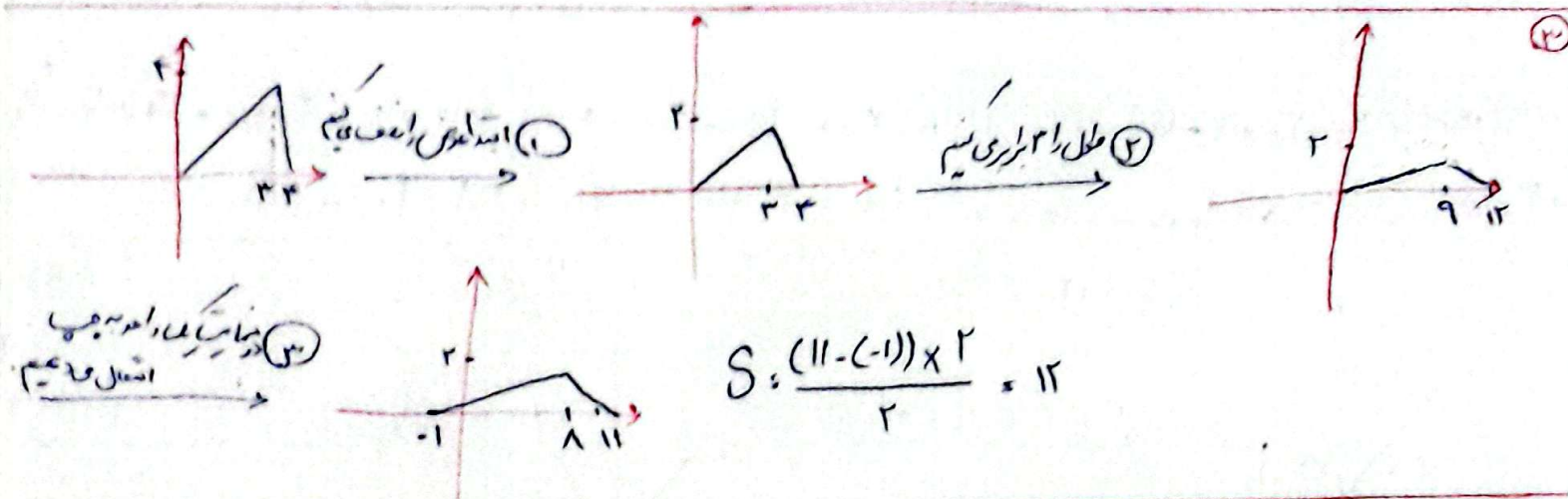


الف) $-4 \leq f(x) \leq 2 \Rightarrow -4 \leq 2x-2 \leq 2 \Rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2 \Rightarrow D_{f(x)} = [-2, 2]$ ①

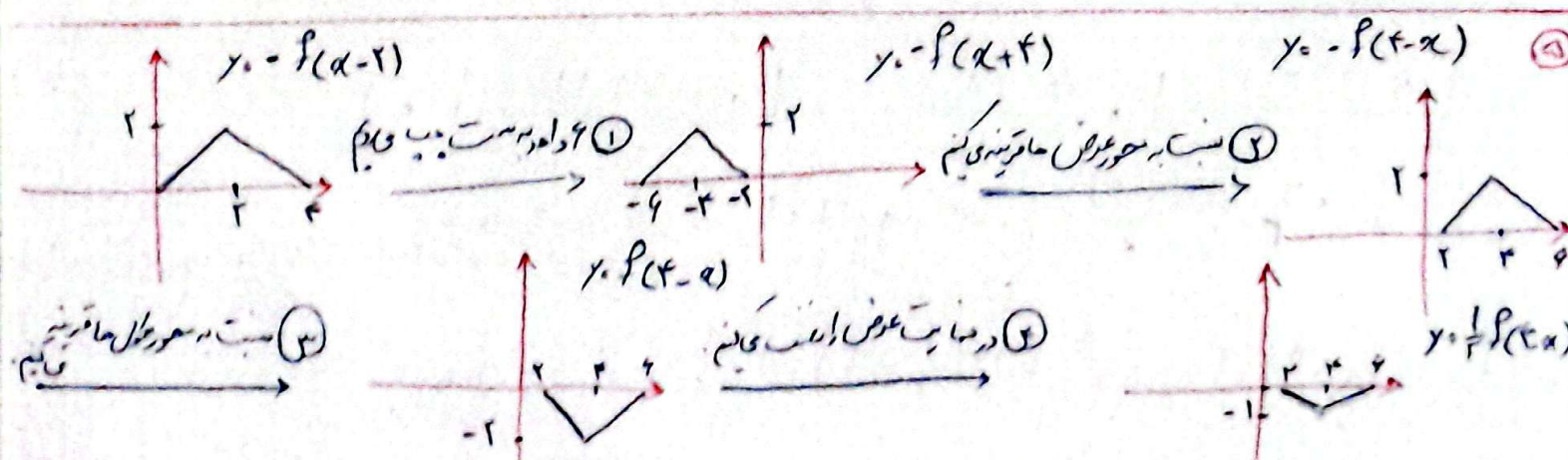
ب) $D_{f(2x-1)} = [-4, 2] \Rightarrow$ ① $2x-1 \leq -2 \Rightarrow x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ ② $2x-1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{3}{2}$ ③ $D_{f(x)} = [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$

$f(x) = x \cdot \sqrt{x-2}$ ① $f(x) = x-2, \sqrt{x-2} = (\sqrt{x-2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}})' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}}$ ② $y = \sqrt{x-2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}}$ ③ $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-2}^3} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-2} = 1 \Rightarrow x = 3$



④ $A(2, -3) \Rightarrow y = f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{مناظر است با}} A'(x', y') \Rightarrow y = a + 2f(\frac{x-a}{2})$

⑤ $A'(x', y') \xrightarrow{\text{ی‌نظر}} y = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow y' = 2x' - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x-a}{2} = 2$



⑨ در شکل مشاهده می شود که تابع ۳ ضلعی دارد. همچنین ریشی $2(x+2) - 2$ است که در محدوده قرار ندارد پس ریشه ریشی $f(2x-1)$ ندارد.

$$y = \sqrt{-(x+2)f(2x-1)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \rightarrow 2x-1 \leq 5 \Rightarrow x \leq 3 \\ \textcircled{2} \rightarrow 2x-1 \leq 2 \Rightarrow x \leq 1.5 \\ \textcircled{3} \rightarrow 2x-1 \leq -1 \Rightarrow x \leq 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \frac{-2}{-} \frac{0}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{2}{+} \Rightarrow D_f = [-2, 0] \cup [1.5, 3]$$

⑦ تابع در $x=0$ مشتق می آید. K واحد به چپ و ۲ واحد به راست $f(x) = |2x-3|+1 \rightarrow g(x) = |2x-3+K|-2$

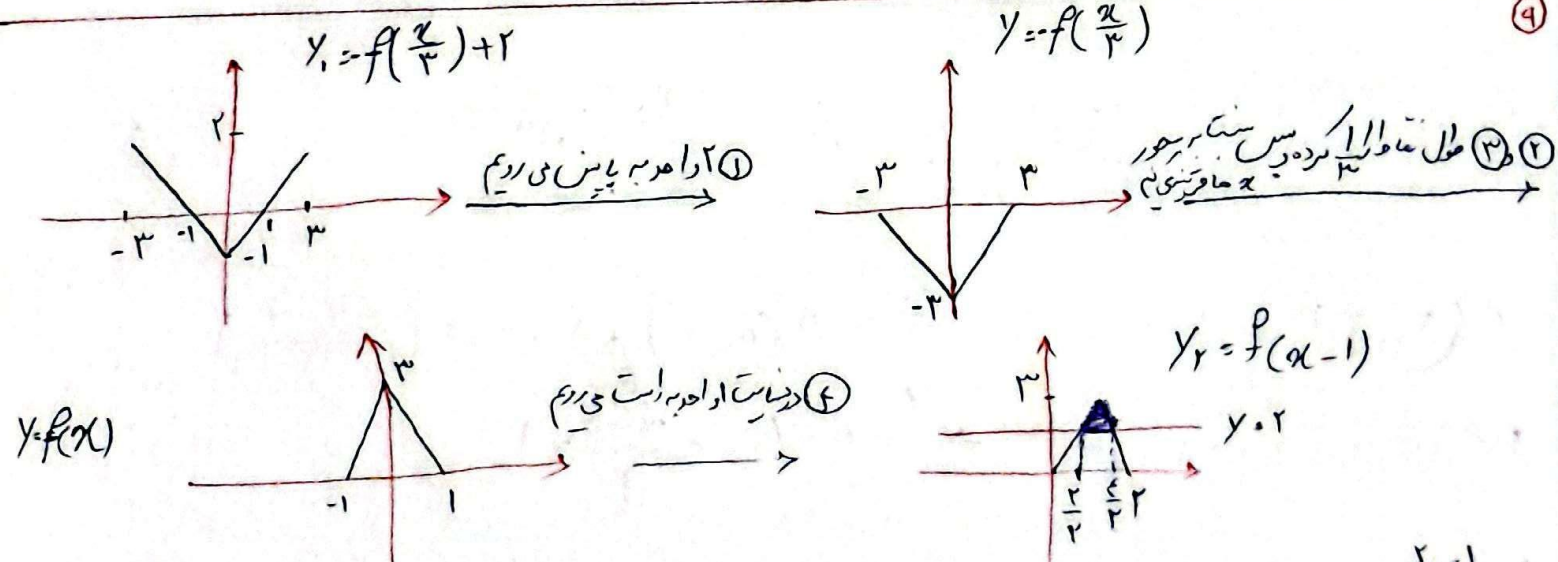
$$|2x-3|+1 = |2x-3+K|-2 \Rightarrow f = |K-3|-2 \Rightarrow f \leq K-3-2 \Rightarrow K \geq 9 \Rightarrow K \geq 9 \checkmark$$

$$f \leq 3-K-2 \Rightarrow K \leq -3 \times K > 0$$

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

$$f'(x) + a = f(4) \Rightarrow \frac{2x-1}{x+1} = \frac{2x+3}{x-3} + a \Rightarrow \frac{2x-1}{x+1} = \frac{2x+3+a(x-3)}{x-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1)(2x+3+a(x-3)) = (2x-1)(x-3) \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 3x + ax^2 - 3ax + 2x + 3 + 3a - 3ax = 2x^2 - 6x - x + 3 \Rightarrow ax^2 - 6ax + 3a = -6x - x + 3 \Rightarrow ax^2 - 6ax + 3a = -7x + 3 \Rightarrow a = 0$$



$2x = 2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{2}{3}$, $4-2x = 2 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \leq \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 3-2=1 \Rightarrow S_1 = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times 1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$

① $S_1 = \left| \frac{(a-2)(a-2)}{2} \right| + \frac{(a-2)^2}{2}$, $S_2 = \left| \frac{(a+2)-(a-2)) \times 2}{2} \right| + f$

$$\Rightarrow f + \frac{(a-2)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(a-2)^2}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (a-2)^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow a-2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow a \leq 3$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = |x-3|-2 \Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) = |\frac{1}{2}-3|-2 = |-\frac{5}{2}|-2 = \frac{5}{2} - 2 = \frac{1}{2}$$