(x) - 5 = 3x^2 - 6x - 1 = f \circ g(x)$$

$$\rightarrow g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$f \circ f(x) = (3x - 5)^2 - 2(3x - 5) + 1 = 9x^2 - 10x + 16 - 6x + 10 + 1 = 9x^2 - 16x + 27$$

$$f \circ g(x) = -x + 5 \rightarrow 2f(x) - g(x) = -2x + 10 \quad 2g(x) = 3f(x) - 15 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 2 = 3(3x - 5) - 15$$

$$\rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 2 = 9x - 15 - 15 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 2 = 9x - 30 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 13x + 32 = 0$$

$$2g(x) = 3f(x) - 15 \rightarrow 2g(x) = 9x - 14 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{9x - 14}{2}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = 4x - 2 + 5 = 4x + 3 \rightarrow 4x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \circ \mathcal{L}(x) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}(x)) = a^{\log_a \frac{x}{a}} = x^{\frac{1}{a}} \quad \mathcal{L} \circ \mathcal{L}(x) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}(x)) = \log_a a^{\frac{x}{a}} = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$D \log = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq 0\} \Rightarrow x \in [0, 1] \cap \mathbb{I}$$

$$D_{\log(x)} = \left\{ x \in D_g(x) \mid g(x) \in D_{\mathcal{L}(x)} \right\} = \left\{ x \geq 0 \mid \log^x x \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = [0, +\infty) \quad \text{II}$$

$$Dg_{f(x)} = \{x \in Df(x) \mid f(x) \in Dg_{f(x)}\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid q^x > 0\} = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{III}$$

$$I \cap II \cap III = [0, 1] \rightarrow \text{مجموعة}$$

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

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

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

$$D\varphi\varphi = \{x \in D\varphi_{(n)} \mid \varphi_{(n)}(x) \in D\varphi_{(n)}\} \rightarrow \left\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \wedge x - x^r > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{-1+\frac{1}{x}}\right\}$$

$$\rightarrow D_{\text{Log}} = (0, 1) = A$$

$\log_{1/2}(x) = \log_2(1/x - x^2) \rightarrow$

با توجه به اینکه برد $1/x - x^2$ در بازه $(0, 1)$ عبارت $(0, 1)$ و $(1, 4)$ و $(4, 1)$ و $(1, 0)$ می باشد و تابع ما صعودی است پس در بازه $(0, 1)$ و $(1, 4)$ و $(4, 1)$ و $(1, 0)$ می باشد و با داشتن $\log_2$ آن $\log_2$ می شود و در $(0, 1)$ و $(1, 4)$ و $(4, 1)$ و $(1, 0)$ می دهد. البته $\log_2$ اندکی $\log_2$ نیاز مندیم

$\log_2^+ = -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log^+ x = -\infty$$

$$K_{ef} \frac{1}{r} = r$$

$$K \rightarrow \pi^- \log^+ \gamma z = -20$$

$$\mathcal{L}\mathcal{F}(u) = 1 - \gamma \mathcal{L}^r(u) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}(u)=z} \mathcal{L}(t) = 1 - \gamma z^r$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{L}(x) = 1 - w_2 x^2$$

$$h(g_{(n)}) = (n-1)^r + r(n-1)+1 = n^r - r n^{r-1} + r n^{r-2} + \dots + 1$$

$h(g(x)) = L(x) \rightarrow x^3 - 3x^2 + 0x - 2 = 1 - 3x^2 \rightarrow x^3 + 0x^2 - 3 = 0$
 ← معادله های درجه 3 و در دامنه $\mathbb{R}$ تنها یک ریشه دارند.

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

$$\mathcal{I}(\psi) = 1 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}(\psi) = \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{L}(\psi)) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}(\chi) = \psi \rightarrow \chi - \frac{\epsilon}{\chi} = \psi \rightarrow \chi^2 - \psi\chi - \epsilon = 0$$

$\rightarrow \mathcal{I}(Z(n)) = a n^r + r n \rightarrow \mathcal{I}(Z(n-1)) = \mathcal{I}(n) = -a - r \rightarrow a = 1$
 $\rightarrow \mathcal{I}(Z(0)) = \mathcal{I}(n) = r + a + 1 \geq 1 \rightarrow a \geq 0$