علیناز فروتن — تکلیف شماره ۷ — دوازدهم ریاضی B

۱- $f(x)$ $D_{f(x)} = [-2, 4]$ $f\left(\frac{3x+2}{5}\right) \rightarrow -2 \le \frac{3x+2}{5} \le 4 \rightarrow -10 \le 3x+2 \le 20$

$-12 \le 3x \le 18 \rightarrow -4 \le x \le 6 \rightarrow D_f = [-4, 6]$

۲- $f(3x-2)$ $D_f = [-2, 3]$ → این x ها $\rightarrow x = -2 \rightarrow 3x-2 = -2 = -8$

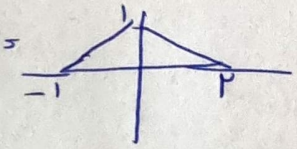
$\hookrightarrow x = 3 \rightarrow 9-2 = 7$ $\Big\}$ $D_f = [-8, 7]$

۳- $f\left(\frac{3x+1}{2}\right)$ $D_f = (-1, 3)$ $\rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow \frac{3x+1}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$

$\hookrightarrow x = 3 \rightarrow \frac{3x+1}{2} = \frac{9+1}{2} = 5$

$f(2-5x) \rightarrow -1 \le 2-5x \le 5$ $\quad -1 \le x \le 5$ $\quad D_f = \left(\frac{-3}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right]$

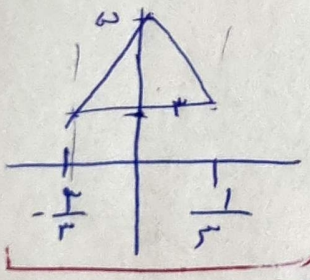
۴- $f(x) =$



$2f(3x+1)+3 \rightarrow -1 \le 3x+1 \le 2$

$-\frac{2}{3} \le x \le \frac{1}{3} = D_f$

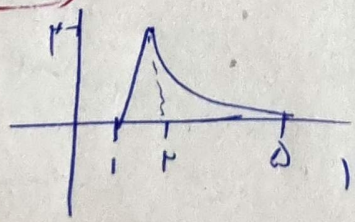
$R_f = [0, 1] \rightarrow \times 2 \rightarrow [0, 2] \rightarrow [3, 5] = R_f$



چون دو سر باز هستن

$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
3	3

۵- $f(x)$

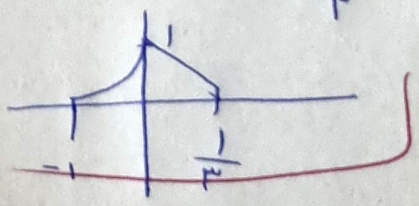


$y = \frac{1}{2} f(2-3x)$

$1 \le x \le 5 \rightarrow 1 \le 2-3x \le 5$

$-1 \le x \le \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow D_f$

$0 \le y \le 2 \rightarrow \times \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 0 \le y \le 1 \rightarrow R_f$



۶- ~~$y = -\frac{1}{5}\left|\frac{2}{5} + 2x\right|$~~

۶

$y = \frac{-1}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{5}x + 1 \quad ext\Big|_{3}^{4} \rightarrow y = a(x-h)^2 + k = a(x-4)^2 + 3$

ضریب x^2 در استدلال تغییری نمی‌کند $\Leftarrow a = \frac{-1}{3}$

$\frac{-1}{3}(x-4)^2 + 3 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{3}(x-4)^2 = -3 \rightarrow (x-4)^2 = 9 \rightarrow x-4 = 3 \rightarrow x = 7$

یا $x-4 = -3 \rightarrow x = 1$

ریشه‌ها $= \underbrace{x = 7, 1}$

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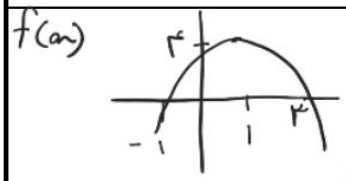

$ext\Big|_{4}^{1} \rightarrow 3x+2 = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1}{3}$

$y = 4 \rightarrow 1 - 2\underbrace{f(3x+2)}_{4} = -7$

$ext\Big|_{\beta}^{\alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-1}{3}, \beta = -7$

$\alpha\beta = \frac{-1}{3} \times -7 = \underbrace{\frac{7}{3}}$

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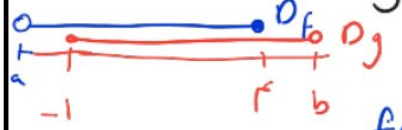
$D_f = (a, 4] \quad D_g = [-1, b) \quad y = f(x-1) + g(x+1), D = (-2, 5)$



$g(x) \rightarrow [-1, b) \rightarrow g(x+1) \rightarrow [-2, b-1)$

$b-1 = 5 \rightarrow b = 6$

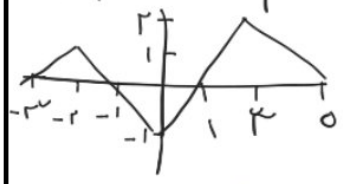
$f(x) \rightarrow (a, 4] \rightarrow f(x-1) \rightarrow (a+1, 5]$

$a+1 = -2 \rightarrow a = -3$

$a - b = -3 - 9 = \underbrace{-9}$

۹

$y_1 = f(\frac{x}{2} + 1) \qquad y_2 = \sqrt{|2f(x) - 3|} \qquad -3 \leq x \leq 5$



$\begin{cases} x = -3 \rightarrow \frac{-3}{2} + 1 = \frac{-1}{2} \\ x = 5 \rightarrow \frac{5}{2} + 1 = \frac{7}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underbrace{D_{f(x)} = \left[\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right]}$

$R_{y_1} = [-1, 2] \times 2 \rightarrow [-2, 4] - 3 = [-5, 1]$

$|[-5, 1]| = [0, 5] \rightarrow \sqrt{[0, 5]} = \underbrace{[0, \sqrt{5}] = R_{f(x)}}$

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$f(x) = \left|\frac{x+1}{2x+1}\right| \rightarrow g(x) = \left|\frac{x-1}{2x-3}\right| + 1 \quad - \left|\frac{x-1}{2x-3}\right| < -1 - x \rightarrow -1 - x > 0$

$\oplus \qquad \oplus \qquad x < -1$ (1)

$\frac{x-1}{2x-3} < -1 - x \rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 4}{2x-3} < 0$

کل به ازای این جواب قدر مطلق $\oplus$ است پس تاثیری ندارد

$2x^2 - 4 > 0 \rightarrow x > \sqrt{2}$ یا $x < -\sqrt{2}$ (2)

به ازای $x < -1$ مخرج $\ominus$ پس صورت $\oplus$

(1) ∩ (2) $= \underbrace{(-\infty, -\sqrt{2})}$