

17

لغز ١

ا-
(الف)

$$x_n - 2 \in [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]$$

$$-\varepsilon \leq x_n - 2 \leq \varepsilon \rightarrow -2 \leq x_n \leq 2$$

$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq x_n \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \rightarrow D_f \in [-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}]$$

$$x_n - 2 \rightarrow x \in [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon] \quad (ب)$$

$$x_n - 2 \xrightarrow{x=2} -1 \quad x_n - 2 \xrightarrow{x=1} -1 \rightarrow D_{f_1} \in [-1, 1]$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$D_{f_1} \in [-1, 1]$$

$$f_1(x) = f(x-2) = (x-2) + \sqrt{(x-2)-2}$$

$$\rightarrow f_1(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + x - 2$$

لغز ٢

$$f_1(x) = f_1^{-1}(x) \quad (y=x)$$

$$\rightarrow f_1(x) = x \rightarrow x - 2 + \sqrt{x-2} = x$$

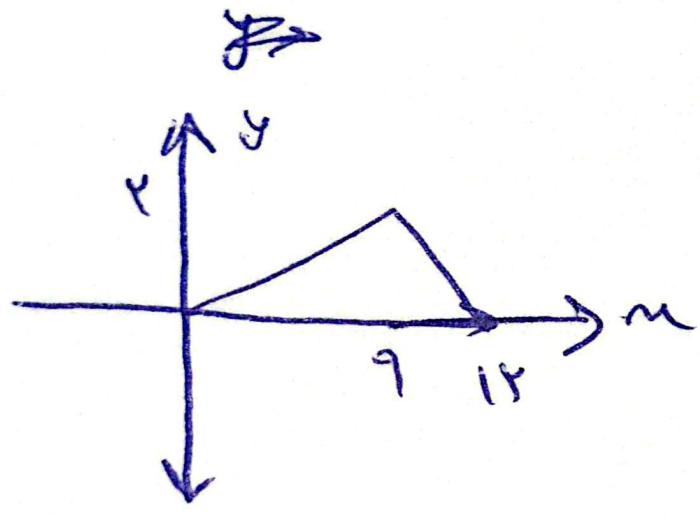
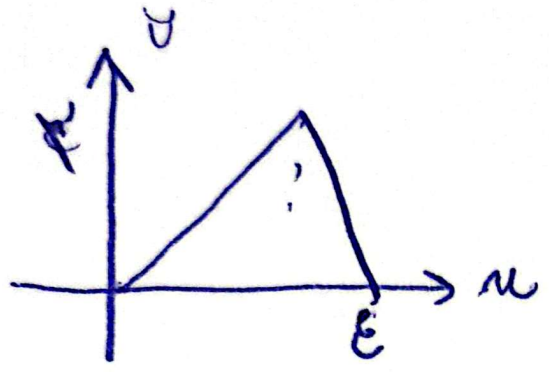
$$\sqrt{x-2} = 2 \rightarrow x-2 = 4 \rightarrow x = 6$$

$$y = 1 \rightarrow (1, 1)$$

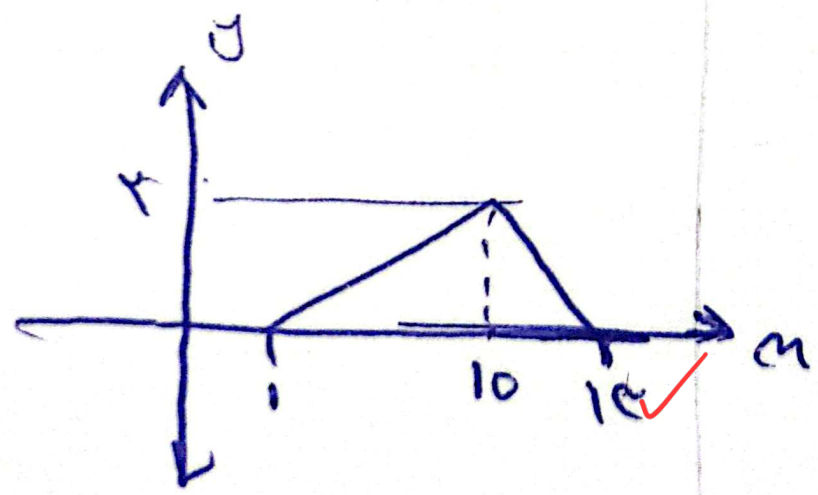
لغز ٣

सिद्धांत

$y = f(x+1)$ -w



$y = f(x+1)$



$y = f(x)$

$\rightarrow x = \frac{1}{9}x + \frac{1}{9}y$

$(x \leq 10)$

$\frac{1}{9}x + \frac{1}{9}y = 1$

(y)

$$f(x) = -\epsilon \rightarrow y = a + \gamma f\left(\frac{n-a}{\gamma}\right) - \epsilon$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{n-a}{\gamma} = x \rightarrow \boxed{n = \epsilon + a}$$

$$y = a + \gamma f(x) \rightarrow y = a + \gamma(-\epsilon) =$$

$$a - \epsilon \rightarrow A'(a + \epsilon, a - \epsilon)$$

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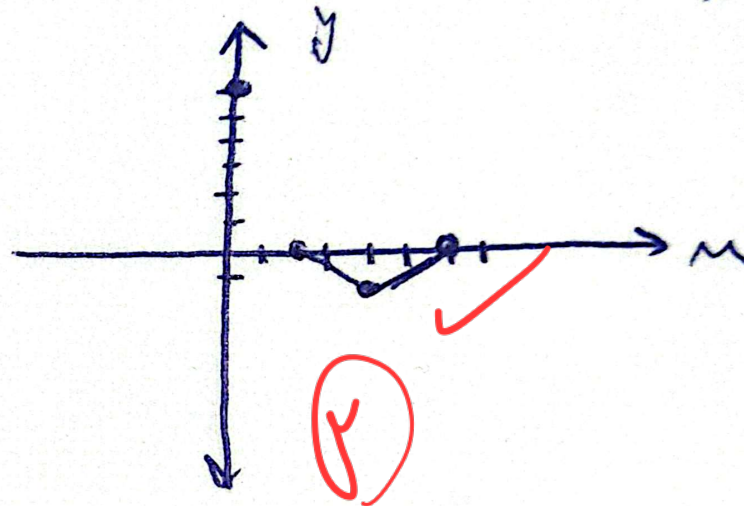
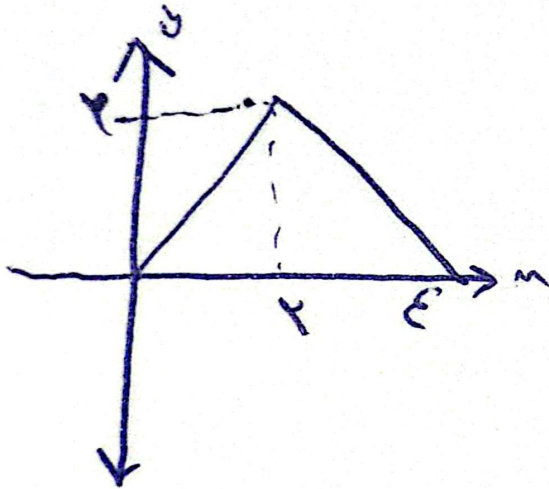
تقریباً A' صورت $y = 2x - 1$:
 $a - 4 = 2(a + 4) - 1 \rightarrow a - 4 = 2a + 7 \rightarrow a = -11$

$f(x) = -f(x+2) \Rightarrow f(x) = -g(x+2)$ -5

$\frac{1}{2} f(4-x) = \frac{1}{2} (-g(4-x+2)) = -\frac{1}{2} g(6-x)$

① ابتدا m با $4-x$ جایگزین کنیم. سپس مقدار g را بدست آوریم.
 مرتب کنیم و فکر کنیم مجموعی با 2 داریم $(\frac{1}{2})$ + قدرش 2 نباشد m مساوی.

$(0,0) \rightarrow (2,0) / (2,2) \rightarrow (4,-1) / (4,0) \rightarrow (6,0)$



$2x$

-4

$-\frac{2}{c}$

$2x$

$2x$

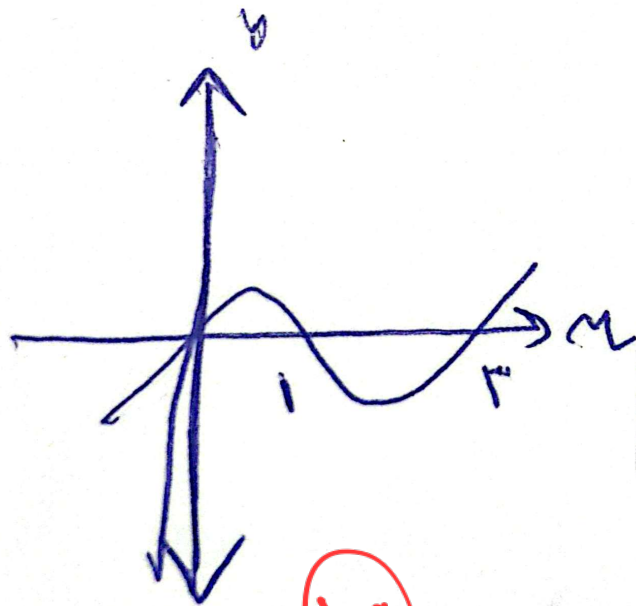
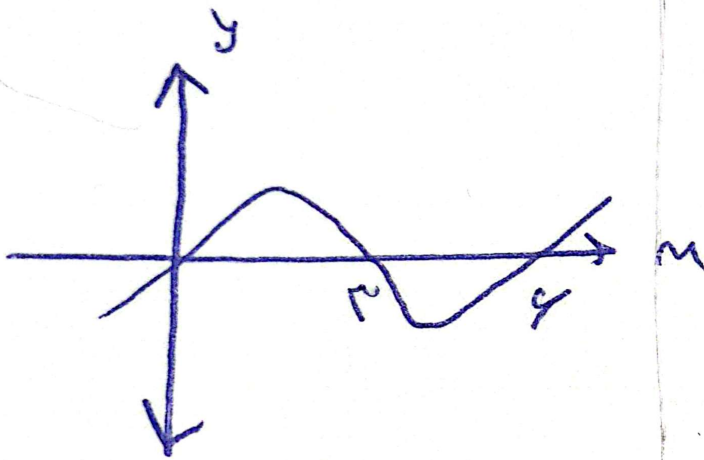
$2x$

$2x$

$f(x)$

$0, 2$

$f(x)$



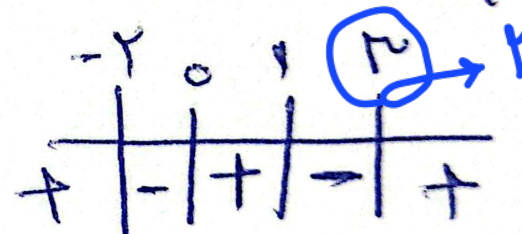
(1,0)

دالة $y = f(x-1)$

$$y = f(x-1)$$

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

$$(x+1)f(x-1) \leq 0$$



$$D = [-1, 0] \cup [1, 2]$$

$$D_f = [-1, 0] \cup [1, 2]$$

$$f(n) = |x_n - c| + 1 \rightarrow \text{~~g(n)~~ } g(n) = f(n+k) - c - 1$$

$$g(n) = |x(n+k) - c| + 1 - c$$

→

∴ $c = 0$ سواء y موجب $\star$

$$f(0) = |x(0) - c| + 1 = |-2| + 1 = 3$$

$$g(0) = |x(0) + x_k - c| = 2 = |x_k - c| - 2$$

$$f(0) = g(0) \rightarrow 3 = |x_k - c| - 2$$

$$|x_k - c| = 5$$

حالت اول
 $x_k - c = 5 \rightarrow x_k = 5 \rightarrow k = \frac{9}{2}$

حالت دوم
 $x_k - c = -5 \rightarrow x_k = -5 \rightarrow k = -1/2$

$k = \frac{9}{2}$

✓ (5)

← مطلوب $k > 0$ مطلوب

در جواب

$$f(n) = \frac{2n-1}{n+1} \rightarrow (n+1)$$

- ۸ f

$$① (n, f(n)) \rightarrow (n, -f(n))$$

۵.۱

$$② (n, -f(n)) \rightarrow (cn, -cf(n))$$

$$③ (cn, -cf(n) + t)$$

* در اینجا باید با توجه به
با n مستقل کنیم!

$$\rightarrow f(cn) = -cf(n) + t$$

$$t = \frac{2(cn)-1}{cn+1} + 2\left(\frac{2n-1}{n+1}\right)$$

بچه ۳ برابر کردن

لطفاً با n به جای

$$t = \frac{2n-1}{cn+1} + \frac{4n-2}{n+1}$$

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

$$t = \frac{2cn^2 + 2n - 2}{(cn+1)(n+1)}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{2n+1}{n+1}}{\frac{n}{n+1}} + K = \frac{2n-1}{n+1}$$

$$2cn^2 + 2n - 2 = t(2n^2 + (c+1)n + 1) = 0$$

$$(2c-2t)n^2 + (2-c-2t)n + (-2-t) = 0$$

این معادله درجه دوم است و باید که ضرایب آن به گونه ای باشد که معادله را بتوان به سه ضرایب ساده نوشت.

$$2c-2t=0$$

$$\rightarrow t=1$$

با توجه به این که ضرایب معادله باید به سه ضرایب ساده باشد.

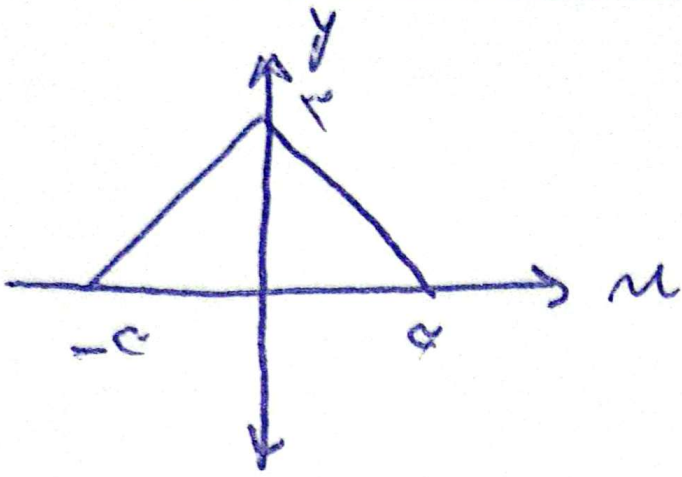
$$(K-2)n^2 + 2n(K-1) + 2K-4$$

$$K=4$$

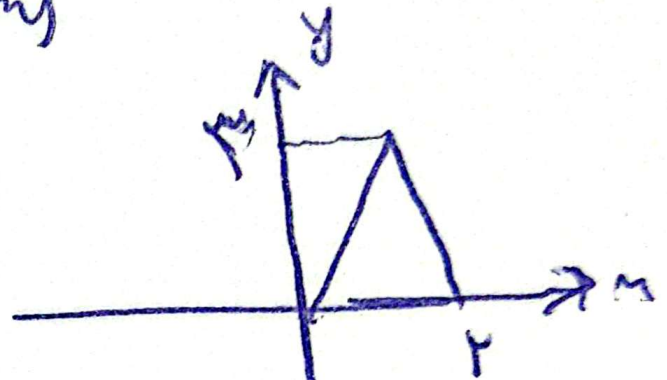
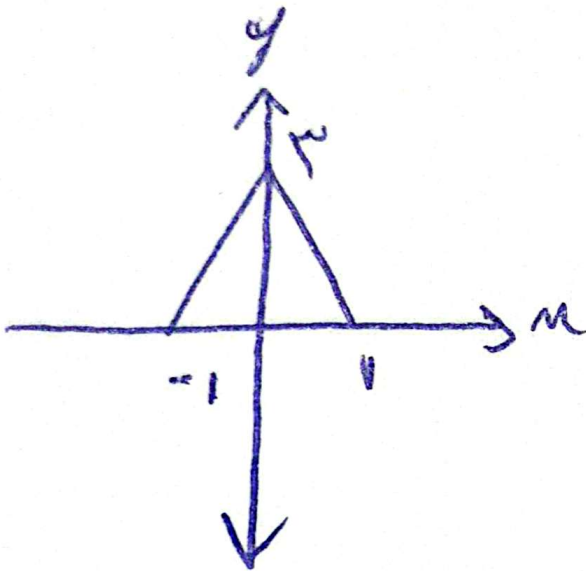
در معادله فوق باید که ضرایب برابر باشد

$$y = f\left(\frac{n}{c}\right)$$

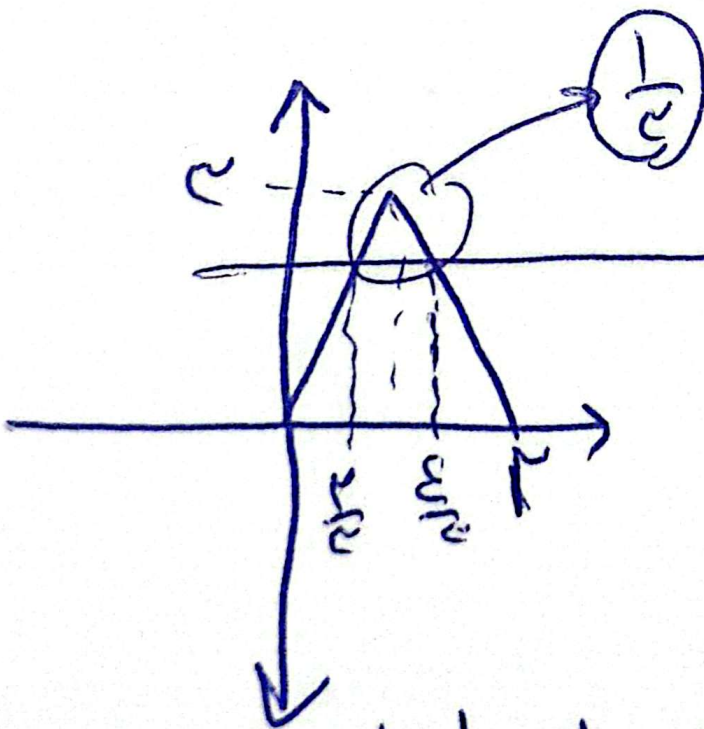
-9



$$y = f(n)$$



$$y = f(n-1)$$



$$y = f(n) = 1 - |n-1|$$

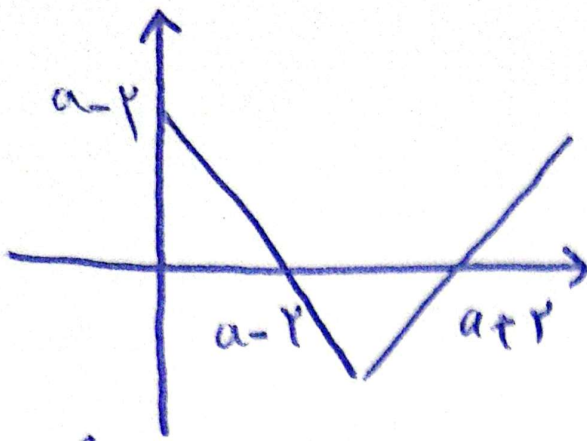
$$y = f(n) = 1 - |n-1|$$

2b $\frac{1}{c} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = 1$

این جواب را با جواب اول مقایسه کنید
 جواب اول $\frac{1}{c}$ و جواب دوم $\frac{1}{c}$ است.
 2b

ساده است

-10



$$\left(\frac{1}{c} \times \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} (a-r)^2 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow (a-r)^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a-r = 1 \rightarrow a = 1+r \\ a-r = -1 \rightarrow a = r-1 \end{cases}$$

غیر قابل قبول

$$f(x) = |x - a| - r$$

$$\xrightarrow{f\left(\frac{1}{c}\right)} f\left(\frac{1}{c}\right) = \left| \frac{1}{c} - a \right| - r = \frac{1}{c}$$

(r)