

$$y = -\frac{1}{5}x^2 + \frac{2}{5}x + 1 \quad -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{\frac{2}{5}}{-\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow y = \frac{11}{5}$$

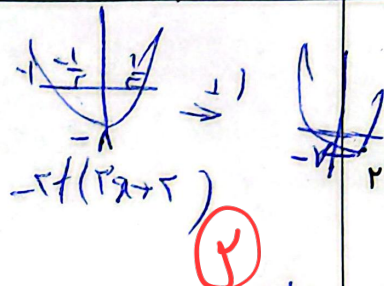
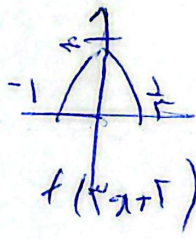
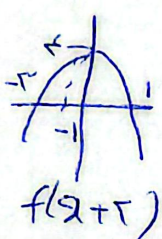
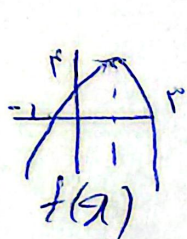
$$\Delta x = 4 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{18}{5}$$

$$\Delta y = 3 - \frac{11}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{5}\left(4 - \frac{18}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{5}\left(4 - \frac{18}{5}\right) + 1 + \frac{4}{5} = 0$$

$$\times 10 \rightarrow -2\omega x^2 + 3\omega x + 214 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\omega x^2 - 3\omega x - 214 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\omega \pm \sqrt{9\omega^2 - 4(-214)(2\omega)}}{4\omega}$$

$$x - \frac{18}{5} = t \rightarrow t = \frac{3\omega \pm 15\omega}{4\omega} \rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = \frac{18}{5} \rightarrow x = 4 \\ t_2 = -\frac{18}{5} \rightarrow x = -2 \end{cases}$$



$$A(\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow A\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \rightarrow \alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{2} \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = 3 - \sqrt{2x} \rightarrow y = 3 - \sqrt{2(x+1)} = 3 - \sqrt{2x+2} \rightarrow y = -3 + \sqrt{2x+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2x+2} - 3 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2x+2} + 3 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2x+2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x+2 = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow x = -\frac{17}{18}$$

$$x-1 \in (a, c] \rightarrow x \in (a+1, c+1]$$

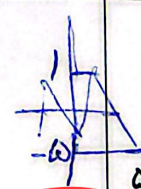
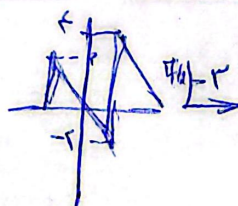
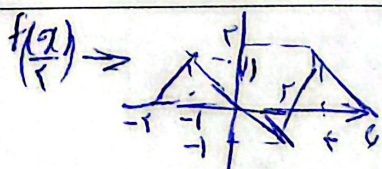
$$x+1 \in [-1, b) \rightarrow x \in [-2, b-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow D = (a+1, c+1] \cap [-2, b-1) = [-2, 0)$$

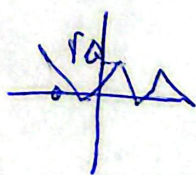
$$a+1 = -2 \Rightarrow a = -3$$

$$b-1 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a-b = -3-1 = -4$$



$$\sqrt{12f(x)-3}$$



$$\Rightarrow R_f = [0, 3]$$

$$D_f = [-1, 2]$$

$$D_f = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$y = \frac{2}{a} [ax]$$

$$b-a = r$$

$$0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow [ax] = 0 \rightarrow y = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow [ax] = 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{a}$$

$$\text{المعنى هو } \rightarrow \frac{b-a}{b-1} = r \rightarrow b-a = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{a} [ax] = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$y = \log x \rightarrow y = \log(x+r) \rightarrow y = -\log(x+r) \rightarrow y = \log(x+r) + r$$

$$y = -\log(r-x) + r = g(x)$$

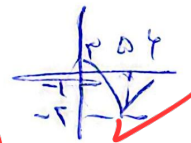
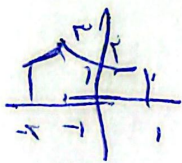
$$\rightarrow g(-r) = -\log \frac{1}{r} + r = -1 \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow g(-1+r) + g(-1-r) = -1 - r = -r$$

$$g(-1-r) = -\log \frac{1}{r} + r = -r$$

$$y = r - f(r-x)$$

$$y = r - f(x+r)$$

$$y = -1 + f(x-1)$$



$$g(x) = \left| \frac{x-1}{r(x-1)+1} \right| + 1 \rightarrow \left| \frac{x-1}{r(x-1)+1} \right| + 1 + 2 < 0$$

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

$$\text{if } \left| \frac{x-1}{r(x-1)+1} \right| > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{r(x-1)+1} + 1 + 2 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x-1 + (x-1)(r+1)}{r(x-1)+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{rx^2 - r}{rx-1} < 0$$

$$\text{if } \frac{x-1}{r(x-1)+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{rx^2 - r}{rx-1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r(x^2 - 1)}{r(x-1)+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r(x-1)(x+1)}{r(x-1)+1} < 0$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup \left(\frac{1}{r}, 1\right) \quad \text{and} \quad x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup \left(\frac{1}{r}, 1\right)$$

$$y = ax^r \rightarrow r = ar^r \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{\lambda} \rightarrow y = \frac{r}{\lambda} x^r$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{\ln f(x) - f(x)} = \sqrt{\ln \left(\frac{r}{\lambda} x^r \right) - \left(\frac{r}{\lambda} x^r \right)} = \sqrt{\ln \left(\frac{r}{\lambda} \right) x^r - \left(\frac{r}{\lambda} \right) x^r}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{\lambda} \right)^r (\ln \lambda x^r - x^r)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{\lambda} \right)^r (x^r (\ln \lambda - 1))} \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow x \in [0, \sqrt{\ln \lambda}] \rightarrow x = 0, 1, 2 \rightarrow$$

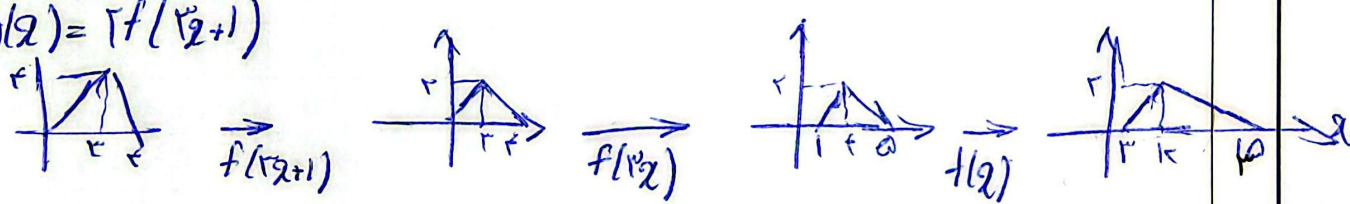
$$x \in [0, \frac{1}{\lambda}] \rightarrow$$

الف) $D_f = [-2, 2] \rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2 \rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2 \rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2$
 $\rightarrow \left[-\frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \right]$
 $\rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2 \rightarrow -2 \leq x \leq 2 \rightarrow \left[-\frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \right]$

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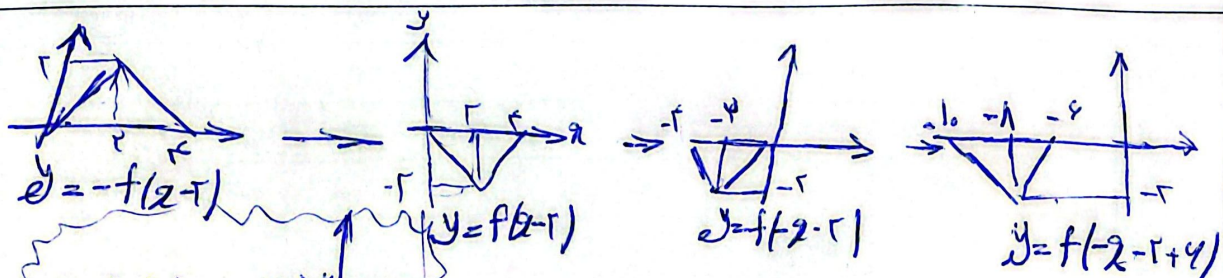
$y = 2 + \sqrt{2-x} \xrightarrow{\text{در دامنه}} y = 2 - 1 + \sqrt{2-x-1} = 2 - 1 + \sqrt{2-x}$
 $\xrightarrow{x > 1} \text{سویکتای منهای یک و یکسویکتای صفر و یک} \rightarrow 2 - 1 + \sqrt{2-x} = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{2-x} = 1$
 $\rightarrow 2 - x = 1 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow A(1, 1) \rightarrow \text{نقطه است}$

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$g(x) = f\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)$

 $\Rightarrow S = \frac{(10-2) \times 2}{2} = 12$

$A(1, -2) \rightarrow y = f(x) = x$
 $y = 2x - 1 \rightarrow A'(x, y) \rightarrow A'(x, 2x - 1)$
 $f\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) = \frac{y-a}{2}$
 $\frac{x-a}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 4 + a$
 $y = a + 2f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = a + 2(-2) = a - 4$
 $\rightarrow a - 4 = f\left(\frac{4+a}{2}\right) - 1 \rightarrow a = -4$

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 $y = -f(x-2)$
 $y = f(x-2)$
 $y = f(2-x)$
 $y = f(-2-x+4)$

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$$(-2-r)(f(x-1)) \geq 0$$



$$\frac{-r}{-} \frac{0}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{r}{+} \frac{}{-} \Rightarrow D_f = [-r, 0] \cup [1, r]$$

$$f(x) = |x-2|+1 \rightarrow f(x) = |x(x+k)-2|+1-r$$

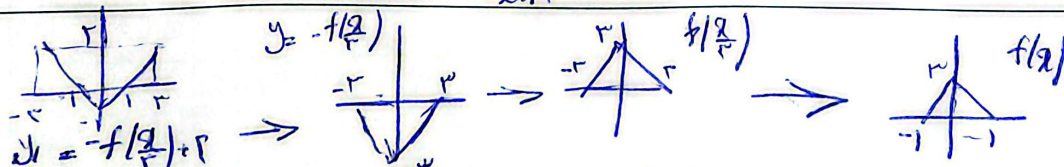
$$\rightarrow g(x) = |x^2+rx-2|-r \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) \xrightarrow{x=0} r = |rk-2|-r$$

$$\Rightarrow y = |rk-2| \rightarrow \begin{cases} rk-2=y \Rightarrow k=\frac{y+2}{r} \checkmark \\ rk-2=-y \Rightarrow k=-\frac{y-2}{r} \times (k>0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{k=\frac{y+2}{r}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x+1} \rightarrow \frac{1-x}{x+1} \rightarrow \frac{1-r(x)}{x^2+1}$$

$R_1 = 1R - 1R$
 $R_2 = 1R - 1R$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-4x+1}{x^2+1} + a \Rightarrow \boxed{a=r} \text{ و } \frac{-4x+1}{x^2+1}$$



$$\Rightarrow f(x-1) \rightarrow S = \frac{r}{r} \cdot r = \frac{r}{r}$$

$y = rx = r \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{r}{r}}$

$$S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{a^r \cdot f(a+r)}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow a^r - fa + r = 0$$

$$\text{طوب } = a+r-(a-r) = r \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \times \\ a=r \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = |x-2|-r$$

$$\rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \left|\frac{1}{r}-2\right|-r = \frac{r}{r}$$