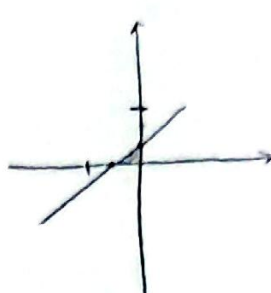


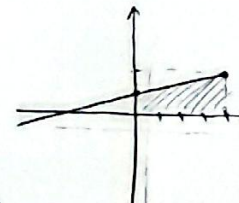
$y = 2x - 1 \xrightarrow{y=0} 2x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x = \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{y=0} y = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1 = 0$
 $\rightarrow (0, \frac{1}{2})$
 $\xrightarrow{x=0} y = 2 \cdot 0 - 1 = -1$
 $\rightarrow (0, -1)$
 $S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$



الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 2$ $x_{min} = \frac{-(-2)}{2} = 1$
 $x \in [1, +\infty)$
 $y = (x-1)^2 + 1 \rightarrow y-1 = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y-1} + 1$
 $y \geq 1$
 $D_f = R_{f^{-1}} = [1, +\infty)$
 $R_f = D_{f^{-1}} = [1, +\infty)$
 $f^{-1}(x) = \pm \sqrt{x-1} + 1$

ب) $y = x^2 - 2x + 2$ $x_{min} = \frac{-(-2)}{2} = 1$
 $x \in [2, +\infty)$
 $y = (x-1)^2 + 1 \rightarrow y-1 = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y-1} + 1$
 $y \geq 1$
 $D_f = R_{f^{-1}} = [2, +\infty)$
 $R_f = D_{f^{-1}} = [4, +\infty)$
 $f^{-1}(x) = \pm \sqrt{x-1} + 1$

$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{4 - 4x + x^2} = 2x - \sqrt{(x-2)^2} = 2x - |x-2|$
 $f(x) = 2x - |x-2|$
 $\xrightarrow{x \geq 2} 2x - (x-2) = x+2$
 $\xrightarrow{x < 2} 2x - (2-x) = 3x-2$
 $y = x+2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{y-2}{1}$
 $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y-2}{1}$
 $D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = [-\infty, 5] / R_f = D_{f^{-1}} = [-\infty, 5]$



$\Rightarrow S = \frac{(1+2) \times 2}{2} = 3$

اثبات اینکه اگر $f: A \rightarrow B$ و $g: B \rightarrow C$ باشند، آنگاه $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$ است.
 $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$ $(x_1, y_1) \rightarrow y_1 = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - a^2}}$
 $(x_2, y_2) \rightarrow y_2 = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - a^2}}$
 $\xrightarrow{y_1 = y_2} \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - a^2}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - a^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - a^2} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - a^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - a^2} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - a^2}$
 $\Rightarrow x_1^2(x_2^2 - a^2) = x_2^2(x_1^2 - a^2) \Rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - a^2 x_1^2 = x_2^2 x_1^2 - a^2 x_2^2 \Rightarrow -a^2 x_1^2 = -a^2 x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$
 $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{ay}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{ay}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}}$
 $\xrightarrow{y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}} y = \frac{\pm \frac{ay}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}}}{\sqrt{(\pm \frac{ay}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}})^2 - a^2}} = \frac{\pm \frac{ay}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}}}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2 y^2}{y^2 - 1} - a^2}} = \frac{\pm \frac{ay}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}}}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2 y^2 - a^2(y^2 - 1)}{y^2 - 1}}} = \frac{\pm \frac{ay}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}}}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{y^2 - 1}}} = \pm \frac{ay}{a} = \pm y$

$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + k & x \geq 2 \\ -x^2 + 4x + k & x < 2 \end{cases}$
 $(min) x = 2 \Rightarrow 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + k = k - 4$
 $(max) x = 2 \Rightarrow -2^2 + 4 \cdot 2 + k = k + 4$
 $\Rightarrow k + 4 \leq k - 4 \Rightarrow 4 \leq -4 \Rightarrow k \leq -8$

$$f(x) = rx + |x| \quad \begin{array}{l} y \geq 0 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y < 0 \\ x < 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} y = rx \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{y}{r} \\ y = r-x \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{y}{r} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{y}{r} + \frac{y}{r}}{r} = \frac{y}{r} \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{r} \quad \rightarrow ab = \frac{r}{r} \times \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = \boxed{\frac{-r}{r^2}}$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{rx+r}{x+r} \xrightarrow{\frac{-1}{x+r} = \frac{+1}{r+r}} \Rightarrow r+r = -1 \Rightarrow r = -1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-x-1}{x-1} \Rightarrow f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$$

(r, -1)

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

$$x \neq r \quad \rightarrow x + \frac{rx+r}{x-r} = x \rightarrow \frac{rx+r}{x-r} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{r}{r}}$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow r g^{-1}(r) + f^{-1}(r) = r g^{-1}(r) + r - r g^{-1}(r) = \boxed{r}$$

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

معك في المخرج y و x معك في البسط و معك في المقام

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مخرج واحد}} y = \frac{a(x-1)+1}{(x-1)+1} \xrightarrow{\text{مخرج واحد}} y = \frac{a(x-1)+1}{(x-1)+1} - r \Rightarrow y = \frac{ax+r-rx+r}{x-1} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{rx+r}{x-1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{rx+r}{x-1}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+r}{x-r} \quad \rightarrow \frac{r(x+r)}{x-1} = \frac{x+r}{x-r} \Rightarrow r(x^2+x-r) = x^2+rx-r \Rightarrow x^2+rx-4 = x^2+rx-4 \Rightarrow 5 = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-r)}{1} = \boxed{r}$$

$$y = x + f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{عوض y بـ x}} x = y + f(y)$$

معك واحد في البسط و معك واحد في المقام و معك واحد في البسط

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

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

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

$$f(x) = x + f(x) \quad \rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = x + f(x) - x - \frac{f}{a}[x] = \boxed{\frac{r}{a}[x]}$$

$$g(x) = x - \frac{f}{a}[x]$$