

تالیف

۱۳۶۸

۱۳۶۸ سال - ۱۳۶۸ سال - ۱۳۶۸ سال

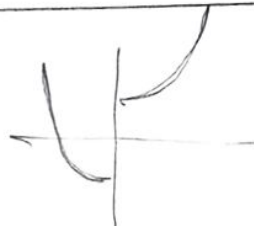
$$f(x+2) \rightarrow x+2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+2 \Rightarrow 2x-1 & x \geq 1 \\ x-1 \Rightarrow x-1 & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-1 \\ x-1 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(x-1) - f(x+1)} \rightarrow f(x-1) - f(x+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x-1) \geq f(x+1)$$

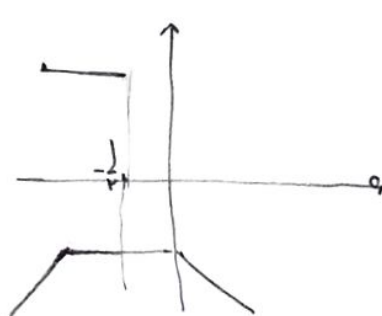
$$D_y = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$f(x) = (x^3 + x)^3 \quad f(x) < f(x^3) \rightarrow f(x) < x^3 \rightarrow x^3 + x < x \rightarrow x^3 < 0 \rightarrow x < 0$$

$$y = |x| \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \rightarrow x^3 + 1 \quad x \geq 0$$

$$-x^3 - 1 \quad x < 0$$


$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{|x|-|x+1|}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x+1}{-1} & x \geq 0 \rightarrow -2x-1 \\ \frac{2x+1}{-(2x+1)} & -1 < x < 0 \rightarrow -1 \\ 2x+1 & -1 \leq x \rightarrow 2x+1 \end{cases}$$


$$2x+1=0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 1} = \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2 - 2} = \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x-1-\sqrt{2}}{x-1+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 1} = \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2 - 2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x-1-\sqrt{2}}{x-1+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C$$

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

(الف)

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

(ب)

$$x = \pm \sqrt{2} \rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{2}] \cup [\sqrt{2}, +\infty) \cup \{\pm \sqrt{2}\}$$

5/10/10

-1

$$f(x) = rx^r + (a+b)r(x+1)^r = rx^r + rx + r \quad a, r, b, r$$

$$f(-1) = -1 + a - b + r = -1 + r - r + r = r \rightarrow c = -r$$

$$f(x) = x^r + rx^r + cx - r = (x+1)^r - r$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow (x+1)^r \rightarrow k_{min} = \sqrt[r]{r} - 1$$

-1

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} - r, f + f(x) \leq f(\sqrt{x}) \rightarrow x + \sqrt{x} - r \leq \sqrt{x} - r \leq \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x \leq r$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}_+, f(x) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow x + \sqrt{x} - r \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \geq r - x \rightarrow x \leq 1 \xrightarrow{x \leq 1} x \in [1, r]$$

-9

$$\sqrt[r]{r \cos^r x - 1} \begin{cases} \cos^r x > 0 \rightarrow -1 \\ \cos^r x < 1 \rightarrow r \end{cases} \quad \sqrt[r]{r \cos^r x - 1} = r \quad *$$

$$f(x) = r \cdot \frac{1}{r^r} \begin{cases} f_{r=1} \rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{r}{r} \\ f_{r=r} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$K_f = \left[-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{1}{r} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r+1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = x - [x], r \rightarrow -r \leq f(x) < -1 \quad 0 < x - [x] < 1$$

-1

$$g(f(x)) = \frac{f(x) - f(x)}{r} \rightarrow f(x) = -1 \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} \quad f_{x=r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow K_{g,f} = \left[-\frac{1}{r}, -\frac{r}{r} \right]$$