

14, 15

4 NOV 2015

مسائل جاتی / تکلیف ہمارے

$$f(x+y) = \begin{cases} 3x+1 & ; x \geq 1 \\ f(x)-1 & ; x < 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x+y=t \rightarrow x=t-y \quad (1)$$

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

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 3(t-1)+1 & ; t-1 \geq 1 \\ f(t-1)-1 & ; t-1 < 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-1 & ; x \geq 3 \\ f(x)-1 & ; x < 3 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x \geq 3 & \rightarrow \sqrt{1-3x-3x-1} = \sqrt{4-6x} \rightarrow 4-6x \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} + & - \\ \hline & 3 \end{array} \quad (-\infty, 1] \\ x < 3 & \rightarrow \sqrt{3-f(x)-f(x)+1} = \sqrt{4-2x} \rightarrow 4-2x \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} + & - \\ \hline & 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

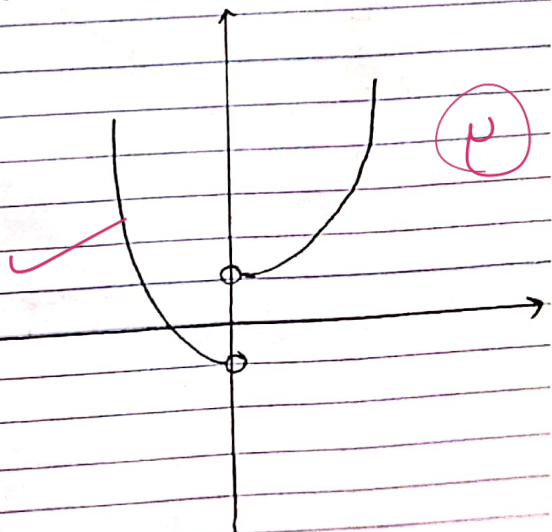
$$f(x) = (x^3+x)^3 \quad f \circ f(x) < f(x^3) \quad (3)$$

$$f(f(x)) < f(x^3) \rightarrow (x^3+x)^3 < x^3 \rightarrow x^3+x < x \rightarrow x^3 < 0 \rightarrow x < 0$$

$$y = |x| \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow x \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = x^3 + 1 \\ x < 0 \rightarrow -x \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = -x^3 - 1 \end{cases}$$

تاکید



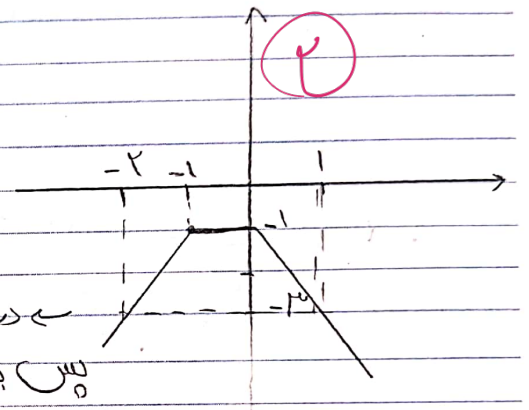
$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{|x| - |x+1|}$$

صعودی $\rightarrow (-\infty, a]$

۴

$$\frac{2x+1}{-x+x+1} = \frac{2x+1}{-x-x-1} = \frac{2x+1}{x-x-1} = -2x-1$$

$$\frac{2x+1}{-2x-1} = -1$$



در بازه $(-\infty, a]$ صعودی است اما صعودی اگر نیست
بیشترین مقدار a صفر است $\leftarrow a=0$

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

$$\rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 1} \rightarrow \text{صعودی}$$

۱

$$0 < x^2 - 2x - 1 < 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-4) > 0 \rightarrow x < -2 \text{ or } x > 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 < 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 2 < 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+8}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3} \rightarrow \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} < x < \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$U \rightarrow (-1-\sqrt{3}, -2) \cup (4, 1+\sqrt{3})$$

$g(n) = n^2 - 2n - 1$ چون $f(n) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x$ نزولی است و g باید نزولی باشد

$$n^2 - 2n - 1 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1)$$

نزولی است

$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}$ صعودی باشد

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

۶

الف) تابع f صعودی است

$$x^2 - 3 > 1 \rightarrow x^2 > 4 \rightarrow x > 2, x < -2 \rightarrow (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

۲

$$x^2 - 3 \geq 1 \rightarrow x^2 \geq 4 \rightarrow x \geq 2, x \leq -2$$

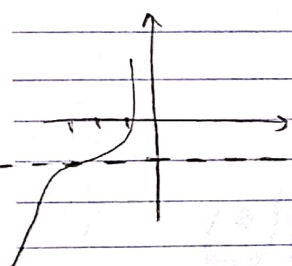
$$x^2 - 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

ب) تابع f صعودی است

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

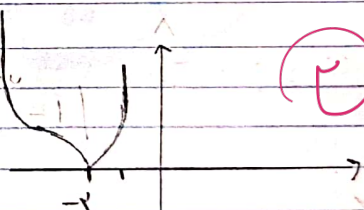
$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow \text{دو نقطه } (-1, -3) \text{ و } (3, -1) \text{ بر خط موازی محور ها}$$

مماس است



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x+3)^3 - 1 = x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 27 - 1 = x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 26 \\ &= x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \\ a &= 9, b = 27, c = 26 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = |f(x)| \rightarrow (x+3) \rightarrow \text{اگر } x \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow |x+3| \rightarrow \infty$$



$$(x+3)^3 = 1 \rightarrow x+3 = 1 \rightarrow x = -2 = k \rightarrow (-2, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} - 2 \quad f \circ f(x) \leq f(\sqrt{x}) \rightarrow$$

$$Df = [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = t \rightarrow t^2 + t - 2 \rightarrow$$

۱) چند عدد صحیح

پس $x + \sqrt{x} - 2 = 2$ است

$$f(f(x)) \leq f(\sqrt{x}) \rightarrow f(x) \leq \sqrt{x} \rightarrow$$

$$x + \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x - 2 \leq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 2, x \geq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\rightarrow \{0, 1, 2\} \rightarrow \text{نیکوکاری روزی راز یاد می کند. امام صادق (ع)}$$

$$n \geq 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{n} \geq 1 \rightarrow (\sqrt{n} + 2)(\sqrt{n} - 1) \geq 0$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{9\cos^2 x - 1}}{x} - \frac{\sqrt{1 - 9\cos^2 x}}{x}$$

بردار: $[a, b]$ $b-a$?

$$\max \rightarrow \cos x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{-1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\min \rightarrow \cos x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{2}{x}$$

$$[a, b] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{2}{x}, \frac{2}{x}\right] \rightarrow b-a = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$f(x) = x - [x+y] \quad g(x) = \frac{x^x - x^y}{x} \quad g \circ f(x) \text{ بر}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = x - [x] - y$$

$$g \circ f(x) = \frac{x - [x] - y}{x} - \frac{-(x - [x] - y)}{x} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq x - [x] < 1 \\ -1 \leq x - [x] - y < -1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow R_{f \circ g} [-1, -1)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x - [x] - y}{x} - \frac{-x + [x] + y}{x} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x - y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{-x + y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x} \end{cases} \quad R_{g \circ f} \left[-\frac{1}{x}, -\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\underbrace{x - [x] - y}_{[0, 1)} \rightarrow [-1, -1) \quad \underbrace{-x + [x] + y}_{(-1, 0]} \rightarrow (0, 1]$$