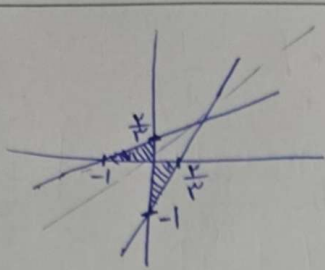


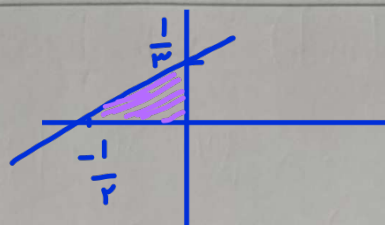
۱۴، ۵

نام و نام خانوادگی طاهری جوی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱.۵ ... کلاس ... دوازدهم ...



$$y = \cancel{\frac{1}{3}x + 1} \quad \frac{1}{3}x + 1$$

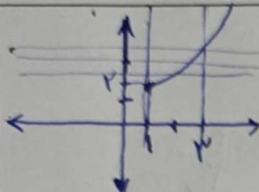
$$S = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$$



$$S = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{18}$$

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هر دو تابع یک به یک است $\rightarrow$ ضابطه معکوس هر دو: $y = (n-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow y-2 = (n-1)^2$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = n \rightarrow y = \sqrt{n-2} + 1 = f(n) \rightarrow n \geq 2 \text{ (I)}$$

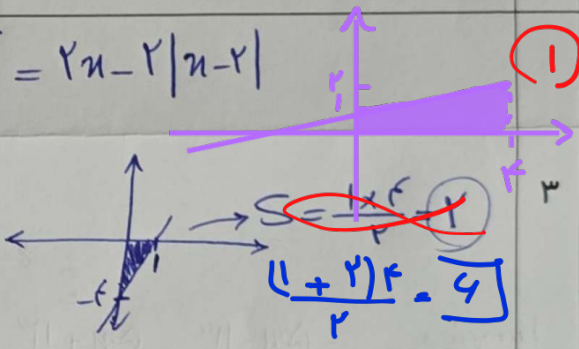
الف) $D_f = R_{f^{-1}} \rightarrow f^{-1}(1) = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{n-2} + 1 = 1 \rightarrow n = 2 \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = [2, +\infty) \text{ (I)}$

ب) $f^{-1}(n) = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{n-2} + 1 = 2 \rightarrow n = 4 \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = [4, +\infty) \text{ (I)}$

$$f(n) = 2n - \sqrt{14 - 14n + 4n^2} = 2n - 2\sqrt{(n-2)^2} = 2n - 2|n-2|$$

$$= \begin{cases} n \geq 2: 2n - 2n + 4 = 4 \\ n < 2: 2n + 2n - 4 = 4n - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n}{2} + 1 \quad D = (-\infty, 4]$$



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$$n^2 - 5 > 0 \rightarrow n < -\sqrt{5} \text{ یا } \sqrt{5} < n \quad y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2 - 5}} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{n_2^2 - 5}} \rightarrow \frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2 - 5} = \frac{n_2^2}{n_2^2 - 5}$$

$$n_1^2 x_1^2 - 5n_1^2 = n_2^2 x_2^2 - 5n_2^2 \rightarrow n_1^2 = n_2^2 \rightarrow n_1 = \pm n_2 \quad \text{با توجه به دامنه یک به یک است!}$$

$$f^{-1}(n): y\sqrt{n^2 - 5} = n \rightarrow y^2(n^2 - 5) = n^2 \rightarrow y^2 n^2 - n^2 = 5y^2 \rightarrow n^2(y^2 - 1) = 5y^2 \rightarrow n^2 = \frac{5y^2}{y^2 - 1}$$

$$\rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5y^2}{y^2 - 1}} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5n^2}{n^2 - 1}} \quad \frac{n^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow |n| > 1 \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{5n^2}{n^2 - 1}} & n > 1 \\ -\sqrt{\frac{5n^2}{n^2 - 1}} & n < -1 \end{cases}$$

فقط حالت + قابل قبول چون n و y باید هم علامت باشند!

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n=2 \rightarrow y_1 &= 4 - 1 + k \rightarrow y_1 = k - 4 \\ n=2 \rightarrow y_2 &= -4 + 12 + 3k \rightarrow y_2 = 3k + 8 \end{aligned} \right\} y_1 \geq y_2 \rightarrow k - 4 \geq 3k + 8$$

$$\rightarrow -12 \geq 2k \rightarrow -6 \geq k$$

دقت!

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$$y = 3n + |n| \rightarrow y^2 = 9n^2 + n^2 + 6n|n| \rightarrow f(n) = \begin{cases} 3n & n \geq 0 \\ 2n & n < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow g(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{3} & n \geq 0 \\ \frac{n}{2} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} (\alpha + \beta)n & n \geq 0 \\ (\alpha - \beta)n & n < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \alpha - \beta = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2\alpha = \frac{5}{6} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{5}{12}, \beta = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\alpha\beta = -\frac{5}{144}$$

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$$f(3) = 10 \rightarrow \frac{9+3}{3+m} = 10 \rightarrow -30 - 10m = 10 \rightarrow m = -3 \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{3n+3}{n-3} \xrightarrow{n \neq 3} f = f^{-1}$$

$$\rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(n) + f^{-1}(n)$$

$$n + f(n) = n \rightarrow f(n) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{3n+3}{n-3} = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{3}{3}$$

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$$f(3-r) = t \xrightarrow[\text{از شرط } f^{-1}]{\text{از شرط } f^{-1}} 3-r = f^{-1}(t) \rightarrow r = \frac{3-f^{-1}(t)}{1}$$

$$g(\frac{3}{r}) = 3-t \xrightarrow[\text{از شرط } g^{-1}]{\text{از شرط } g^{-1}} \frac{3}{r} = g^{-1}(3-t) \rightarrow r = 3g^{-1}(3-t)$$

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$$\frac{3-f^{-1}(t)}{1} = 3g^{-1}(3-t) \xrightarrow{t=3} 3-f^{-1}(3) = 3g^{-1}(0) \xrightarrow{\text{جواب}} ۳$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{قرینه مبدأ}} -\frac{\Delta n - 13}{1+n} = \frac{\Delta n + 13}{1+n} \xrightarrow{\text{مساوی}} \frac{\Delta(n-1) + 13}{(n-1)+1} = \frac{\Delta n + 13}{n-1} \xrightarrow{\text{مساوی}} \frac{\Delta n + 13}{n-1} - 3 = \frac{2n+4}{n-1} = f(n)$$

$$f(n) = f^{-1}(n) \rightarrow f^{-1}(n): y = \frac{2n+4}{n-1} \rightarrow yn - y = 2n + 4$$

$$\rightarrow yn - 2n = 4 + y \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n+4}{n-2}$$

$$\frac{2n+4}{n-1} = \frac{n+4}{n-2} \rightarrow 2n^2 - 3n - 4 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow n_1 + n_2 = 3$$

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$$f^{-1}(n): n = y + \lceil y \rceil \rightarrow y = n - \lceil y \rceil \rightarrow [n] = [y + \lceil y \rceil] = \lceil y \rceil$$

$$\rightarrow [y] = \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = n - \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil = g(n) \rightarrow (f-g)(n) = n + \lceil n \rceil - n + \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$$

$$= \lceil \lceil n \rceil + \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil \rceil$$

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