

نیاسی ساده نظری

تکلیف داده

یازدهم دهم

$$P = \{(2, 2), (n, 5), (3, n^2 - n), (m, 2), (-1, 4)\} \quad (1)$$

$$n^2 - n = 2 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 2 \\ n = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 3 \\ (-1, 5), (-1, 4) \end{cases}$$

← عبارت تابع نیست

$$P = \{(-1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (a, m-1), (a+2, n), (m, 4)\}$$

$$\rightarrow \{(2, 3), (m, 4)\} \rightarrow m = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \{(-1, 1), (a, 1)\} \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \{(1, 2), (1, n)\} \rightarrow n = 2$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-1 & x > 1 \\ x+a & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

(2) هر کدام از ضابطه های مشتق این تابع

به ترتیب در دامنه خود یک به یک اند

است که به هم مانده می باشد ←

$$R \text{ ضابطه } = x=1 \rightarrow 3x-1=2 \rightarrow R_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$$R \text{ ضابطه } \rightarrow x+a < 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x < 2-a \\ x < 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2-a > 1 \\ 1 > a \end{cases} \rightarrow a \in (-\infty, 1]$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-1 & x \geq 1 \\ ax+a-1 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

③ در تابع فوق هر ضابطه یک تابع یک به یک است

$$R_1 \rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow y=2 \rightarrow R_1 = [2, +\infty)$$

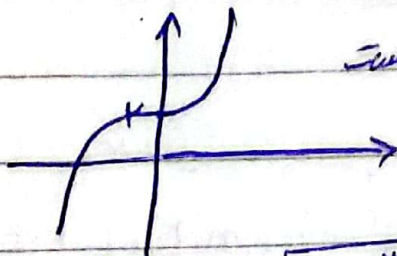
$$R_1 \cap R_2 = \emptyset \rightarrow R_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R} - [2, +\infty) \rightarrow R_2 \subseteq (-\infty, 2)$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow a-1 < 2$$

$$\boxed{a < 3}$$

الف)  $y = x^3 + 2$

④ تابع یک به یک است



$$x^3 = y - 2 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y-2} \rightarrow \boxed{y = \sqrt[3]{x-2}}$$

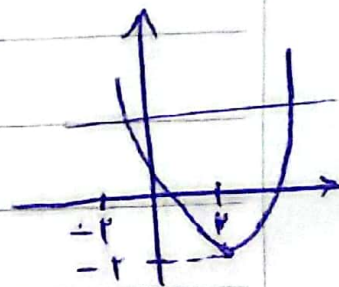
ب)  $y = x^2 - 4x + 2$

$$\text{ext} \left| \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \right.$$

$$\left| \frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{4^2 - 4(1)(2)}{4(1)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \right.$$

← تابع یک به یک نیست

→ معکوس ندارد

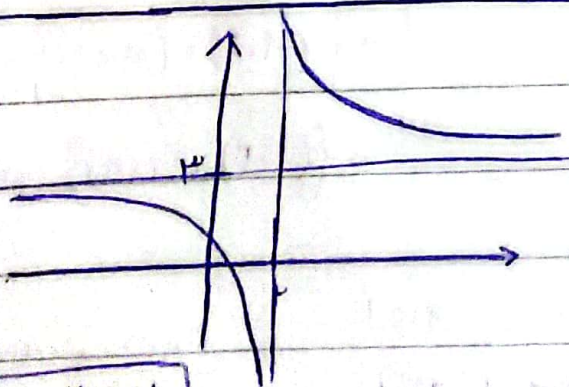


الف)  $y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$

↓

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

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



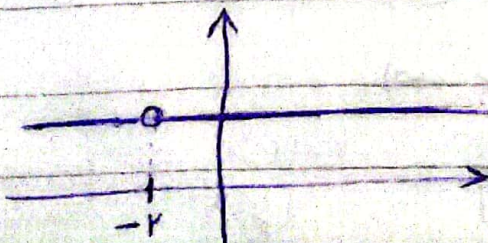
تابع یک به یک است

ب)  $y = \frac{3x+3}{x+2} \Rightarrow y = 3$

تابع همگرا نیست و تابع ثابت است

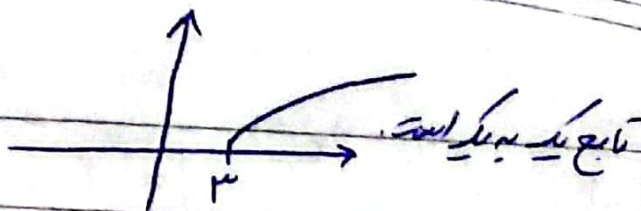
← تابع یک به یک نیست

معکوس نمی شود





$$\text{الف) } y = \sqrt{x-k}$$

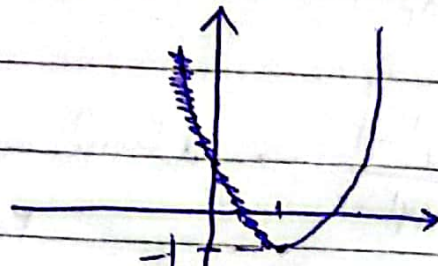


④

$$\hookrightarrow y^2 = x - k \rightarrow x = y^2 + k \rightarrow \boxed{y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} + k} \rightarrow \boxed{x \in [0, +\infty)}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} - k \quad x \in [k, +\infty)$$

$$\text{ext} \left/ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{b}{2a} = p \\ p^2 - 4 + k = -1 \end{array} \right.$$



$$y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} - k \quad x \in [k, +\infty)$$

← نوع دالة الجذر

$$y = (x-k)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \rightarrow (x-k)^{\frac{1}{2}} = y+1 \rightarrow x-k = \sqrt{y+1}$$

$$x = \sqrt{y+1} + k \rightarrow \boxed{y = \sqrt{x+1} + k}$$

$$R_f = D_f^{-1} \rightarrow R_f = [-1, +\infty) \rightarrow \boxed{x \in [-1, +\infty)}$$

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

⑤

$$f^{-1}(x) = ax + b - \sqrt{x-c}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = a \rightarrow y = a^2 + a$$

$$y = a^2 + a + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = (a + \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y + \frac{1}{2} = (a + \frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$\leftarrow a = \sqrt{y + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$x = y + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 2(\frac{1}{2})\sqrt{y + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a + b + c = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$$

$$x = y + \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{y + \frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow y = x + \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \\ c = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$





$$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - r}} \rightarrow y_1 = y_r \rightarrow \frac{a_1}{\sqrt{a_1^2 - r}} = \frac{a_r}{\sqrt{a_r^2 - r}} \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{a_1}{a_r}\right)^r = \left(\frac{\sqrt{a_1^2 - r}}{\sqrt{a_r^2 - r}}\right)^r \quad \leftarrow a_1 \sqrt{a_r^2 - r} = a_r \sqrt{a_1^2 - r}$$

$$\frac{a_1^r}{a_r^r} = \frac{a_1^r - r}{a_r^r - r} \rightarrow \cancel{a_1^r} \cancel{a_r^r} - r a_1^r = \cancel{a_1^r} \cancel{a_r^r} - r a_r^r$$

$$r a_1^r = r a_r^r \rightarrow a_1^r = a_r^r$$

برای  $y$  در هر قدری می توانیم عددی داشته باشیم.  $a_1 = \pm a_r$   
 $\leftarrow \text{پایه}$

معکوس  $\rightarrow y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - r}} \rightarrow y^r = \frac{a^r}{a^r - r} \rightarrow a^r = \frac{r y^r}{y^r - 1}$

$y = \frac{a \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{a^r - 1}}$

$\leftarrow a = \frac{y \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{y^r - 1}}$

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

$|x| = -x$  عددی منفی (مثلاً  $x = -5$ )

$$f(x) \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{1+|x|} \xrightarrow{|x| = -x} y = \frac{x}{-x+1} \rightarrow x = \frac{+y}{+1} \rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{x}{x+1}}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{r}{s}\right) = \frac{-\frac{r}{s}}{\frac{r}{s}} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x} - 1 \rightarrow g^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x} - 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sqrt{x} = y + 1$$

$$x = y^2 + 2y + 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{x^r + r x + 1}{2}$$

$$g^{-1}\left(\frac{r}{s}\right) = \left(\frac{r}{s}\right)^r = \frac{r}{s}$$



$$f\left(\frac{-r}{\omega}\right) + g^{-1}\left(\frac{-r}{\omega}\right) = \frac{-r}{r} + \frac{q}{r\omega} = \frac{-\omega + rV}{V\omega} = \frac{-rV}{V\omega}$$

$$f^{-1}(a) = \sqrt[r]{a-1} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[r]{a-1} \rightarrow y^r = a-1 \rightarrow a = y^r + 1 \quad (1)$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + \sqrt{f(x)} \quad f(x) = x^r + 1 \leftarrow y = x^r + 1$$

$$\rightarrow g(x) = x^r + 1 + \sqrt{x^r + 1} \rightarrow \sqrt{x^r + 1} = a$$

$$y = a^r + a + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow y + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \left(a + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)^r$$

$$a = \sqrt[r]{y + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\left(\sqrt[r]{x^r + 1}\right)^r = \left(\sqrt[r]{y + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right)^r$$

$$x^r + 1 = y + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \sqrt[r]{y + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$x = \sqrt[r]{y + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \sqrt[r]{y + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}} - 1$$

$$y = \sqrt[r]{x - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} - \sqrt[r]{x + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\leftarrow x = \sqrt[r]{y - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} - \sqrt[r]{y + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$y = \sqrt[r]{\frac{r}{r}} - \frac{V}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{y = \sqrt[r]{1} = r}$$

