

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_0 = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow 4 - \frac{9}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{19}{20} \rightarrow 2 - \frac{19}{20} = \frac{21}{20} \end{aligned} \right\} g(x) = f(x - \frac{19}{20}) + \frac{21}{20}$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{19}{20})^2 + \frac{9}{20}(x - \frac{19}{20}) + 1 + \frac{21}{20} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow g(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 1, x = 5$$

$$f(x) = (1, 4)$$

$$3x + 2 = 1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow y = 1 - 2f(1) = 1 - 8 = -7$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha = -\frac{1}{3} \\ \beta = -7 \end{aligned} \right\} \alpha\beta = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$3 - \sqrt{2x} \rightarrow 3 - \sqrt{2(x+1)} \rightarrow -3 + \sqrt{2(x+1)} + 4$$

$$g(x) = 2 + \sqrt{2(x+1)}$$

$$g(x) = f(x) \rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{2(x+1)} = \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow \sqrt{2(x+1)} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$2x + 2 = \frac{25}{8} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x-1 \in (a, 4] \rightarrow x \in (a+1, 5] \\ x+1 \in [-1, b) \rightarrow x \in [-2, b-1) \end{aligned} \right\} (a+1, 5] \cap [-2, b-1) = (-2, 4)$$

$$a+b = -3-6 = -9$$

$$\begin{aligned} a+1 = -2 \rightarrow a = -3 \\ b-1 = 4 \rightarrow b = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_f = -3 \leq \frac{x}{4} + 1 \leq 4 \rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1 \rightarrow D = [-1, 1]$$

$$R_f = \left. \begin{aligned} f_{\max} = 2 \\ f_{\min} = -1 \end{aligned} \right\} y = 2f - 3 \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} 2(2) - 3 = 1 \\ 2(-1) - 3 = -5 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{در مطلق}$$

$$[0, \sqrt{2}] \leftarrow \text{راشکال} \leftarrow [0, 4]$$

$$D_f = [-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{4}]$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{ar}[-1] = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow ar = r \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = r \times \\ a = -r \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} a = -r \\ b = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow b - a = r$$

6

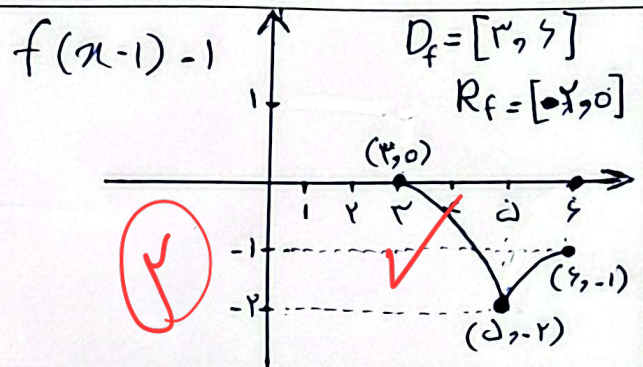
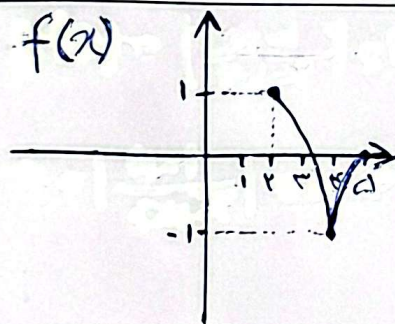
0

$$f(x) = \log_r x \rightarrow \log_r^{(x+r)} \rightarrow -\log_r^{(x+r)} \rightarrow -\log_r^{(x+r)} + r$$

$$\rightarrow g(x) = -\log_r^{(r-x)} + r \quad g(-1r) + g(-x) = -r + -1 = -r \checkmark$$

v

$$g(-1r) = -\log_r^{1r} + r = -r + r = -1 / g(-xr) = -\log_r^{xr} + r = -r + r = -r$$



8

$$g(x) = \left| \frac{(x-r)+1}{r(x-r)+1} \right| + 1 = \left| \frac{x-1}{rx-r} \right| + 1 \quad x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{r}]$$

1

$$\left| \frac{x-1}{rx-r} \right| < -x-1 \rightarrow -x-1 > 0 \rightarrow -x > 1 \rightarrow x < -1$$

$$+ \frac{r(x-\sqrt{r})(x+\sqrt{r})}{rx-r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{-\phi + \phi - \phi +}$$

9

$$f(x) = \frac{rv}{\lambda} (x-r)^{\frac{rv}{\lambda}} + rv$$

0

$$x f(x) - f'(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) (x - f'(x)) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) = \dots \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(x) = rx \rightarrow x = \frac{rv}{\lambda}$$

10

$$D_f = [0, \frac{rv}{\lambda}] \rightarrow \text{max in } \mathbb{R}$$