

19, 20

نام و نام خانوادگی: فریاد جبر ریاضی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ...!!... کلاس: یازدهم دبیرستان A-.....

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 4 & x > a \\ 12x - 2 & x \leq a \end{cases} \rightarrow$ نمودار $x^3 - 4$ و $12x - 2$ یک به یک هستند پس برای یک به یک بودن $f(x)$ نباید برد آنها اشتراکی داشته باشد
 $x^3 - 4 \geq 12x - 2 \rightarrow x^3 - 12x + 14 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^3 - 12x + 14 \geq 0$
 $\frac{x(x^2 - 4) - 12(x - 2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x(x+2) - 12)}{x^2 + 2x - 12} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x^2 + 2x - 12)}{x^2 + 2x - 12} \geq 0 \rightarrow x - 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 2$
 $a \in [-2, +\infty)$
 $\frac{-2}{-} \frac{2}{+} \rightarrow a = -2$

1

$f^{-1}(y) = x \rightarrow f(x) = y \rightarrow 3(x) + k = y \rightarrow k = -10 \rightarrow f(x) = 3x - 10$

الف) $f(7) = 3(7) - 10 = 11$

ب) $f(f(x)) = 3(3x - 10) - 10 = 9x - 40$

2

$A(x, a) \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) \text{ روی } (a, 2a) \rightarrow f(x) \text{ روی } (a, 2a)$

$(a, 2a) \rightarrow f(a) = \frac{a^2}{a-1} = 2a \rightarrow a^2 = 2a^2 - 2a \rightarrow a^2 - 2a = 0 \rightarrow a(a-2) = 0$
 $a = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = 0 \rightarrow$ یک به یک نیست α

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$f^{-1} = \{(2, 3), (4, 5), (6, 7), (8, 9)\} \quad g^{-1} = \{(2, 3), (4, 5), (6, 7), (8, 9)\}$

الف) $f^{-1}(f(x)) = \{(2, 2), (4, 4), (6, 6), (8, 8)\}$
 $\omega \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \omega \quad 2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2$
 $\nu \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow \nu \quad 4 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 4$

ب) $f^{-1}(f(x)) = \{(2, 3), (4, 5), (6, 7), (8, 9)\}$
 $\omega \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \omega \quad 2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2$
 $\nu \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow \nu \quad 4 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 4$

ج) $f(g^{-1}(x)) = \{(2, 2), (4, 4), (6, 6), (8, 8)\}$
 $\omega \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \omega \quad 2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2$
 $\nu \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow \nu \quad 4 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 4$

د) $g^{-1}(f(x)) = \{(2, 3), (4, 5), (6, 7), (8, 9)\}$
 $\omega \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \omega \quad 2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2$
 $\nu \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow \nu \quad 4 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 4$

4

$g^{-1} = \{(1, 2), (3, 4), (5, 6)\} \quad f = \{(2, 4), (4, 8), (6, 12)\} \quad h = \{(1, 2), (3, 4), (5, 6)\}$

$f(g^{-1}(x)) = \{(1, 4), (3, 8), (5, 12)\} \rightarrow D_{f \circ g^{-1}} \cap D_h = \{1, 3, 5\}$

$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{1}{4}\right), \left(3, \frac{1}{8}\right), \left(5, \frac{1}{12}\right) \right\} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{1}{4}\right), \left(3, \frac{1}{8}\right) \right\}$

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$y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$
 معادله معکوس: $\frac{a}{c} = 3$
 معادله مستقیم: $\frac{a}{c} = 2$

$x = \frac{3y+1}{y-2} \rightarrow 3y+1 = xy-2x \rightarrow 3y-xy = -2x-1$
 $y(3-x) = -(2x+1) \rightarrow y = \frac{-(2x+1)}{3-x}$
 معادله معکوس: $\frac{a}{c} = 2$
 معادله مستقیم: $\frac{a}{c} = 3$

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$

بررسی: فرض کنیم $x=2$ را در یک نقطه قطع کند
 معکوس پذیر

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1-x+3}{2} & x \geq 3 \rightarrow \text{تابع ثابت} \rightarrow \text{دارد معکوس} \\ \frac{x-1+x-3}{2x-4} & 1 < x < 3 \rightarrow \text{دارد معکوس} \rightarrow [a, b] = [1, 3] \\ \frac{-x+1+x-3}{-2} & x \leq 1 \rightarrow \text{تابع ثابت} \rightarrow \text{دارد معکوس} \end{cases}$

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+4}{2}$

$y = 2x-4 \rightarrow \text{دارد: } x = 2y-4 \rightarrow y = \frac{x+4}{2} \rightarrow D = [-2, 2]$
 $R = [1, 3]$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+4 & x \geq 1 \rightarrow R = [5, +\infty) \\ 4x-1 & x \leq 0 \rightarrow R = (-\infty, -1] \end{cases}$

$y^2+4 = x \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-4}$
 $D = [4, +\infty) \quad R = [1, +\infty)$

$4y-1 = x \rightarrow y = \frac{x+1}{4}$
 $D = (-\infty, -1] \quad R = (-\infty, 0]$

$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x-4} & x \geq 4 \\ \frac{x+1}{4} & x \leq -1 \end{cases}$

فرض موزنی
 محور مختصات
 در یک نقطه
 قطع می کند

$f(x) = x^2 - \frac{(x+1)^2}{x+3} = \frac{x^2 + 3x^2 - x^2 - 2x - 1}{x+3} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-2x-1}{x+3}$

$f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow x = \frac{-2y-1}{y+3} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-1-3x}{1x+3} = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$

$\left. \begin{aligned} a &= -4 \\ b &= -1 \\ c &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$

$x = \frac{-2y-1}{y+3} \rightarrow -2y-1 = xy+3x$
 $xy+3x = -1-2x \rightarrow y = \frac{-1-3x}{x+3}$

$f^{-1}(b) = f^{-1}(-2) = \frac{-1+4}{-2+3} = 3$

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

$\rightarrow xy^2 - y + x = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2x}$

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2x}$

$f(2) = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow f^{-1}(\frac{2}{5}) = 2$

$x = \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4(\frac{2}{5})^2}}{2(\frac{2}{5})} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-\frac{16}{25}}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1 + \frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{\frac{8}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = 2$

$\frac{1 - \sqrt{1-\frac{16}{25}}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1 - \frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 2$