

«تبييناً على أن f دالة خطية»

$$f(2a+1) + f(a+1) = 3a + f(3) \quad f(x) = ax + b$$

$$f(2a+1) = a(2a+1) + b = 2a^2 + a + b$$

$$f(a+1) = a(a+1) + b = a^2 + a + b$$

$$f(3) = 3a + b$$

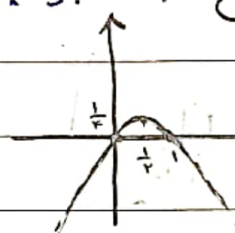
$$\Rightarrow 2a^2 + a + b + a^2 + a + b = 3a^2 + 3a + b$$

$$3a^2 + 2a + b = 3a^2 + 3a \Rightarrow 2a = 3a \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x$$

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



$$y = \sqrt{x - x^2}$$

عبر عن y بدلالة x !

$$\sqrt{(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]} \Rightarrow [\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$$

جواب ضايف

$$x - x^2 \geq 0$$

$$x(1-x) \geq 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D: [0, 1]$$

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

$$D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{a, b\} \quad R_f: [c, +\infty) - \{1\} - 2$$

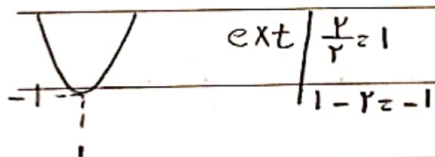
$$D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{(-1, 1)\}$$

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

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 \neq 0$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) \neq 0 \quad \begin{cases} x \neq -1 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x \quad \text{تابع زوج}$$



$$\text{ext} \left| \frac{y}{x} = 1 \right|$$

$$1 - 2 = -1$$

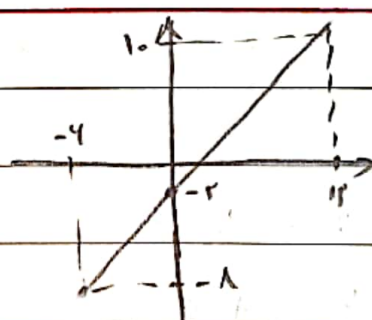
$$R_f: [(-1, +\infty) - \{1\}]$$

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2c}\right) = f\left(\frac{-1+1}{-2}\right) \Rightarrow f(-1) = (-1)^2 - 2(-1) = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 11x - 1}}$$

$$D: [a, b]$$

$$y = \sqrt{(x-1)^3} = x - 1$$



تابع خطي

$$R = [-1, 1]$$

$$y_1 = \left(\frac{a+1}{1-a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$y_r = \frac{a2^r - 1}{2^r + b} \quad Dy_1 = Ry_r$$

$$y_1 = \left(\frac{a+1}{1-a} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$\min_{a^r=0} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{b}$$

$$\max_{a^r=\infty} \rightarrow a \Rightarrow (-\infty, a) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{b}, \infty\right)$$

$$Dy_1 = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$$

$$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{b}) \cup (a, \infty)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{b} \neq 1 \Rightarrow b \neq 1 \\ a = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow a+b = -1+1 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{[x]}{x} + \frac{|x|}{x}$$

$$x \in [-1, 1] \quad x \leq 0$$

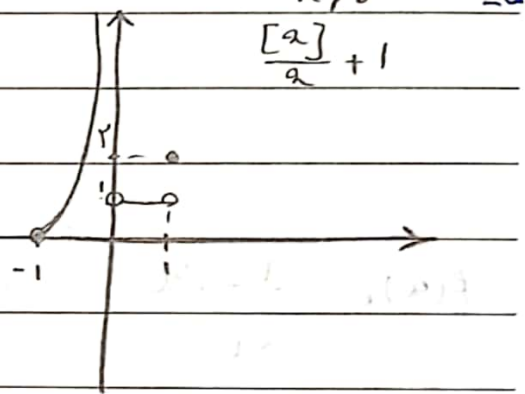
$$\frac{[x]}{x} = -1$$

$$x > 0 \quad \frac{[x]}{x} = 1$$

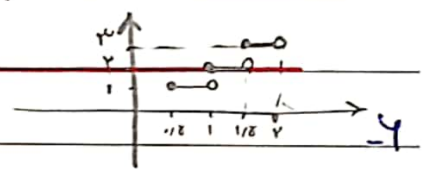
$$0 < x < 1 \rightarrow [x] = 0 \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow [x] = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{1} + 1 = 2$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow [x] = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{x} - 1$$



$$y = \frac{[x]}{x} + \frac{[x+\frac{1}{x}]}{x+\frac{1}{x}} \quad x \in \left[\frac{1}{x}, x\right]$$



$$\frac{1}{x} \leq x < 1 \rightarrow [x] = 0 \rightarrow 1 \leq x + \frac{1}{x} < 2 \rightarrow \left[x + \frac{1}{x} \right] = 1 \rightarrow y = 1$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \rightarrow [x] = 1 \rightarrow 2 \leq x + \frac{1}{x} < 4 \rightarrow \left[x + \frac{1}{x} \right] = 2 \rightarrow y = 2$$

$$\frac{x}{2} \leq x < x \rightarrow [x] = 1 \rightarrow x \leq x + \frac{1}{x} < 2x \rightarrow \left[x + \frac{1}{x} \right] = x \rightarrow y = x$$

$$\left| \frac{n+1}{a_{n+1}} \right| < 1 \rightarrow \frac{|n+1|}{|a_{n+1}|} < 1 \rightarrow |a_{n+1}| > |n+1|$$

$$(n+1)^2 < (a_{n+1})^2 \rightarrow n^2 + 2n + 1 < a^2 n^2 + 4a n + 4$$

$$((1-a)n - 2)((1+a)n + 4) < 0 \rightarrow \text{این دو عبارت را از هم جدا می‌کنیم و به دست می‌آوریم:}$$

$$\text{اگر } a \neq \pm 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{2}{1-a} \text{ و } n = \frac{-4}{1+a}$$

$$(1+a)n + 4 = 2n + 4, (1-a)n - 2 = -2 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$-2(2n + 4) < 0 \rightarrow 2n + 4 > 0 \rightarrow n > -2 \rightarrow (-2, +\infty)$$

$$b = -2 \text{ اگر } a = 1 \text{ باشد معنی به از } n = 3 \text{ صریح می‌شود و چون } n \text{ دانه } (-2, +\infty) \text{ است}$$

$$a - b = 1 - (-2) = 3 \rightarrow a = 1 \text{ و } b = -2$$

تابع مربعی
 $x=2$ $y=1$
 $|x-2| + |y-1| = 3$

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$2-x+y-1=3$

$y = x+2$

$x-2+y-1=3$

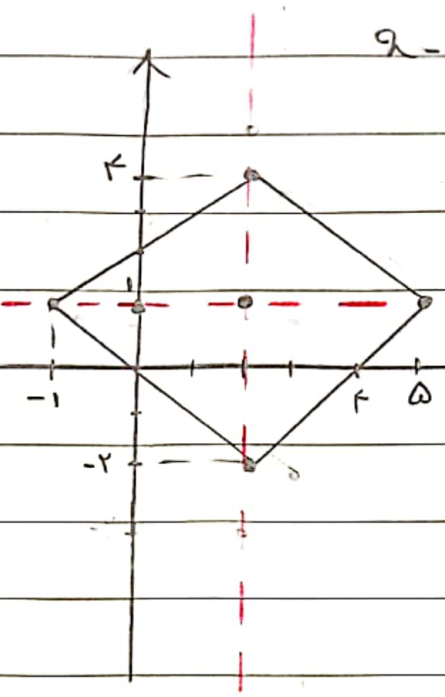
$y = 6-x$

$x-2+1-y=3$

$-x=y$

$x-2+1-y=3$

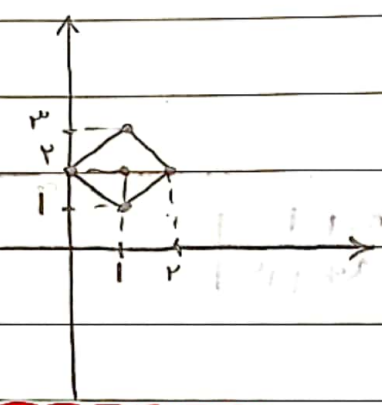
$x-4=y$



تابع مربعی (۱) $|x'-1| + |y'-2| = 1$ ا ب

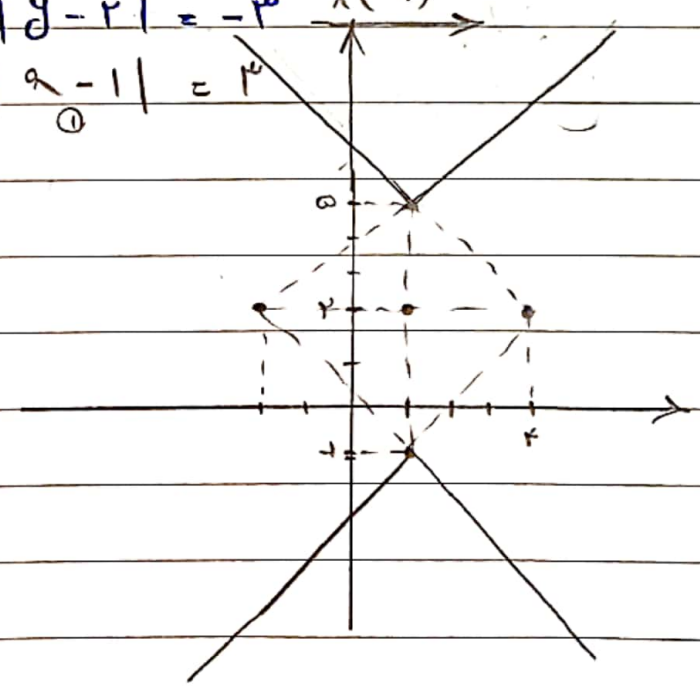
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نصف قطر مربع



۱) $|x-1| - |y-2| = -3$ $x(-1)$

$|y-2| - |x-1| = 3$
 (۲) (۱)



$$y = rx + |ax + b| \quad R = \mathbb{R}$$

$$ax + b = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$-\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} rx - ax - b \\ (r-a)x - b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} rx + ax + b \\ (r+a)x + b \\ \text{if } b < 0 \end{aligned}$$

if $b > 0$

در صورتی که $b < 0$ و $b > 0$

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باید متوجه باشیم که r و a در $\mathbb{R}$

مستوی است:

$$r - a < 0 \rightarrow a > r$$

$$r + a < 0 \rightarrow a < -r$$

$$\Rightarrow |a| > r$$