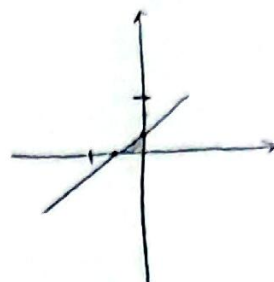


$$y = 2x - 1 \xrightarrow{y=0} 2x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{2x+1}{2} \xrightarrow{y=0} x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=0} y = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (0, \frac{1}{2})$$



$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

۲

$$a) y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \quad x_{min} = \frac{-(-2)}{2} = 1$$

$$x \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$y = (x-1)^2 + 1 \rightarrow y-1 = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y-1} + 1$$

$$y \geq 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{x-1} + 1$$

$$D_f \cdot R_{f^{-1}} = [1, +\infty) \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \pm \sqrt{x-1} + 1$$

$$R_f \cdot D_{f^{-1}} = [2, +\infty) \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = [2, +\infty)$$

$$b) y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \quad x_{min} = \frac{-(-2)}{2} = 1$$

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

$$y = (x-1)^2 + 1 \rightarrow y-1 = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y-1} + 1$$

$$y \geq 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{x-1} + 1$$

$$D_f \cdot R_{f^{-1}} = [2, +\infty) \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \pm \sqrt{x-1} + 1$$

$$R_f \cdot D_{f^{-1}} = [4, +\infty) \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = [4, +\infty)$$

۲

$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{4 - 4x + x^2} = 2x - \sqrt{(x-2)^2} = 2x - |x-2|$$

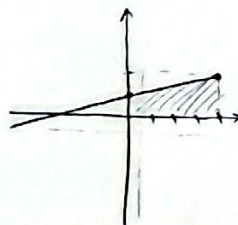
$$f(x) = 2x - |x-2| \xrightarrow{x \geq 2} 2x - (x-2) = x+2$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \leq 2} 2x - (2-x) = 3x-2$$

$$y = x+2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{y-2}{1}$$

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

$$D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = [-\infty, 5] / R_f = D_{f^{-1}} = [-\infty, 5]$$



$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{(4+2) \times 2}{2} = 6$$

۲

اثبات اینکه برای هر دو تابع f و g، اگر f و g یک به هم نگاشته باشند، آنگاه f و g یک به هم نگاشته خواهند بود.

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a}} \quad (x_1, y_1) \rightarrow y_1 = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - a}} \quad (x_2, y_2) \rightarrow y_2 = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - a}} \rightarrow \frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{x_1}{x_2} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - a} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - a}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^2(x_2^2 - a) = x_2^2(x_1^2 - a) \Rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - a x_1^2 = x_1^2 x_2^2 - a x_2^2 \Rightarrow -a x_1^2 = -a x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$$

$$y^2 = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - a} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{a y^2}{y^2 - 1} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a y^2}{y^2 - 1}} \xrightarrow{y \geq 1} x = \frac{\sqrt{a} y}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}} \xrightarrow{y \geq 1} y = \frac{\sqrt{a} x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

۲

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + k & x \geq 2 \\ -x^2 + 4x + k & x < 2 \end{cases} \quad (min) x = 2 \Rightarrow 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + k = k - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 2k + 4 \leq k - 4 \Rightarrow k \leq -8$$

$$(max) x = 2 \Rightarrow -2^2 + 4 \cdot 2 + k = 2k + 4 \Rightarrow 2k + 4 \leq -12 \Rightarrow k \leq -8$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-(-4)}{2} = 2 \text{ جزو دامنه } \Rightarrow 2 \checkmark$$

۲

$$f(x), |x+1| \xrightarrow[n \geq 0]{y \geq 0} y = x \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{1} \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{1}$$

$$\searrow \xrightarrow[n < 0]{y \geq 0} y = -x \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{-1} \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{-1}$$

$$\xrightarrow[n < 0]{y < 0} y = -x \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{-1} \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{-1}$$

$$\frac{\frac{x}{r} + \frac{x}{r}}{r} = \frac{rx}{\lambda} \Rightarrow a = \frac{rx}{\lambda}$$

$$x < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{rx}{\lambda} - bx = \frac{x}{r} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\rightarrow ab = \frac{rx}{\lambda} \times \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{rx}{\lambda^2}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+5}{x+2} \xrightarrow{(x, -10)} \frac{-1}{x+2} = \frac{+1}{x+2} \Rightarrow x+2 = -1 \Rightarrow x = -3 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{5+5}{-3+2} = \frac{10}{-1} \Rightarrow f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$$

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

$$x = f \quad \quad \quad x = y \quad \quad \quad) \rightarrow x + \frac{f^{-1}(x)}{x-f} = x \rightarrow \frac{f^{-1}(x)}{x-f} = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{f}{f}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(r-r_m)=t \Rightarrow f^{-1}(t)=r-r_m$$

$$r - g\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = t \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = r - t \Rightarrow g^{-1}(r - t) = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow rn = r g^{-1}(r - t)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(t) = r - \underline{r_n} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(t) = r - r g^{-1}(r-t) \xrightarrow{t=-r} f^{-1}(-r) = r - r g^{-1}(r - (-r))$$

$$\Rightarrow f \circ g^{-1}(x) + f^{-1}(-x) = \cancel{f \circ g^{-1}(x)} + \cancel{-f \circ g^{-1}(x)} = \boxed{17} \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta n - 1^p}{1 - x} \Rightarrow -y = \frac{-\Delta n - 1^p}{1 + x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\Delta n + 1^p}{x + 1}$$

مکرمہ بیت - میرا منہ ہے کہ α و β اقرینہ می لینگ =

$$\xrightarrow{\text{تقسیم بر } x-2} y = \frac{2(x-2)+17}{(x-2)+1} \xrightarrow{\text{تقسیم بر } x-2} y = \frac{2(x-2)+17}{(x-2)+1} - 2 \rightarrow y = \frac{2x+17-2x+4}{x-1} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2x+9}{x-1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+4}{x-1}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+4}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{r(x+r)}{x-1} = \frac{x+4}{x-r} \Rightarrow r(x^2+x-r) = x^2+4x-4$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+4}{x-2}$$

$$y = x + f[x] \xrightarrow{\text{change } y, n} x = y + f[y]$$

قرینه نیست $\sim \lambda = 4 \Rightarrow$ تابع وارون $\neq$

$$[x] = [y + f(y)] \Rightarrow [x] = [y] + f(y)$$

$$[x] = a[y] \Rightarrow [y] = \frac{[x]}{a} \Rightarrow f[y] = \frac{f}{a}[x]$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y + \frac{c}{a}[x] \Rightarrow y = x - \frac{c}{a}[x]$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= n + f(n) \\ g(n) &= n - \frac{f}{2}(n) \end{aligned} \rightarrow f(n) - g(n) = \cancel{n} - \cancel{f(n)} - \cancel{n} + \frac{f}{2}(n) = \boxed{\frac{f}{2}(n)} \quad \checkmark$$