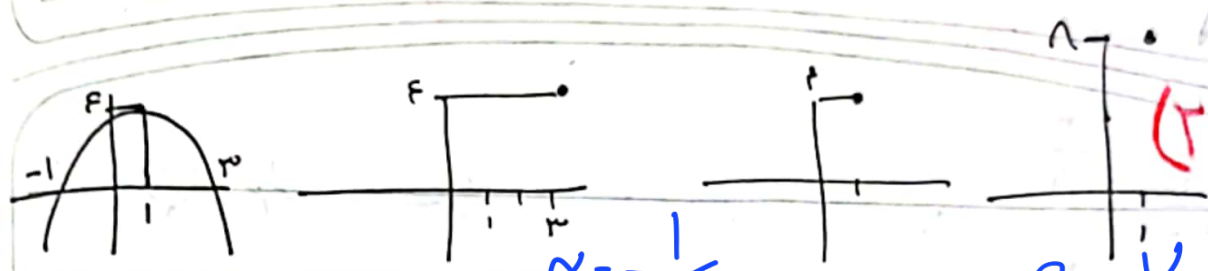


کتاب (نوری) طالب V



$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{V}{\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ 1 & -V \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha\beta = 1\alpha - V = (-V)$$

1

$$Y = 3 - \sqrt{2x} \Rightarrow Y = 3 - \sqrt{2(x+1)} \Rightarrow -3 + \sqrt{2x+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 + \sqrt{2x+2} + \Delta \Rightarrow (2 + \sqrt{2x+2} = Y) \text{ مع } Y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{2x+2} = \frac{V}{\mu} \quad \sqrt{2x+2} = \frac{V}{\mu} \quad 2(x+1) = \frac{V^2}{\mu^2}$$

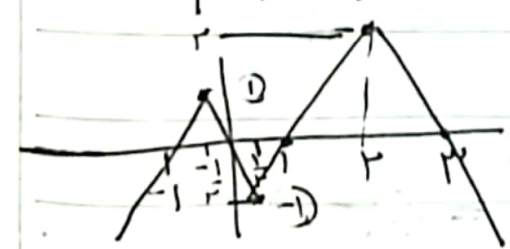
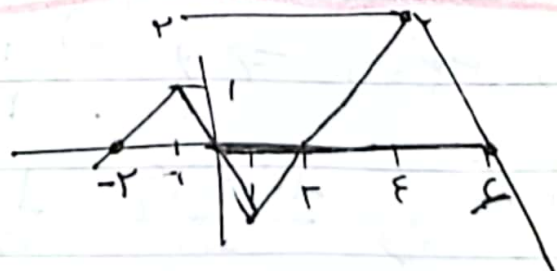
$$x+1 = \frac{V^2}{2\mu^2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{V^2}{2\mu^2} - 1 = \left(\frac{V}{\mu}\right)^2 - 1 \leftarrow Y$$

$$b) \text{ (ع) } \Rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{\frac{V^2}{\mu^2} - 1} \quad 2 + \frac{V}{\mu} = \frac{V}{\mu} \Rightarrow \frac{V}{\mu} = \frac{V}{\mu} \checkmark$$

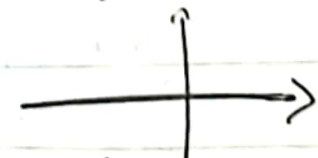
$$a(x-1) \leq F \quad -1 \leq x+1 \leq b \Rightarrow a+1 = -3$$

$$a+1 \leq x \leq \Delta \quad -2 \leq x \leq b-1 \quad a = -3 \quad b-1 = \Delta$$

$$\Rightarrow a-b = -3-\Delta = -9 \checkmark \quad b = 6$$



$$= f(x) \Rightarrow Y = \sqrt{2f(x)-2} \quad 2f(x)-2$$



$$-1 \leq f(x) \leq +\infty \Rightarrow -2 \leq 2f(x) \leq \infty \quad -\Delta \leq 2f(x)-2 \leq 1$$

تایید بر روی تابع $f(x)$ در A داریم

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2f(x) - 3} \leq \sqrt{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_f = [0, \sqrt{5}] \checkmark$$

چون خطرات بر روی $\mathbb{R}$ تابع بوده و قدر مطلق در زیر ارجاع است پس
همه x هیچ تغییری نمی کنند و برای تابع $f(x)$ x است و $f(x)$ x است $\checkmark$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = [-1, 3] \quad D_f = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a^2} [-1] = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} b=1 \\ a=-2 \end{array} \quad a^2 = 4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \times \\ a=-2 \checkmark \end{cases}$$

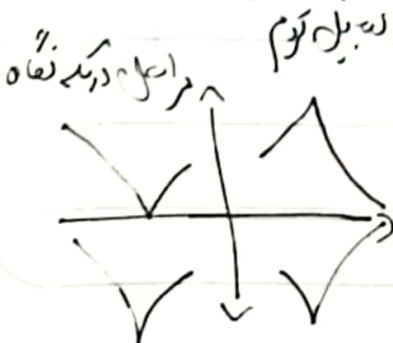
$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2+2 \rightarrow -\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2+2 \rightarrow -\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2^1 + 2 \rightarrow -\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2^1 + 2$$

$$-\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2+2 = g(x) \quad g(1) = -\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2^1 + 2 = -1 + 2 = 1$$

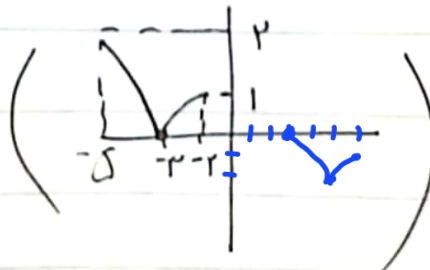
$$g(-1) = -1, \quad g(4) = -\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 4^1 + 2 = -\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2^2 + 2 = -2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow g(-1) + g(4) = -1 + 2 = 1$$

$$2 - f(2-2) \rightarrow y = f(x-1) - 1$$



$$(0)$$



$$(1)$$

$$D_f = [3, 4] \\ R_f = [-2, 0]$$

کامپانی در درون دایره

$$f(x) = \left| \frac{x-2+1}{x(x-2)+1} \right| \Rightarrow f(2) = \left| \frac{2-1}{2 \cdot 2 - 4 + 1} \right| \Rightarrow f(2) = \left| \frac{2-1}{2 \cdot 2 - 2} \right|$$

$$f(x) = \left| \frac{x-1}{x^2-x} \right| + 1 = g(x) \quad \left(x + \left| \frac{x-1}{x^2-x} \right| + 1 \right) < 0$$

$$x + \frac{x-1}{x^2-x} + 1 < 0 \quad \left| \quad x + \frac{x-1}{x^2-x} + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - x - x + 1}{x^2 - x} < 0 \right.$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 - x} < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{x(x-2+1)}{x(x-1)} < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{x(x-1)}{x(x-1)} < 0$$

صیغ جبری را این باره وجود ندارد

$$\Rightarrow x < -\sqrt{3} \quad (-\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3})$$

$$x, 1 f(x) - f'(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) (1 - f'(x)) \geq 0$$

$$1 f(x) \geq f'(x) \quad 1 \wedge \geq f(x)$$

$$f(x) = (x-2)^3 + 2x \Rightarrow x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x + 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \wedge \geq x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x + 21 \Rightarrow (x-2)^3 + 1 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f [0, 1]$$

$$f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$f(x) = 1 \wedge \rightarrow x = 1/\mu$$

$$x \in [0, 1/\mu] \rightarrow \text{صیغ}$$