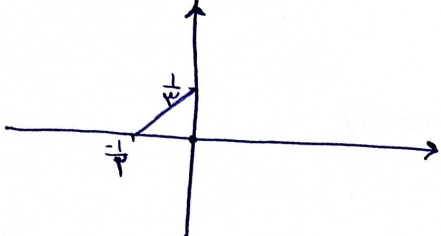
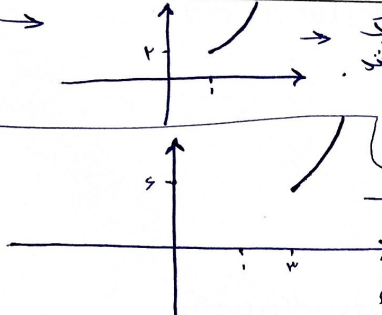


نام و نام خانوادگی آریا طالب پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۵ کلاس دوازدهم ریاضی ۱

$2y = 3x - 1 \rightarrow \frac{2y+1}{3} = x \rightarrow y = \frac{2x+1}{3}$
 $\begin{matrix} x=0 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} \\ y=0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$
 $S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$



$y = x^2 - 2x + 3 = (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow y-2 = (x-1)^2$
 $\rightarrow 1 \pm \sqrt{y-2} = x \rightarrow y = 1 \pm \sqrt{x-2}$
 $y \geq 1 \rightarrow y = 1 + \sqrt{x-2} \quad x \geq 2$
 $y \leq 1 \rightarrow y = 1 - \sqrt{x-2} \quad x \geq 2$
 $D_f = R_{y-1} \quad D_{y-1} = R_f$



$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{16 - 8x + 4x^2} = 2x - \sqrt{(2x-4)^2} = 2x - |2x-4|$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 & x > 2 \\ 4x-4 & x < 2 \end{cases}$
 $y = 4x-4 \rightarrow \frac{y+4}{4} = x \rightarrow y = \frac{x+4}{4} \quad x \leq 2$

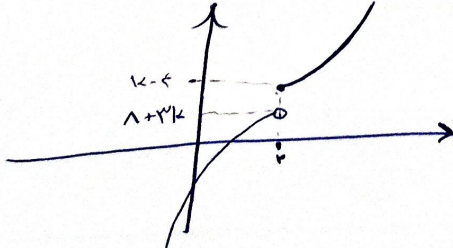
$x > 2 \rightarrow$ وارون
 $x < 2 \rightarrow$ یکنواخت

$x_1 \rightarrow y_1, \quad y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - a}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - a}} \rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - a} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - a} \rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{-a} = \frac{x_2^2}{-a}$
 $\rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$

چنین چیزی امکان پذیر نیست زیرا $x_1 > 0$ و $x_2 < 0$ است.

$y = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - a} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{ay^2}{y^2 - 1} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{ay^2}{y^2 - 1}} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{ay^2}{x^2 - 1}}$

$x^2 - 4x + k \geq -x^2 + 4x + 3k \quad x=2 \rightarrow 4 - 8 + k \geq -4 + 8 + 6k \rightarrow 2k \leq -12 \rightarrow k \leq -6$





$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x & x > 0 \\ 2x & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = 4x \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{4} \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\rightarrow y = 2x \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

بالنسبة لـ y ، $y = \frac{4x}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda} |x|$ (مستخدم)

$$ab = \frac{3}{\lambda} \times \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{3}{\lambda^2}$$

$$f(r) \neq 0 = \frac{r + f}{r + m} \rightarrow -r - m \geq 1 \rightarrow m \geq 1$$

$$y = f \circ f^{-1}(x) + f^{-1}(x) = x + f^{-1}(x) = x \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = 0 \rightarrow f(0) = x \rightarrow x = \frac{0 + f}{0 + 1} = f$$

$$y = - \frac{-ax - 13}{1 - (-x)} = \frac{ax + 13}{x + 1} \xrightarrow{-5} \frac{a(x-2) + 13}{x-2+1} \xrightarrow{+3} \frac{ax + 3}{x-1} + 3$$

$$\frac{ax + 3}{x-1} + 3 = \frac{ax - 13}{1-x} \rightarrow \frac{ax + 3 + 3x - 3}{x-1} = \frac{ax - 13}{-(x-1)} \rightarrow ax = -ax + 13$$

$$\rightarrow 13x = 13 \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$f(x) = y = x + f[x] \rightarrow [y] = [x + f[x]] \rightarrow [y] = [x] + [f[x]] = a[x]$$

$$\rightarrow [x] = a[y]$$

$$y = x + f[x] \rightarrow x = y + f[y] \rightarrow x = y + f\left(\frac{[y]}{a}\right) \rightarrow y = x - \frac{[x]}{a}$$

$$(f - g)(x) = x + f[x] + x - \frac{f[x]}{a} = 2x - \frac{f[x]}{a} + \frac{1}{a} f[x]$$