

(1-7)

الإنتقال على فترة

المجموعة A كما يلي

P.26

(1) $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$, $[-2, 5]$

\mathbb{R} is domain of f
 $[-2, 5]$ is domain of f :

(2) $f(x) = \frac{7x}{x^2 + 5}$, $[1, 3]$

domain of f :

\mathbb{R} is domain of f : $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 + 5 \neq 0$

$[1, 3]$ is domain of f : $[1, 3] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

(3) $f(x) = \frac{2x + 1}{x - 3}$, $[0, 5]$

domain of f :

$x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3 \in [0, 5]$

$x = 3$ is discontinuity of f :

$\forall x \in [0, 5] - \{3\}$ is domain of f all :

$[0, 3), (3, 5]$ is domain of f all :

(4) $f(x) = \frac{-x + 3}{x^2 - 5x + 4}$, $[-2, 6]$

domain of f :

$x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (x - 4)(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$x = 4$, $x = 1 \in [-2, 6]$

$x = 4$ is discontinuity, $x = 1$ is discontinuity of f :

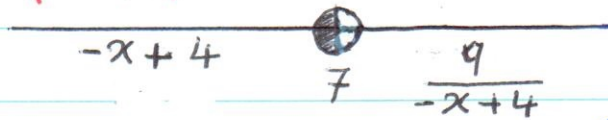
$\forall x \in [-2, 6] - \{1, 4\}$ is domain of f :

is domain of f :

$[-2, 1) \cup (1, 4) \cup (4, 6]$

$$(6) f(x) = \begin{cases} -x+4 & : x \leq 7 \\ \frac{9}{-x+4} & : x > 7 \end{cases}$$

P. 26



صالح f هو \mathbb{R}

1] ... $(-\infty, 7]$ له تعريف $f(x) = -x+4 : x \leq 7$

2] ... $(7, \infty)$ له تعريف $f(x) = \frac{9}{-x+4} : x > 7$

دالة f مستمرة عند $x=7$ يعني
 $f(7) = -7+4 = -3$

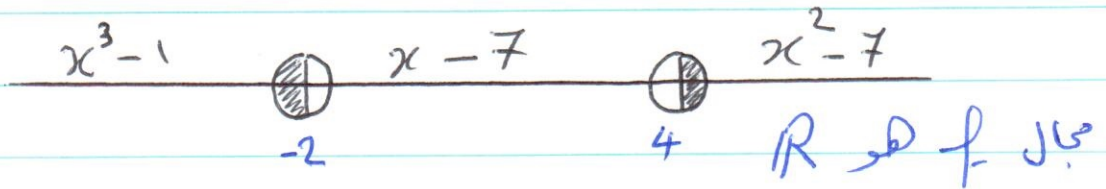
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7^+} \frac{9}{-x+4} = \frac{9}{-7+4} = -3$$

$$\therefore f(7) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7^+} f(x) = -3$$

3] ... يعني عند $x=7$ له تعريف \therefore

\mathbb{R} له تعريف f يعني 3, 2, 1

(8) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 1 & ; x \leq -2 \\ x - 7 & ; -2 < x < 4 \\ x^2 - 7 & ; x \geq 4 \end{cases}$ P.26



1] $-\infty, -2]$ د $f(x) = x^3 - 1$ د

2] $(-2, 4)$ د $f(x) = x - 7$ د

3] $[4, \infty)$ د $f(x) = x^2 - 7$ د

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د $x = -2$ د f د $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-}$ د

$$f(-2) = (-2)^3 - 1 = -9$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} (x - 7) = -2 - 7 = -9$$

4] د $x = 4$ د f د $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-}$ د

$$f(4) = (4)^2 - 7 = 9$$

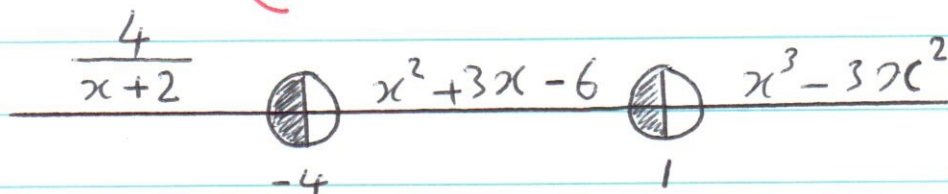
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} (x - 7) = 4 - 7 = -3$$

\therefore د $x = 4$ د f د $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-}$ د

$(-\infty, 4), [4, \infty)$ د f د

د $x = 4$ د f د $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+}$ د

(9) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{x+2} & ; x \leq -4 \\ x^2 + 3x - 6 & ; -4 < x \leq 1 \\ x^3 - 3x^2 & ; x > 1 \end{cases}$ P. 26



R هو f دالة

$x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2 \in (-\infty, -4)$ *

1 ... $(-\infty, -4)$ دالة هي $f(x) = \frac{4}{x+2}$ دالة

2 ... $(-4, 1]$ دالة هي $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 6$ *

3 ... $(1, \infty)$ دالة هي $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2$ *

نقطة $x = -4$ هي نقطة انعطاف *

$$f(-4) = \frac{4}{4+2} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} (x^2 + 3x - 6) = (-4)^2 + 3(-4) - 6 = -2$$

$\therefore f(-4) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} (x^2 + 3x - 6) =$

4 ... نقطة $x = -4$ هي نقطة انعطاف *

نقطة $x = 1$ هي نقطة انعطاف *

$$f(1) = (1)^2 + 3(1) - 6 = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2 + 3x - 6) = 1^2 + 3(1) - 6 = -2$$

$\therefore f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = -2$

5 ... نقطة $x = 1$ هي نقطة انعطاف *

$(-\infty, -4)$, $[-4, \infty)$ دالة هي *

$x = -4$ هي نقطة انعطاف *

$$(10) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - \sqrt{x} & : x < 1 \\ 3x + a & : x > 1 \\ b & : x = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{P. 27}$$

نقطه $x=1$ در تعریف تابع

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

$$b = (1)^2 - \sqrt{1} = 3(1) + a$$

$$b = 0 = 3(1) + a$$

$$b = 0 \quad , \quad 3 + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -3$$

$$(11) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & : x < -2 \\ \frac{x^2 - a}{x - b} & : -2 < x < 1 \\ x & : x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$x = -2$ در تعریف تابع \mathbb{R} و در تعریف تابع

$$f(-2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x)$$

$$\frac{(-2)^2 - a}{-2 - b} = (-2)^2 \Rightarrow 4 - a = -8 - 4b \Rightarrow a - 4b = 12 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

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

$$1 = \frac{(1)^2 - a}{1 - b} \Rightarrow 1 - b = 1 - a \Rightarrow -a + b = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$a - 4b = 12$$

$$-a + b = 0 +$$

$$\hline -3b = 12$$

$$b = -4$$

$$-a + -4 = 0$$

$$\therefore a = -4$$

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$f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 5x + 6}$: f لك الاله (12)

او جبر D_f في ارضي الاله لده $[0, 4]$

$-x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$

$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$

$(x - 6)(x + 1) = 0$

$x = 6$ و $x = -1$



$\therefore D_f = [-1, 6]$

$g(x) = -x^2 + 5x + 6 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [-1, 6]$

$[-1, 6]$ ده الاله $g(x) = -x^2 + 5x + 6$

$[-1, 6]$ ده الاله $f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 5x + 6}$ \therefore
 $[0, 4]$ ده الاله f \therefore

(13) $f(x) = \sqrt{8 - 2x^2}$

$g(x) = 8 - 2x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$ و $x = -2$



$g(x) = 8 - 2x^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in [-2, 2]$

$[-2, 2]$ ده الاله $g(x) = 8 - 2x^2$

$[-2, 2]$ ده الاله $f(x) = \sqrt{8 - 2x^2}$

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

$$g(x) = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ و } x = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \quad \quad \quad - \quad \quad \quad + \\ | \quad \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad | \\ -1 \quad \quad \quad 1 \end{array} \quad D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore g(x) = x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in (-\infty, -1], [1, +\infty)$$

$$[1, \infty) \text{ , } (-\infty, -1] \text{ ds dhē } g(x) = x^2 - 1$$

$$(-\infty, -1] \text{ و } [1, \infty) \text{ ds dhē } f \text{ :}$$

$$(15) f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 3x - 2}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} \quad \text{ و } \quad h(x) = x^2 + 3x - 2 \quad \text{بفرمی}$$

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

$$= g(x^2 + 3x - 2) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 3x - 2}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \text{ ds dhē } g \text{ الاله } , \mathbb{R} \text{ ds dhē } h \text{ الاله :}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \text{ ds dhē } f \text{ الاله } \text{ لانها ترتیب دالین کو منجما مده } \mathbb{R}$$

$$(16) f(x) = |3x^2 + 4x - 1|$$

$$g(x) = |x| \quad \text{ و } \quad h(x) = 3x^2 + 4x - 1 \quad \text{بفرمی}$$

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

$$\mathbb{R} \text{ ds dhē } g \text{ الاله } , \mathbb{R} \text{ ds dhē } h \text{ الاله :}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \text{ ds dhē } f \text{ الاله } \text{ لانها ترتیب دالین کو منجما مده } \mathbb{R}$$