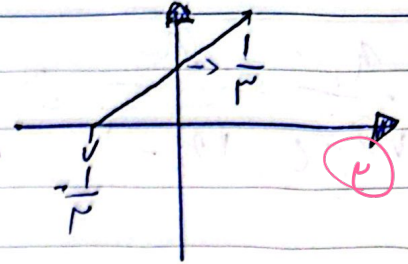


14,5 آهین

((آرورن خالق زاده))

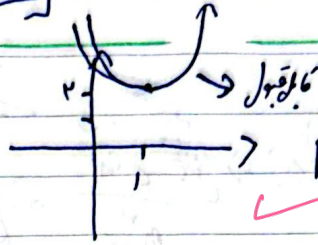
$$2y = 3x - 1 \Rightarrow y = f(x) = \frac{3x-1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ماحت} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$$



$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = 1 \Rightarrow x = [1, +\infty)$$



$$Df = Rf = [2, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) \Rightarrow y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \Rightarrow x = y^2 - 2y + 3 \Rightarrow x = (y-1)^2 + 2 \Rightarrow x = y^2 - 2y + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = f(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \quad x \in [2, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad x \in [2, +\infty)$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y-2} + 1$$

$$x \in [2, +\infty)$$

رسم کردن قبل و بعد و امتداد متناهی

$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{1-x} \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x - |2x-1| \quad (2) \Rightarrow$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 1/2]$$

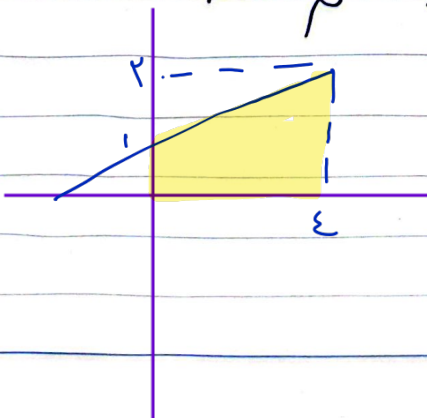
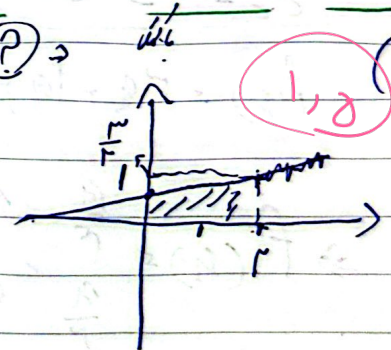
$$\Rightarrow 2x - |2x-1| = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y+1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$x \leq 1/2$$

$$\text{مساحت} = \frac{1}{2} \times (1 + \frac{3}{2}) \times 1 = \frac{5}{4}$$



$$Df = Rf = (-\infty, 1/2]$$



$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times (1+2) = \frac{3}{2}$$

REEF GROUP

$$\frac{q_1}{\sqrt{q_1^2 - 1}} \leq \frac{q_2}{\sqrt{q_2^2 - 1}} \Rightarrow \frac{q_1^2}{q_1^2 - 1} \leq \frac{q_2^2}{q_2^2 - 1} \Rightarrow q_1^2 q_2^2 - q_1^2 \leq q_1^2 q_2^2 - q_2^2$$

(۴)
با ضرب در مخرج
تغییر علامت

$$f(x) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{q}{q^2 - 1} \Rightarrow f'(x) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{q}{q^2 - 1} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{q}{q^2 - 1} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{q}{q^2 - 1}$$

(۲)
در صورتی که علامت
تغییر نکند

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} q^2 - 2q + K & q \geq 2 \\ -q^2 + 6q + 3K & q < 2 \end{cases}$$

(۱)
در این صورت که علامت
تغییر نکند

$$K \leq -\infty \Rightarrow K \leq -\infty \Rightarrow K \leq -\infty$$

(۲)
در صورتی که علامت
تغییر نکند

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} |x| & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} |x| & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(۲)
در صورتی که علامت
تغییر نکند

$$g < \frac{m+1}{n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{m+1} \Rightarrow m < -1 \quad (V)$$

$$\Rightarrow g < \frac{m+1}{n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{m+1} \Rightarrow f(n) < f^{-1}(n)$$

عوضه
دکمه

$$\Rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(n) + f^{-1}(n) < n + f(n) \Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{n+1} < \frac{m+1}{n+1} \Rightarrow g < n$$

نیاز
مستقیم

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{m+1} \Rightarrow m < -1$$

~~scribbled out text~~

(V) و ...

$$n \times \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow 1 - g(n) < f(1 - f(n)) \Rightarrow g(n) < 1 - f(1 - f(n)) = t$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1 - f(n)) < 1 - f \Rightarrow f^{-1}(1 - t) < 1 - f(n) \Rightarrow n < 1 - f^{-1}(1 - t)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(n) < t \Rightarrow g^{-1}(t) < n \Rightarrow g^{-1}(t) < 1 - f^{-1}(1 - t)$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{-1}(n) < 1 - f^{-1}(1 - n) \Rightarrow f(g^{-1}(n)) < 1 - f^{-1}(1 - n) \Rightarrow f(g^{-1}(n)) + f^{-1}(1 - n) < 1$$

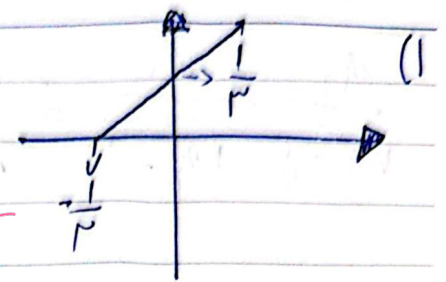
$$\Rightarrow f(g^{-1}(n)) + f^{-1}(1 - n) < 1$$

باید ثابت کرد

((آروین خالق زاده))

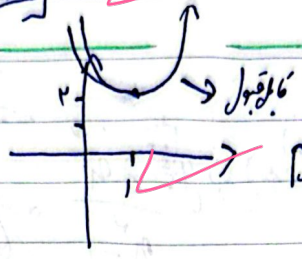
$$2g = 3x - 1 \Rightarrow y = f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ماعت} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$



$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = 1 \Rightarrow x = [1, +\infty)$$



$$D_f = R, R_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) \Rightarrow g, x^2 - 2x + 3 = y \Rightarrow x = y^2 - 2y + 3 \Rightarrow y = (y-1)^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = y$$

$$\Rightarrow y = f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y-2} + 1 \quad y \in [2, +\infty)$$

$$g = x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad x \in [3, +\infty)$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y-2} + 1$$

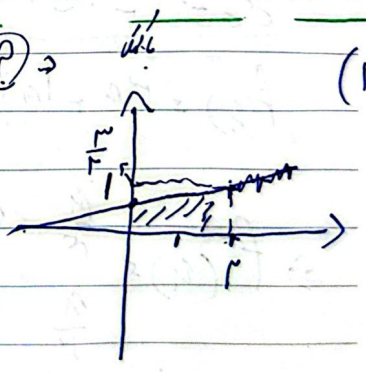
$$x \in [3, +\infty)$$

رعا همین قبل و یک دامنه متفاوتی

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y-2} + 1 \Rightarrow y = (y-1)^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = y$$

و این نیز تا وقتی که

$$\Rightarrow 2x - (2x - 2) = 2x - 2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = x + 2 \Rightarrow x \leq 2$$



$$\text{ماعت} = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\right) + 2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{3} + 2 = \frac{5}{9} + 2 = \frac{23}{9}$$

تداری

$$g \leq \frac{d(n-1)^2}{1-n} \xrightarrow{=} g \leq \frac{d(n+1)^2}{n+1} + \frac{d(n+1)^2}{n-1} - 1 \quad (9)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2n+5}{n-1} \Rightarrow f(n) \leq \frac{2n+5}{n-1} \Rightarrow \frac{2n+5}{n-1} \leq \frac{2n+5}{n-1}$$

$$n^2 + d(n-5) \leq (n^2 + 2n - 1) \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n - 5 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \left(n - \frac{b}{a} \right) \leq \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{a}$$

$$g \leq n + f(n) \Rightarrow g \leq n + f(n)$$

$$[g] \leq d[n] \rightarrow \frac{1}{d}[g] \leq [n] \Rightarrow g \leq n + \frac{f}{d}[g]$$

$$\rightarrow n \leq g - \frac{f}{d}[g] \Rightarrow \left(g \leq n - \frac{f}{d}[n] \right)$$

$$(f-g)(n) \leq n + f[n] - n + \frac{f}{d}[n] \Rightarrow (f-g)(n) \leq \frac{f}{d}[n]$$