

19, 5

① چون تابع f یک اکیدا صعودی یا اکیدا نزاعی است پس داریم:

$$f(3-x) - f(x+1) > 0 \Rightarrow f(3-x) > f(x+1) \Rightarrow 3-x > x+1 \Rightarrow 2 > 2x \Rightarrow x < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{f'} = (-\infty, 1] \quad \checkmark$$

(2)

②

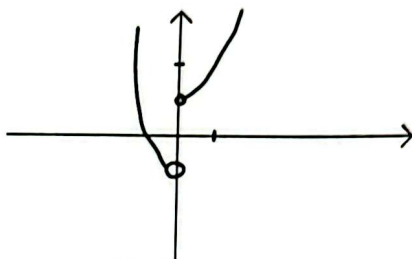
$$f \circ f(x) < f(x^3) \Rightarrow f(x) < x^3 \Rightarrow (x^3+x)^2 < x^3 \Rightarrow x^3+x < x$$

تابع f یک اکیدا صعودی است و شیبدار:

$$\Rightarrow x^3 < 0 \Rightarrow x < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 0) \quad \checkmark$$

③

$$y = \begin{cases} x(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}) \Rightarrow x^3 + 1; x > 0 \\ -x(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}) \Rightarrow -x^3 - 1; x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$



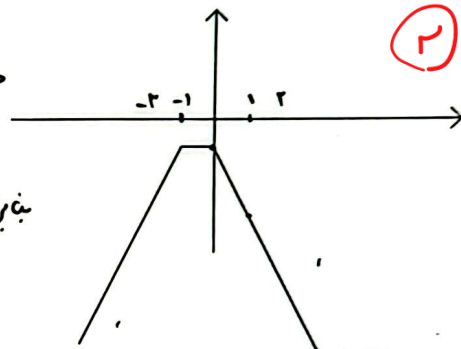
مطابق نمودار تابع غیر یکنوا است $\checkmark$

④ ابتدا عبارت $f(x)$ را در بازه مختلفه طبقه‌بندی می‌کنیم

$$y = |x| - |x+1| = \begin{cases} -1; x \geq 0 \\ -2x-1; -1 < x < 0 \\ 1; x < -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x-1; x \geq 0 \\ -1; -1 < x < 0 \\ 2x+1; x < -1 \end{cases}$$

بنابراین در بازه $(-\infty, -1]$ صعودی است و در $(-1, 0]$ نزاعی است و مقدار a برابر می‌شود.

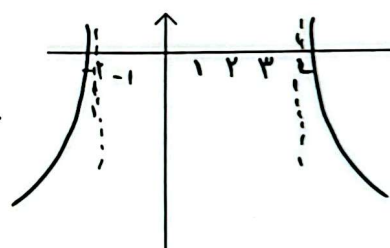
$$a_{\max} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$



$$y = \log \frac{1}{x} = \log \frac{1}{x} = \log \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \log \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{f'} = (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty) \quad \text{⑤}$$

$\checkmark$ چنانچه این تابع در بازه $(-\infty, -2)$ اکیدا صعودی است



$$a^x - 3 > 1 \Rightarrow a^x > 4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 4 \\ a < 2 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

(1, 5) ⑥

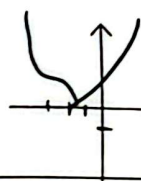
$$a^x - 3 > 1 \Rightarrow a^x > 4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 4 \\ a < 2 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\cup \{4\sqrt{3}\}$$

$$a^x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$f(x) = (x+2)^3 - 1 - x^3 + 3x^2 + 9x + 12 \Rightarrow a=3, b=9, c=12$$

(2) (v)



$$= |f(x)| \Rightarrow (x+2)^3 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)^3 = 1 \Rightarrow x+2=1 \Rightarrow x=-1 \Rightarrow \boxed{K_{min} = -1}$$

① $f(x) \leq f(\sqrt{x})$ $\Rightarrow x \in [0, +\infty)$ $\Rightarrow$ $f(x) \leq f(\sqrt{x})$ $\Rightarrow x \leq \sqrt{x}$

$$f(x) \leq f(\sqrt{x}) \Rightarrow f(x) \leq \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x + \sqrt{x} - 2 \leq \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x \leq 2$$

$$\sqrt{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{x | x \in D_f, f(x) \in D_g\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [0, +\infty), x + \sqrt{x} - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x + \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2})^2 \geq \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2} \leq -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq -2 \text{ (not possible)} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{x \in [1, 2]}$$

(2)

$$\sqrt[3]{96x-1} = t \quad t^3 - 1 = (t-1)(t^2 + t + 1) = \frac{1}{t^2}$$

② $t^3 - 1 = \frac{1}{t^2} \Rightarrow t^5 - t^2 = 1 \Rightarrow t^2(t^3 - 1) = 1 \Rightarrow t^2(t-1)(t^2 + t + 1) = 1$

$$-1 \leq 96x-1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sqrt[3]{96x-1} \leq 1 \Rightarrow t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow t = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} - 2 = -\frac{3}{t}, t = 1 \Rightarrow 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow R_f = [-\frac{3}{t}, \frac{3}{t}] \Rightarrow \frac{10}{2} + \frac{4}{2} = \frac{14}{2}$$

$$R_g \cap f^{-1}(y) | x \in R_f \cap D_g \Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x - [x+1] = x - [x] - 1 \Rightarrow R_f = \{x | x - [x] < 1\} \Rightarrow -1 \leq x - [x] - 1 < -1 \Rightarrow R_f = [-1, -1)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2}{x} = \frac{x^3}{x} - \frac{x^2}{x} = x - x = 0 \quad (x \neq 0) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} - 2 = \frac{10}{x} \Rightarrow R_g = [-\frac{10}{x}, \frac{3}{x}]$$

(b) (2)