

مسائل جاتی / تکلیف نما روی ١

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} x \geq 3 & \rightarrow \sqrt{1-3x - (3x-1)} = \sqrt{4-4x} \rightarrow 4-4x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 1 \\ x < 3 & \rightarrow \sqrt{3-f(x) - (f(x)-1)} = \sqrt{4-2f(x)} \rightarrow 4-2f(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) \leq 2 \end{aligned}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{c} + \quad | \quad - \\ + \quad | \quad - \end{array} \right\} (-\infty, 1]$
 $n \uparrow$

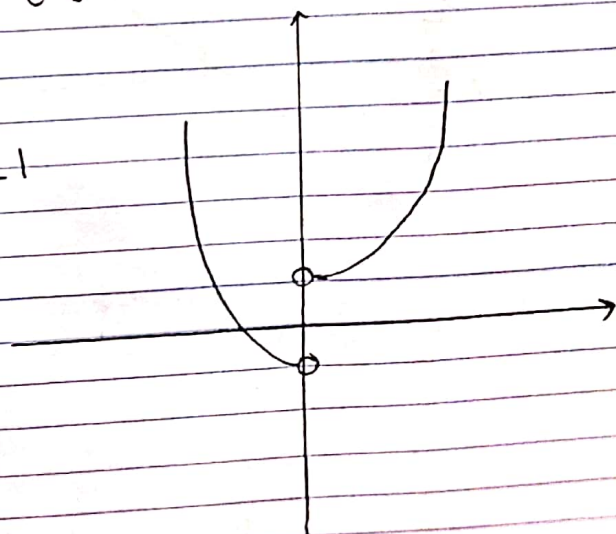
$$f(x) = (x^3+x)^3 \quad f \circ f(x) < f(x^3) \quad (2)$$

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

$$y = |x| \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \rightarrow Df = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad (3)$$

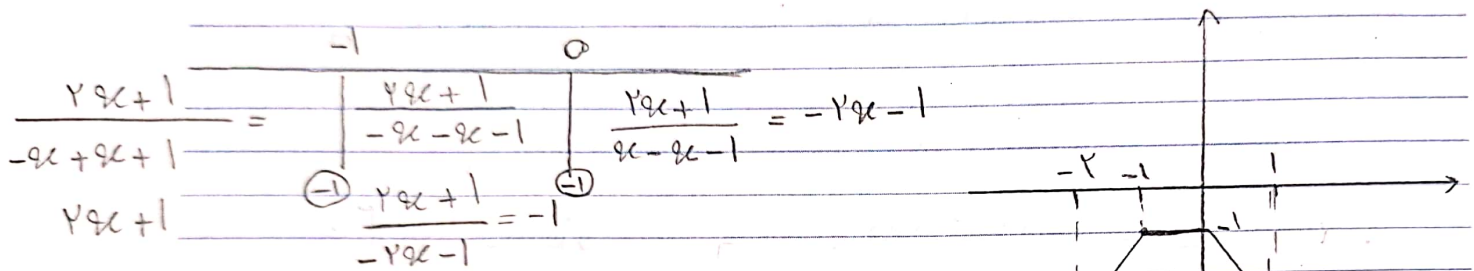
$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow x \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = x^3 + 1 \\ x < 0 \rightarrow -x \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) = -x^3 - 1 \end{cases}$$

ناکینا



صعودی $\rightarrow (-\infty, a]$ (۴)

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



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

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

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

$$0 < x^2 - 2x - 1 < 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-4) > 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -2 & 4 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix}$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 < 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1-\sqrt{2} & 1+\sqrt{2} \\ + & - & + \end{matrix}$$

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

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

⑥

الف) تابع f صعودی است

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

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

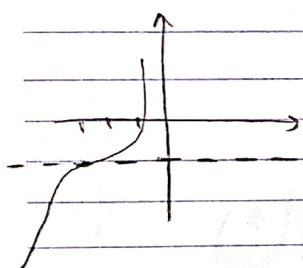
$$x^2 - 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

ب) تابع f صعودی است

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

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

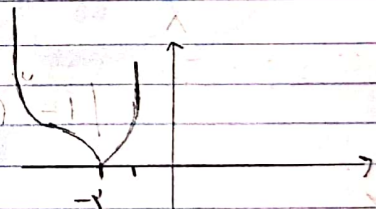
مماس است



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

$$a = 9 \quad b = 27 \quad c = 26$$

$$y = |f(x)| \rightarrow (x, +\infty) \rightarrow \text{اکثر صعودی} \rightarrow (x+3)^3 - 1$$



$$|(x+3)^3 - 1| = 0 \rightarrow (x+3)^3 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow$$

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

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

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

① چند عدد صحیح

پس $x + \sqrt{x} - 2 = 2$ است

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

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

$$\rightarrow \{0, 1, 2\} \rightarrow \text{۳ عدد صحیح}$$

نیکوکاری روزی را زیاد می کند. امام صادق (ع)

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

پرسش: $[a, b]$ برد $h-a$?

$$\max \rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt[2]{9} - \sqrt[2]{-8} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\min \rightarrow \cos^2 x = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt[2]{-1} - \sqrt[2]{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt[2]{1} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$[a, b] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \rightarrow b-a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = x - [x+2] \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2 - x^2}{x} \quad g \circ f(x) \text{ برد}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = x - [x] - 2$$

$$g \circ f(x) = \frac{x - [x] - 2 - (x - [x] - 2)}{x - [x] - 2}$$

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

$$x - [x] - 2 \rightarrow [-2, -1)$$

$$-x + [x] + 1 \rightarrow (0, 1]$$

$$[0, 1)$$

$$(-1, 0]$$