

(1-6) نظريات الإتصال

المجموعة A كما يلي مقاليد

P. 23 اثبت الإتصال لكل من الدوال التالية

(1) $f(x) = x^2 - |2x - 3|$ ، $x = 2$

بفرق $g(x) = x^2$ و $h(x) = |2x - 3|$ عند $x = 2$ حدودية

عند $J(x) = |2x - 3|$ ، $h(x) = 2x - 3$

$J(h(x)) = |2x - 3|$

عند $x = 2$ $h(x) = 2x - 3$

$h(2) = 2(2) - 3 = 1$

عند $x = 1$ $J(x) = |x|$

(2) ... عند $x = 2$ $J(h(x)) = |2x - 3|$ ∴

عند $x = 2$ $f(x) = g(x) - J(h(x))$ من (2) (1)

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(2) $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x^2+1} - \frac{3}{x}$ ، $x = -1$

بفرق $g(x) = \frac{x+3}{x^2+1}$ عند $x = -1$ حدودية

و $h(x) = \frac{3}{x}$ عند $x = -1$ حدودية

عند $x = -1$ $f(x) = g(x) - h(x)$ ∴

(3) $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + |x|$ ، $x = 3$

بفرق $g(x) = x^2 + 3x$ عند $x = 3$ حدودية

و $h(x) = |x|$ عند $x = 3$ دالة مطلقة

عند $x = 3$ $f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$ ∴

$$(4) f(x) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x^2+1} \quad , \quad x = -1$$

$$x = -1 \text{ is defined } g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ is defined } h(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$h(-1) = (-1)^2 + 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

$$x = -1 \text{ is defined } f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} \quad \therefore$$

$$(5) f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 5x + 4} \quad , \quad x = -5$$

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$$x = -5 \text{ is defined } g(x) = x^2 + 5x + 4$$

$$g(-5) = (-5)^2 + 5(-5) + 4 = 4 > 0$$

$$x = -5 \text{ is defined } f(x) = \sqrt{g(x)} \quad \therefore$$

$$(6) f(x) = -x + 2 \quad , \quad g(x) = x^2 - 3$$

$$(a) (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = (f(x))^2 - 3 = (-x + 2)^2 - 3 \\ = x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$(b) (g \circ f)(-1) = (-1)^2 - 4(-1) + 1 = 6$$

$$(c) (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = -g(x) + 2 = -(x^2 - 3) + 2 \\ = -x^2 + 5$$

$$(d) (f \circ g)(-1) = f(g(-1)) = -(-1)^2 + 5 = 4$$

(7) $g(x) = x^2 + 4$, $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

(a) $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \sqrt{g(x)} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$ اور

(b) $(f \circ g)(2) = \sqrt{2^2 + 4} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$

(c) $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = (f(x))^2 + 4 = (\sqrt{x})^2 + 4 = x + 4$

(d) $(g \circ f)(2) = 2 + 4 = 6$

(8) $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 16}$, $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$

(a) $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x^2 - 9})^2 + 16} = \frac{1}{x^2 - 9 + 16} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 7}$ اور

(b) $(g \circ f)(-4) = \frac{1}{(-4)^2 + 7} = \frac{1}{23}$

$(g \circ f)(4) = \frac{1}{(4)^2 + 7} = \frac{1}{23}$

(9) $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x + 4}$

$x = -2$ is in $g \circ f$ اور

$x = -2$ is in $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3$

$f(-2) = 2(-2)^2 - 3 = 5$

$x = 5$ is in $h(x) = x + 4$

$h(5) = 5 + 4 = 9 > 0$

$x = -2$ is in $g \circ f$: $x = 5$ is in $g(x) = \sqrt{x + 4}$ 3

$x=4$ is a point of f (10) P. 24

$$f(x) = |\sqrt{x-3}|$$

Let $h(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$, $g(x) = |x|$ then

$$f(x) = (g \circ h)(x)$$

$\therefore x=4$ is a point of $h(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$ (1)

$x=4$ is a point of $t(x) = x-3$ *

$$t(4) = 4-3 = 1 > 0 *$$

$$h(4) = \sqrt{4-3} = 1 (2)$$

$x=1$ is a point of $g(x) = |x|$ (3)

$x=1$ is a point of f (3), (2), (1) *

$x=3$ is a point of g (11)

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1} - |x-3|$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1} \quad \text{then}$$

$\therefore x=3$ is a point of $t(x) = x^2+1$

$$t(3) = 3^2+1 = 10 > 0$$

$x=3$ is a point of $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1}$ *

$x=3$ is a point of $h(x) = |x-3|$ (11)
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$x=3$ is a point of $g(x) = f(x) - h(x)$ *