

$$f(x+y) \rightarrow \text{مقدور} \rightarrow f(x) \text{ مقدور}$$

$$f(x-y) \geq f(x+1)$$

$$x-y \geq x+1 \rightarrow x \leq y+n \leq 1$$

(1)

$$g(x) = x^3 + x \quad g'(x) = 3x^2 + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \text{مقدور}$$

$$h(x) = x^3 \rightarrow \log(x) = (x^3 + x)^3$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 (+) $\times$ (+) = (+) $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 (مقدور) (مقدور) (مقدور)

(2)

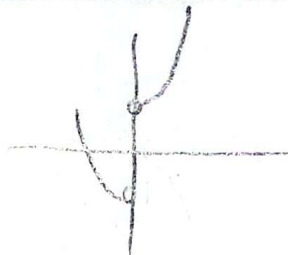
$$f(x) < f(x^3) \rightarrow f(x) < x^3 \rightarrow x^3 > (x^3 + x)^3$$

جواب ندارد

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^3 > x(x^3 + 1)^3 \\ x^3 > x(x^3 + 1)^3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \rightarrow (x^3 + 1)^3 < 0 \\ x < 0 \rightarrow (x^3 + 1)^3 > 0 \end{array}$$

هو/درست $D_f = (-\infty, 0)$

$$\begin{array}{l} x > 0 \rightarrow x^3 + 1 \\ x < 0 \rightarrow -x^3 - 1 \end{array}$$



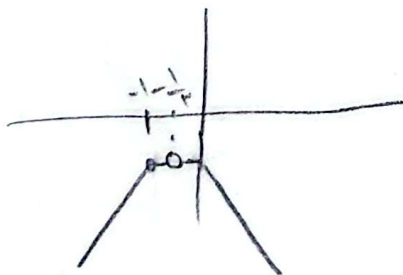
ناایدها

(3)

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & x < -1 \\ -1 & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ -x-1 & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$$

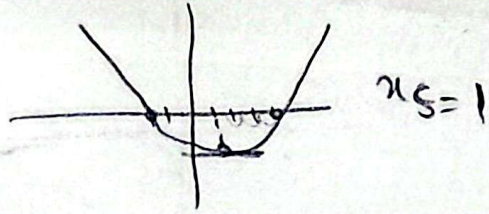
(4)



$$a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(n) = n^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad n-1 = (n-1)(n+1)$$

$$g(n) = \log \frac{n}{p} \quad \rightarrow g \circ f(n) = g$$



• $0 < \lambda \leq 1 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} f(n) \rightarrow \text{کمیتر} \\ g(n) \rightarrow \text{کمیتر} \end{matrix} \quad g \circ f \rightarrow \text{کمیتر}$

$n \geq 1$ $f(n) \rightarrow$ آید (مقدار) $f(n)$ $f(n)$ $f(n)$
 $g(n) \rightarrow$ آید (مقدار) $g(n)$ $g(n)$ $g(n)$

→ آیہ انصاف $\rightarrow 0 < \alpha \leq 1$

④

[illegible]
$$a^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{1}$$

$$a \in (-9, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -1) \cup \{\pm \sqrt{1}\}$$

(ب) مہوری سے ثابت کی تو انڈیا میں

۹ چون فقط یکبار شیب خط‌های $f(x)$ موازی محور OX است $\rightarrow f'(x)$ یک ریشه دارد و $3 - 1 = 2$

$$f(n) = n^p + an^q + bn + c$$

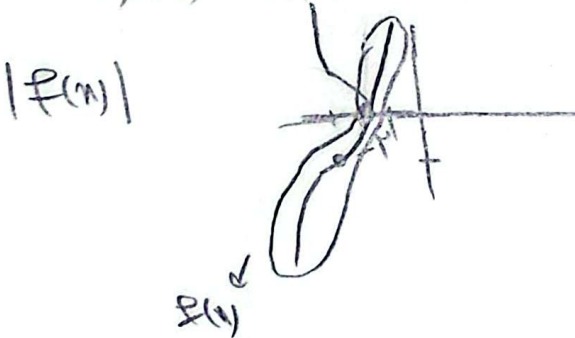
$$f'(x) = k_1x + k_2x + b$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta &= 8a^2 - 2(v)(b) = 0 \rightarrow a \leq vb \\ f'(v) &= 0, \quad vv - 2a + b = 0 \rightarrow b = 9a - 2v \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow a \sum v(9a - 2v) = 0$$

$$a \sum (9a + v) = 0$$

$$(a - 9) \sum = 0 \rightarrow a = 9 \text{ \& } b = 2v$$

$$f(x) = x^4 + 9x^3 + 15x^2 + C \frac{(x^2-1)}{(x^2-1)} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & -x^4 + x^2 - 1 + C = -1 + C = 0 \\ & \quad \quad \quad (x^2-1) \end{aligned} \right\} f(x) = x^4 + 9x^3 + 15x^2 + 10 + 1 - 1$$



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$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} - 1$$

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 constant variable

$$\rightarrow f(x) \text{ (constant)}$$

$$f_0 f(x) \leq f(\sqrt{x})$$

$$f(x) \leq \sqrt{x}$$

$$x + \sqrt{x} - 1 \leq \sqrt{x}$$

$$x \leq 1$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\sqrt{9 \cos^2 x - 1} = t$$

$\max t = 1$
 $\min t = -1$

$$R_f = [\min(g(x)) - \max(h(x)), \max(g(x)) - \min(h(x))]$$

$$[\frac{1}{1} - 1, 1 - \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$\frac{10}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{10+1}{2}$$

$$\frac{11}{2}$$

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$$f(x) = x - [x] + 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^4 - x^{-4}}{x}$$

$$R_f = [1, 1]$$

$$R_{g \circ f} = [\frac{1^4 - 1^{-4}}{1}, \frac{1^4 - 1^{-4}}{1}]$$

$$[\frac{10}{1}, \frac{14}{1}]$$

$$x \rightarrow \text{constant}$$

$$-x^{-4} \rightarrow \text{variable}$$

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