

الف) $y = n + [n] \xrightarrow{\text{ارزش یابی}} [y] = r[n] \rightarrow [n] = \frac{[y]}{r}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{مقیاس}} y = n + \frac{[y]}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در r}} r y = r n + [y] \rightarrow r y - r n = [y] \rightarrow r(y - n) = [y]$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{درجه یابی}} r(y - n) = [y] \rightarrow 0 = r[n] \rightarrow 0 = [n] \rightarrow 0 \leq n < 1 \rightarrow \text{درجه یابی}$
 $f \circ f^{-1}(n) = r n - \frac{r}{r} = n - \frac{r}{r} = n - 1$
 $f \circ f^{-1}(n) = n$
 $n - \frac{[n]}{r} + [n - \frac{[n]}{r}] = r n - \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r n - \frac{r}{r} = n \xrightarrow{n \in D_{f^{-1}}} n \in R_f \xrightarrow{1 \leq n < 2} y = n + 1$

۱
 $n \in D_{f^{-1}} \rightarrow y = n$
 $n \in R_f \rightarrow y = n + 1$
 $0 \leq y < 1$
 $1 \leq y < 2$

$y = \frac{a n + r}{c n + b} \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در c}} c y = a n + r \xrightarrow{\text{تغییر}} a n = c y - r \rightarrow n = \frac{c y - r}{a}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{تغییر}} \frac{a}{c} = y \rightarrow a = -b$
 $a + b = 0$
 $f(n) = f^{-1}(n)$
 $\rightarrow f \circ f(n) = f \circ f^{-1}(n) = n \rightarrow f \circ f(a - \sqrt{4}) = 1 a - \sqrt{4}$

۲

$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{-(m+r)n+r}{n-m} = \frac{mn+r}{m+(m+r)} \rightarrow (-m+r)n^2 + rn - (m+r)^2 n + r(m+r)$
 $\rightarrow mn^2 + rn - m^2 n - rm = \Delta - mn^2 - r n^2 + r n - m^2 n - 4mn - 9n + r m + 9$
 $\rightarrow mn^2 + rn - 9n^2 - rm \rightarrow -rmn^2 - r n^2 - 9n - 4mn + r m + 9 + r m$
 $\rightarrow -(rm+r)n^2 - (9+4m)n + 4m+9 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{5}{r} \rightarrow \frac{9+4m}{-rm+r} = \frac{9+4m}{-rm+r} = 1$

۳

$f(n) = \sqrt{(rn+a)^2} - \sqrt{(an-r)^2} = |rn+a| - |an-r| \rightarrow n \geq \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow rn+a \geq an-r \rightarrow -rn \leq -\frac{r}{a} \rightarrow -rn + r \leq \frac{r}{a}$
 $n \geq \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow -rn \leq -\frac{r}{a} \rightarrow -rn + r \leq \frac{r}{a}$
 $y = -rn + r \rightarrow r - y = rn \rightarrow n = \frac{r-y}{r} \rightarrow y = \frac{r-n}{r}$
 $\rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{r-n}{r} \quad n \leq \frac{r}{a} \quad [r/a, +\infty) \rightarrow D_f = R_{f^{-1}} / R_f = D_{f^{-1}} \rightarrow (-\infty, r/a]$

۴

$g(n) = k \rightarrow r f(rn) - 1 = k \rightarrow k = \Delta f^{-1}(\frac{k+1}{r}) = rn \rightarrow n = \frac{f^{-1}(\frac{k+1}{r})}{r} \rightarrow g^{-1}(n)$
 $g^{-1}(n) = \frac{1}{r} f^{-1}(\frac{k+1}{r}) \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$
 $\rightarrow b = 1$
 $\rightarrow c = r$
 $\rightarrow d = 0$
 $\frac{ac+bd}{rb} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \cdot r + 0}{r \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$

۵

$f(n) = n + 2\sqrt{n} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty)$ $\rightarrow y = (n + 2\sqrt{n} + 1) - 1 \rightarrow y + 1 = (\sqrt{n} + 1)^2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y+1} - 1 = \sqrt{n}$ $y + 1 + 1 - 2\sqrt{y+1} = n \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) \Rightarrow y = n + 2 - 2\sqrt{n+1} \quad (D_f = R_{f^{-1}} \rightarrow [1, +\infty))$ $\rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = n - 2\sqrt{n+1} + 2, \quad n \in [0, +\infty)$	6
$y = n - 1 + 2^n$ از این به بعد تابع را بررسی می‌کنیم $n = y - 1 + 2^n$ $1 = 2^n \xrightarrow[n=0]{y=0} (0, 0) \rightarrow \text{نقطه}$	7
$f(n) = n^2 + \varepsilon n$ تابع را بررسی می‌کنیم $y = \sqrt{f^{-1}(n) - n} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) \geq n \rightarrow n \geq f(n)$ $\rightarrow n \geq n^2 + \varepsilon n \rightarrow n^2 + \varepsilon n \leq 0$ $n(n + \varepsilon) \leq 0 \rightarrow n \leq 0$ تقریباً صفر است	8
$n = -y + \sqrt{y + \varepsilon} \rightarrow n + y = \sqrt{y + \varepsilon} \rightarrow (n + y)^2 = y + \varepsilon \rightarrow n^2 + 2ny + y^2 - y - \varepsilon = 0$ $\rightarrow y^2 + (2n - 1)y + (n^2 - \varepsilon) = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-(2n - 1) \pm \sqrt{(2n - 1)^2 - 4(n^2 - \varepsilon)}}{2}$ $\rightarrow \varepsilon n^2 - \varepsilon n + 1 - \varepsilon n^2 + 14 = 14 - \varepsilon n$ $y = \frac{-2n + 1 \pm \sqrt{14 - \varepsilon n}}{2}$ $y = \frac{-2(n + \varepsilon) + 1 + \sqrt{14 - \varepsilon(n + \varepsilon)}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{-2n - \varepsilon + 1 + \sqrt{14 - \varepsilon n - \varepsilon^2}}{2}$ فقط ابرمقدور در دایره وار	9
$\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{y} = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{n} = 2 \rightarrow f(n) = f^{-1}(n)$ $f \circ f(n) = f \circ f^{-1}(n) \rightarrow n$ دارای گراف $D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = [0, 4]$ $D_f = [0, 4]$	10