

C)

$$\rightarrow \text{مستقیم} \rightarrow \text{مستقیم} [0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(n) \in \mathbb{Z}(n)^{-1}$$

لے لے لے لے $\left(\frac{2}{1} \right)$ نصہ ہم را قطع می کنند!

$$[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$[1, 0) \rightarrow n-1$$

$$[r, -1] \rightarrow n - Y$$

ب) $\log^{-1}(n) = n - \frac{n}{r} \rightarrow \log^{-1}(n) = n$ چون $\log^{-1}(n)$ و $\log(n)$ متقابلند

$$n \in \mathbb{N} - \frac{\mathbb{N}}{p} \rightarrow n \in \frac{\mathbb{N}}{p}$$

در فضای از $\mathbb{R}^n$ به $\mathbb{R}^m$ f^{-1} $\leftarrow \frac{[m]}{n}$ f^{-1} $\leftarrow \frac{[m]}{n}$

چوبل نه لرد! دلی این معکوسه قبول نیست چون در لایحه هم ذکر نشده

۲) $y = \frac{a + \sqrt{b}}{x + b} \rightarrow$ جایگزینی $x = 0$ $\rightarrow$ $\text{def}(0 - \sqrt{4}) = ?$

(4)

وہی عمل جو جڑ اور لکیر کے درمیان ہو گا وہی n کہلاتا ہے۔
 حوالہ دے رہا ہوں! یعنی $a+d=a$

تابع $f(x)$ و n متوازن ہے یعنی تابع باعکس کی شکل میں ہے۔

$\log f^{-1}(x - \sqrt{d}) = \log f(0 - \sqrt{d}) \rightarrow \log f^{-1}(-\sqrt{d})$

$$(f \circ f^{-1})(a) = a \rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(0 - \sqrt{4}) = \boxed{0 - \sqrt{4}}$$

10) $\frac{mx+n}{x+m+n} \Rightarrow L(n) \subset L(n^{-1})$ if $n = \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = ?$

(iv)

$$f(n) \rightarrow \frac{an+b}{cn+d} \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} \frac{-du+b}{cu+a} \quad -f^{-1}(n) = \frac{-(m+r)m+r}{n-m} \rightarrow \frac{mn+r}{n+(m+r)} = \frac{-(m+r)m+r}{n-m}$$

$$\xrightarrow{12 \times b} mn^r + (r-m)n - fm = (rm + r)n^r + (m^r + dm + 1)n - fm - 9 \quad \text{c}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{S}{P} = \frac{\cancel{r(m+\delta m+9)}}{\frac{r(m+r)}{\cancel{r(m+9)}}} = \boxed{\frac{m+r+\delta m+9}{r m+9}}$$

↖ $g(u) = \sqrt{(u+d)^2} - \sqrt{(u-d)^2} \rightarrow$ نزوی $\rightarrow g^{-1} = ?$

(K)

$$\hookrightarrow \mathcal{L}(m) \in |r_m + \omega| - |\omega m - r| \Rightarrow$$

از طریق تفسیر دین بعد از اسم میگویم!

$$\rightarrow (G_{ij})_{\text{new}} \rightarrow \text{Potential} - \text{Density} = -\frac{1}{r} + V$$

$$\rightarrow y_c - r_n + V \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_j^{-1}$$

$$u_{xz} - v_y + V \rightarrow v_{yz} - u + V \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\mathcal{L}^{-1} - \frac{1}{\nu} u + \frac{V}{\nu} \right)$$

$$d) g(m) \in \mathbb{R} f(m) - 1 \rightarrow g^{-1}(m) = a f^{-1}\left(\frac{m+b}{c}\right) + d \rightarrow \frac{ac+d}{rb} = ?$$

$$\rightarrow g(m) \in t \in \mathbb{R} f(m) - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{I) } g(m) \in t \rightarrow g^{-1}(t) = m \\ \text{II) } \mathbb{R} f(m) - 1 \in t \rightarrow f(m) = \frac{t+1}{r} \rightarrow f^{-1}\left(\frac{t+1}{r}\right) \in m \rightarrow m \in \frac{1}{r} f^{-1}\left(\frac{t+1}{r}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n} g^{-1}(t) \in \frac{1}{r} f^{-1}\left(\frac{t+1}{r}\right) \circ g^{-1}(m) = a f^{-1}\left(\frac{m+b}{c}\right) + d$$

$$a = \frac{1}{r}, b = 1, c = r, d = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{ac+d}{rb} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \times r + 0}{r \times 1} = \frac{1}{r} = \boxed{\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$e) f(m) \in m + r\sqrt{m} \rightarrow f^{-1} = ?, D_{f^{-1}} = ?$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(m) = m + r\sqrt{m} \rightarrow R_f = [0, +\infty) \subset D_{f^{-1}}$$

$$\rightarrow y \in m + r\sqrt{m} \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} m \in y + r\sqrt{y} \rightarrow m \in (\sqrt{y} + 1)^2 - 1 \rightarrow m + 1 \in (\sqrt{y} + 1)^2 \rightarrow \sqrt{m+1} = \sqrt{y} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{m+1} = \sqrt{y} + 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{m+1} - 1 = \sqrt{y} \rightarrow y = m + 1 - r\sqrt{m+1} + 1 \rightarrow y = m - r\sqrt{m+1} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1} = m - r\sqrt{m+1} + 1, D_{f^{-1}} = [-1, +\infty)$$

$$v) y = m - 1 + r^m \rightarrow f^{-1} = f^{-1} = ?$$

$$y = r^m + m - 1 \rightarrow m \in y \rightarrow m \in m - 1 + r^m \rightarrow 0 = r^m - 1 \rightarrow r^m = 1 \rightarrow m = 0$$

$$1) f(m) = m^2 + r_m \rightarrow y \in \sqrt{f^{-1}(m) - r} \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = ?$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(m) = m^2 + r_m \rightarrow f(m) \geq m \rightarrow f(m)^{-1} \geq f^{-1}(m) \rightarrow f(m)^{-1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(f(m))$$

$$\xrightarrow{m \geq f(m)} m \geq m^2 + r_m \rightarrow m^2 + r_m \leq 0 \rightarrow m(m^2 + r) \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{-1+}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{[0, +\infty)}$$

4) $L(u) \in -u + \sqrt{u+r}$, $u \geq -r \rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow -r} L(u) \rightarrow -u+r = g(u) \rightarrow \lim_{u \rightarrow -r} g(u) = ?$ (A)

$$\rightarrow -x + \sqrt{x+K} \rightarrow y = -\left(x - \sqrt{x+K} + \frac{1V}{r} - \frac{1V}{r}\right) \rightarrow y = -\left(\sqrt{x+K} - \frac{1}{r}\right) + \frac{1V}{r}$$

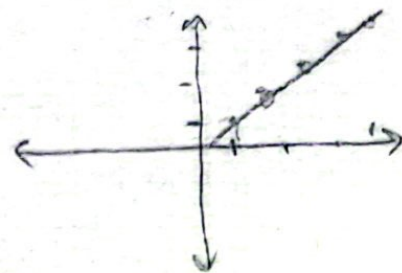
$$\rightarrow \text{ } \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ n \geq r \end{matrix} (+) \sqrt{\frac{n}{r}-y} + \frac{1}{r} c \sqrt{n+r} \rightarrow (\sqrt{\frac{n}{r}-y} + \frac{1}{r})^r - c y = g(n) \rightarrow (\sqrt{\frac{n}{r}-n} + \frac{1}{r})^r - c n - r$$

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{r} - n} + \frac{1}{r} < \sqrt{n-1} \rightarrow$

 $\rightarrow$ قضیه برقرار نیست

10) $\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{y} = x \rightarrow \sqrt{y} = x - \sqrt{m} \rightarrow y = (x - \sqrt{m})^2 \rightarrow y = x^2 - 2x\sqrt{m} + m$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow r - \sqrt{n} \geq 0 \rightarrow r \geq \sqrt{n} \rightarrow n \leq r^2 \leq n + 1 \\ \rightarrow n \geq 0 \end{array} \right)$$



→
may rise