

D

B درازدم پس
شماره ۵

۲. آئین!

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$$f(x): D_f = [-4, 2] \rightarrow g(x) = f(2x-2) \rightarrow D_g = \{x \mid 2x-2 \in [-4, 2]\} \quad (1)$$

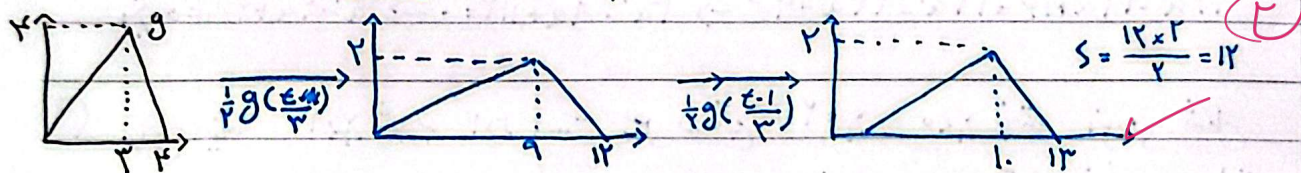
$$\rightarrow D_g = \left[-\frac{2}{2}, \frac{4}{2}\right] = [-1, 2] \quad (2)$$

$$f(2x-2) = g(x): D_g = [-1, 2] \rightarrow f(x): D_f = \{2x-2 \mid x \in [-1, 2]\} = [-4, 2] \quad (3)$$

$$y = x + \sqrt{x-2} \xrightarrow{\text{قرینه: } x=y-2} y = x-2 + \sqrt{x-2} \xrightarrow{\text{قرینه: } x=y-2} x = y-2 + \sqrt{y-2} \quad (4)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = y-2 + \sqrt{y-2} \\ x = y \end{array} \right\} y = \sqrt{y-2} \rightarrow x = y = 1 \quad (5)$$

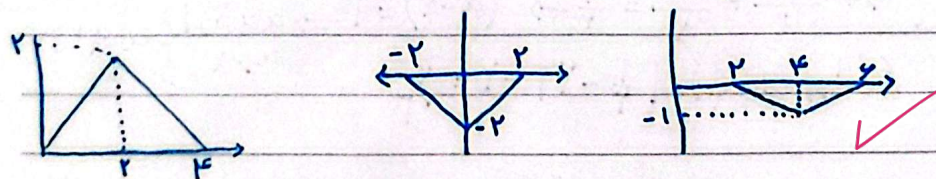
$$g(x) = 2f(2x+1) \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{g(\frac{x-1}{2})}{2} \quad (6)$$



$$A|_{-2}^2: y = f(x) \rightarrow A': y = a + 2f\left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right) \rightarrow \frac{x-a}{2} = 2, y = a + 2f(2) \quad (7)$$

$$x = a+4, y = a-4 \rightarrow y = 2x-1: a-4 = 2a+1-1 \rightarrow a = -4 \quad (8)$$

$$y = -f(x-2) \rightarrow y = f(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} f(2-x) \quad (9)$$



$$y = \sqrt{-(x+2)f(2x-1)} \quad \text{نقطه: } \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline f(x) & - & + & - \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline f(2x-1) & - & + & - \end{array} \quad (10)$$

x	-2	0	1	2
$-x-2$	+	-	-	-
$f(2x-1)$	-	-	+	+
A	-	+	-	+

$\rightarrow x \in [-2, 0] \cup [1, 2]$

$$g(x) = f(x+k) - 3 \rightarrow g(x) = f(x) = f(x+k) - 3 \rightarrow f(0) = f(k) - 3 \quad (V)$$

$x=0: f, f(0)$

$$|-3| + 1 = |2k-3| + 1 \rightarrow \cancel{2k-3} + 1 = \cancel{2k-3} + 1 \rightarrow 2k-3 = 0 \rightarrow 2k = 3 \rightarrow k = \frac{3}{2} \quad (P)$$

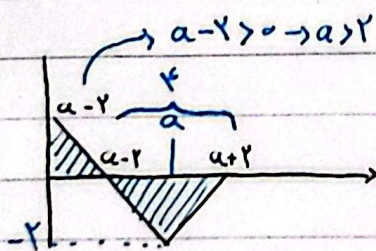
$$f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x+1} \rightarrow -f\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + a \rightarrow -\frac{2x-3}{x+3} + a = \frac{(a-2)x + 3a+3}{x+3} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x-1}{x+1} = \frac{(a-2)x + 3a+3}{x+3} \rightarrow 2x^2 + ax - 3 = (a-2)x^2 + (3a+1)x + 3a+3 \quad (2)$$

$$(a-2)x^2 + (3a+1)x + 3a+3 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a-2=0 \rightarrow a=2 \\ \Delta=0 \rightarrow (3a+1)^2 = 4(3a+3) \end{cases}$$

$$12a^2 - 32a + 16 = 12a^2 - 24a - 96 \rightarrow 4a^2 - 16a + 112 = 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4a + 28 = 0$$

(9) برای اینکه x_1 و x_2 شیب 2 داشته باشند پس در تابع $y_1 = 2 - f$ باشد از روی شکل می توان دید مساحت مثلث برابر است و از آن جا که در y_1 نسبت به x_1 برابر انبساط طریقی یافته مساحت $\frac{1}{3}$ است



$$S = \frac{(a-2)^2}{2} \cdot \frac{4 \times 2}{2} = \frac{4}{2} \rightarrow (a-2)^2 = 1 \rightarrow a = 3, 1 \quad (2)$$

$a > 2 \Rightarrow a = 3$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \left| \frac{1}{3} - 3 \right| - 2 = \frac{1}{3}$$