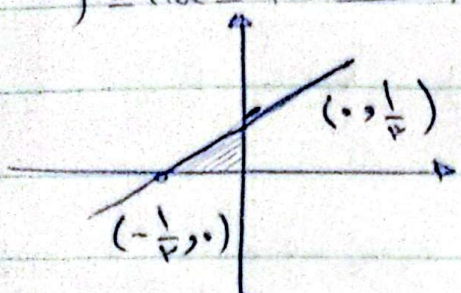


الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3$ (1)

دالة التربيع

المساحة

$2y = 3x - 1 \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2y+1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{2}$ المعادلة



$S_{\text{المساحة}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3$ $x \in [1, +\infty)$ المعادلة

$S = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-2)}{2} = 1$ (نقطة)

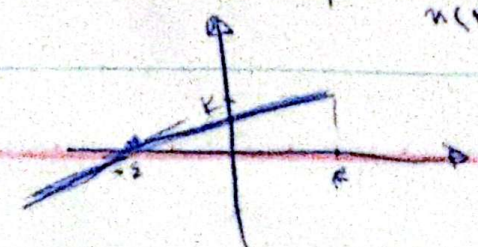
$y = (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) : y-2 = (x-1)^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} = x-1$
 $\sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x \Rightarrow D_f = [2, +\infty)$

ب) $x^2 - 2x + 3 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow y-2 = (x-1)^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} = x-1$

$\sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x \Rightarrow D_f = [4, +\infty)$

$x_n = \sqrt{14 - 14m}, x_{n+1} \rightarrow x_n = \sqrt{(2n-1)2}$ المعادلة

$x_n = |x_n - \varepsilon| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n - \varepsilon|$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$



$x_n - \varepsilon \Rightarrow y - \frac{y+\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{y+\varepsilon}{2}$

برای بررسی این مسئله:

مسئله ۱

برای تابع $f(x) = x^2 - a$ و $g(x) = x^2 - a$ داریم:

$$\frac{u_1}{\sqrt{u_1^2 - a}} = \frac{u_2}{\sqrt{u_2^2 - a}} \rightarrow \frac{u_1^2}{(u_1^2 - a)} = \frac{u_2^2}{(u_2^2 - a)}$$

$$u_1^2 (u_2^2 - a) = u_2^2 (u_1^2 - a) \rightarrow u_1^2 u_2^2 - a u_1^2 = u_1^2 u_2^2 - a u_2^2$$

$$u_1^2 = u_2^2 \rightarrow u_1 = \pm u_2$$

مسئله ۲

$$\frac{u_1}{\sqrt{u_1^2 - a}} = \frac{u_2}{\sqrt{u_2^2 - a}}$$

$f^{-1}(u)$:

برای تابع $f(x) = x^2 - a$ داریم:

$$y^2 = \frac{u}{u - a} \rightarrow y^2 (u - a) = u \rightarrow u^2 (y^2 - 1) = a y^2$$

$$u = \frac{a y^2}{y^2 - 1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a u}{u - a}}$$

$$\rightarrow \pm \sqrt{\frac{a u}{u - a}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u^2 - 8u + K & \rightarrow u > 1 & \left(\sqrt{K - 2} + 1 \right) \\ -u^2 + 4u + 2K & \rightarrow u < 1 & \left(1 + \sqrt{K} \right) \end{aligned}$$

مسئله ۳

$$A + 2K \leq K - 2 \rightarrow 2K \leq -K - 4 \rightarrow K \leq -4$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(m) & \begin{cases} fm \\ rm \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{m < 0} f^{-1}(m) \rightarrow \frac{m}{\varepsilon} \\ & \xrightarrow{m < 0} f^{-1}(m) \rightarrow \frac{m}{\varepsilon} \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\frac{u}{\varepsilon} + \frac{m}{r}}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r_m}{\lambda} \rightarrow f^{-1}(m) = \frac{r_m}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} |u|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{m < 0} \frac{r_m}{\lambda} = \frac{m}{\varepsilon} \\ & \xrightarrow{m < 0} \frac{r_m}{\lambda} = \frac{m}{\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{r}{\lambda}, \quad b = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow ab = \boxed{-\frac{r}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{m + r} \xrightarrow{(r, 1.0)} \frac{1.0}{r + m} = 1.0 \Rightarrow 1.0 = -r - 1.0m \Rightarrow m = -r$$

$$\frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{m + r} \Rightarrow f = f^{-1}(m) \quad \cancel{f \circ f^{-1}(m)} + \cancel{f^{-1}(m)} = \cancel{m}$$

$$r - r = 0 \quad \frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{m - r} = 0 \quad \boxed{m = -\frac{\varepsilon}{r}}$$

$$f g^{-1}(t) = f^{-1}(-r) = ?$$

$$g^{-1}(t) = T \rightarrow g(t) = \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{m}{r} = t \rightarrow m = r t$$

$$f(r - r_m) = f(r - r(r t)) = r - g\left(\frac{r - \varepsilon t}{r}\right) = f(r - \varepsilon t) = -r$$

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

$$\varepsilon t + r - \varepsilon t = \boxed{r}$$

$$y = \frac{am - 1r}{1 - m} \xrightarrow[\text{(1.00)}]{\text{add}} \frac{+a(-m) - r}{1 + m} = \frac{am - 1r}{-m + 1}$$

④

$\xrightarrow{\text{Add } r}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{Subtract } r}$

$$\frac{a(m-r) + 1r}{1 + m - r} - r = \frac{rm + y}{m - 1} = f(m)$$

$$\rightarrow m = -\frac{-y - r}{y - r} = y = \frac{m + y}{m - r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(m)$$

$$\rightarrow f(m) = f^{-1}(m) \Rightarrow \frac{rm + y}{m - 1} = \frac{-m + y}{m - r} \Rightarrow \boxed{r}$$