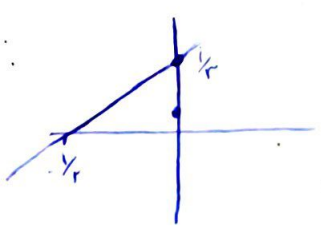


۱۹، ۲۵ (افزین)

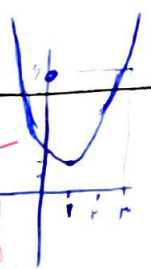
• $ry, 2n-1 \rightarrow ry+1, 2n \rightarrow ry, 2n+1 \rightarrow y, \frac{2n+1}{r} \rightarrow y, \frac{1}{r}n + \frac{1}{r}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{r}n + \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r}$
 $\frac{1}{r}n \propto \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{12}}$

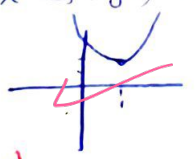


۲

الف) $y, x^2 - 2x + 3 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{بسیار} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = 1 \rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow y=2 \rightarrow \text{نقطه}$



$\rightarrow x \in [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \text{تکلیف}$
 $x^2 - 2x + 3 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow (y-1)^2 + 2 = x \rightarrow (y-1)^2 = x-2 \rightarrow y-1 = \pm\sqrt{x-2} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$



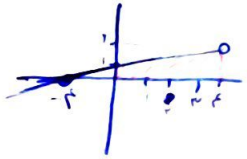
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ب) $y, x^2 - 2x + 3 \rightarrow \text{نقطه}$
 $x^2 - 2x + 3 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \rightarrow \text{برای } x \in [2, +\infty)$

$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{14-5x} \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{(2x-1)^2 - 14} \rightarrow 2x - \sqrt{(2x-1)^2 - 14}$

$2x - |2x-1| \rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2x - 2x + 1 = 1 \rightarrow \text{تابع یکسان}$

$2x - |2x-1| \rightarrow x < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2x - (1-2x) = 4x-1 \rightarrow f(x) = 4x-1$
 $y = f(x) \rightarrow f(x) = y \rightarrow 4x-1 = y \rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{4} \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{4}x + 1$



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$\rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{4}x + 1 \rightarrow R_{y'}: (-\infty, 2) \rightarrow R_{y'}: (-\infty, 2)$

$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-5}} \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-5}} + \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-5}} \rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-5} + \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-5}$

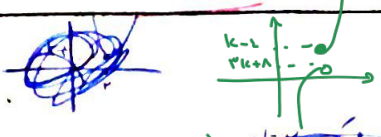
$\rightarrow x_1 \cdot x_2 = 5 \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{5}{x_2} \rightarrow \frac{25}{x_2^2-5} + \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-5} = \frac{25+x_2^4}{x_2^2-5}$

$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-5}} \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-5}} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-5} \rightarrow x^2 y^2 - 5x^2 = y^2 \rightarrow y^2(x^2-1) = 5x^2$

$\rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{5}x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

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$g(x) \begin{cases} x^2 - 6x + k & x \geq 2 \\ -x^2 - 4x + 3k & x < 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow$



$y = x^2 - 6x + k \xrightarrow{x \geq 2} R_1 = [2, +\infty)$
 $y = -x^2 - 4x + 3k \xrightarrow{x < 2} R_2 = (-\infty, 2)$

چون آسزیم تابع یکپارچه باشد تابع بالا قرار دارد پس باید نقطه اتصال آسزیم یکبار برابر آسزیم

$x^2 - 6x + k = -x^2 - 4x + 3k \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x + k = 9 + 3k \rightarrow 2k \neq -\frac{13}{2}$

حل آن از $2k \neq -\frac{13}{2} \rightarrow (-\frac{13}{2}, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -\frac{13}{2})$

$(-\infty, -\frac{13}{2}) \quad k-2 \geq 3k+8 \rightarrow 2k \leq -12 \rightarrow k \leq -6$

۱۲۵

$$f(x) = r_{n+1}|n| \rightarrow x_{n+1} \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow y = tx \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{r} \rightarrow y_{n+1}$$

$$x_{n+1} \rightarrow y_{n+1} \rightarrow y = tx \rightarrow x_{n+1} \rightarrow y_{n+1} \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{r} \rightarrow y_{n+1}$$

$$Q(n+b|x) = g(x) \rightarrow x_{n+1}, y_{n+1} \rightarrow Q(n+b|x) = \frac{x}{r} \rightarrow (Q(n+b)|n) = \frac{x}{r} \rightarrow Q(n+b)|r$$

$$x_{n+1}, y_{n+1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (Q(n+b)|n) = \frac{x}{r} \rightarrow Q(n+b)|r$$

$$Q(n+b)|r$$

$$Q(n+b)|r$$

$$\left[r = \frac{1}{r} \right] \rightarrow \left[b = -\frac{1}{r} \right] \rightarrow \left[Q(n+b)|r = \frac{1}{r} \right]$$

$$f(n) = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n+1} \rightarrow f(r) = \frac{r_{n+1}}{r+1} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r+1} = -1 \rightarrow r+1 = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{m = -r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n+1} \rightarrow y = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n+1} \rightarrow x = \frac{r_{n+1}}{y+1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{r_{n+1}}{x-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{r_{n+1}}{x-1}$$

$$f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x \rightarrow D_f = R_f \rightarrow R_f = R - \{r\} \rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x \rightarrow x \neq \{r\}$$

$$\frac{r_{n+1}}{n+1} + x = x \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+1}}{n+1} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{r}{r}}$$

$$f(r-n) = r - g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) \rightarrow f(r-n) = -r \rightarrow r - g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) = -r \rightarrow g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) = r$$

$$f^{-1}(-r) = g^{-1}(r)$$

$$g^{-1}(r) = \frac{n}{r}, f^{-1}(-r) = r-n$$

$$r-n = g^{-1}(r) \rightarrow r-n = \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow r^2 - rn = n \rightarrow r^2 = n(r+1) \rightarrow r = \frac{n(r+1)}{r+1} \rightarrow r = n$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta n + r}{1-n} \rightarrow y = -\frac{\omega(-n) - 1r}{1-n} \rightarrow y = \frac{\Delta n + r}{1-n}$$

$$\frac{\Delta(n+r) + 1r}{1-(n+r)} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta n - 1 + 1r}{n-1} = \frac{\Delta n + r}{n-1} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta n + r}{n-1} = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n-1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n+1} \rightarrow y = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n+1} \rightarrow x = \frac{r_{n+1}}{y+1} \rightarrow y = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{r_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+1} - r_{n+1} + r_{n+1} - 1}{r_{n+1} - r_{n+1} - 1} = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+1} - 1}{r_{n+1} - 1} = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+1} - 1}{r_{n+1} - 1} = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$$

$$x = f^{-1}(y) \rightarrow y = f(x) \rightarrow y = x - f(y)$$

$$[y] \rightarrow [y + f(y)], [x] \rightarrow [y] + f(y) \rightarrow [y] + f(y) \rightarrow \frac{[x]}{\omega} \cdot [y]$$

$$y = x - \frac{f(x)}{\omega}$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = \dots$$

$$x + f(x) = x + \frac{f(x)}{\omega} = \frac{x\omega + f(x)}{\omega}$$