

دوازدهم دخترب

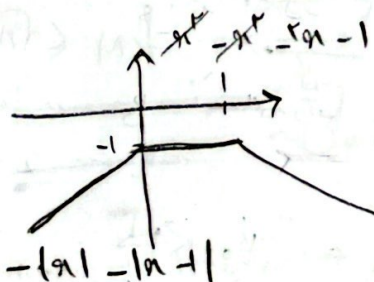
$$F(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \left(r(t-\tau) + \frac{1}{2} \right) dW(\tau)$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n-1 & n \geq 1 \\ 0 & n < 1 \end{cases}$$

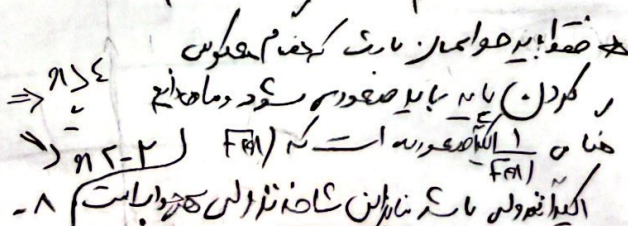
$x \leq 1 \Rightarrow D_y = (-\infty, 1]$

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$$\text{Mag } a = 1$$



$$n > \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{n+1}{n-1}$$



$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{9k-2} \mid 2$$

$$f(x) = (a^2 - 3)^x$$

الف) f التزايدية $a^2 - 3 > 1$
 $a^2 > 4$
 $a > 2 \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = (a^2 - 3)^x$$

الف) f التناقصية $a^2 - 3 < 1$
 $a^2 < 4$
 $a < 2 \Rightarrow a \in (-2, 2)$

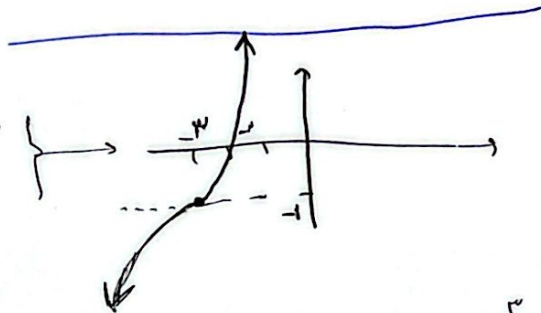
$$a^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = 3 \Rightarrow a = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$a^2 - 3 = 1 \Rightarrow a^2 = 4 \Rightarrow a = \pm 2$$

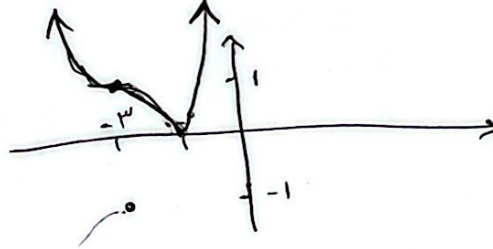
$a \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty) \cup \{\pm\sqrt{3}\}$

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$$

$(-3, -1) \Rightarrow$ نقطة على



$$f(x) = (x+3)^3 - 1 \Rightarrow x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 27 - 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 26$$



$$y = |f(x)| = |(x+3)^3 - 1| \Rightarrow$$

نريد إيجاد جميع x التي تحقق $|f(x)| = 1$

$K = -2$ القيمة المطلقة

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

$$f(f(x)) \leq f(\sqrt{x}) \xrightarrow{\text{الزيادة في } f}$$

$$f(x) \leq \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x + \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq \sqrt{x}$$

$x \leq 2$

حيث $x \geq 0$ لأن $\sqrt{x}$ موجود فقط لـ $x \geq 0$

$x \geq 0$ $\sqrt{x}$ موجود فقط لـ $x \geq 0$

$I \cap II = [0, 2] \Rightarrow$ $x \in [0, 2]$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{9 \cos^2 x - 1} - 2 \quad R_f = [a, b]$$

$$0 \leq \cos^2 x \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 9 \cos^2 x - 1 \leq 8 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt{9 \cos^2 x - 1} \leq 2 \Rightarrow R_f = [-1, 2]$$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [-1, 2]$

$$-1 \leq -9 \cos^2 x + 1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq -9 \cos^2 x + 1 \leq 1$$

$\Rightarrow R_f = [-1, 2]$ $\Rightarrow b - a = \frac{10}{2} + \frac{4}{2} = \frac{14}{2} = 7$

$R_f = [-1, 2]$

$$f(x) = x - [x + 2]$$

$$g(x) = \frac{2^x - 2^{-x}}{2}$$

بجای

$$g \circ f(x) = ?$$

(1.)

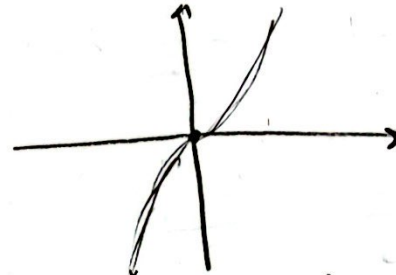
$$f(x) = \underbrace{x - [x]}_{[0,1)} - 2 \Rightarrow R_f = [-2, -1) = D_g$$

Erzählweise
g (موضوع)

$$g(x) = \frac{2^x - 2^{-x}}{2}$$

این تابع اکیدا صعودی است پس
بردار () به صورت = مقابل است

$$[g(-2) \text{ و } g(-1)]$$



$$g(-2) = \frac{2^{-2} - 2^2}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - 4}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{16}{4}}{2} = \frac{-\frac{15}{4}}{2} = -\frac{15}{8}$$

$$g(-1) = \frac{2^{-1} - 2^1}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 2}{2} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{2} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [-\frac{15}{8}, -\frac{3}{4})$$