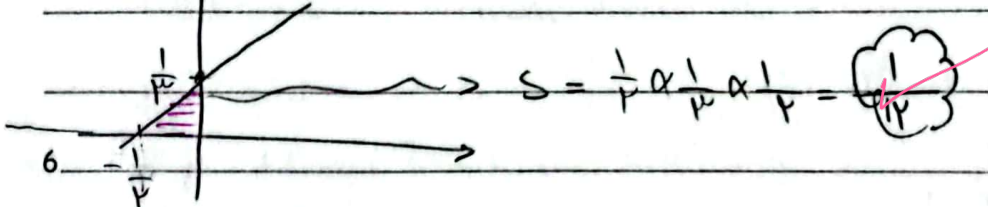


$$2y = 3n - 1$$

① ابتدا وارون تابع را حسب خواهیم داشت

$$3n = 3y - 1 \rightarrow 3n + 1 = 3y \rightarrow y = \frac{3n + 1}{3}$$

3 $\rightarrow$ تابع وارون



$$S = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{27}$$

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

②

9 $\rightarrow$ $n = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{+2}{2} = 1$ بازه مشخص شده از رأس بدست می آید

پس نتیجه تابع یک کم است!

$$y = n^2 - 2n + 1 + 2$$

12 $y = (n-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow n = (y-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow n-2 = (y-1)^2$

$$\rightarrow y-1 = \sqrt{n-2} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{n-2} + 1 \quad D_{f^{-1}} = n-2 \geq 0 \rightarrow n \geq 2 = [2, +\infty)$$

(R_f)

15 ب) $y = n^2 - 2n + 3, n \in [3, +\infty)$

این تابع یک به یک و برعکس است!

$\rightarrow$ $n = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{+2}{2} = 1$ این بار هم بازه مشخص شده از رأس بدست می آید

18 $\rightarrow$ بدست می آید!

تابع معکوس $\rightarrow f^{-1} = \sqrt{n-2} + 1 \quad D_{f^{-1}} = R_f$

$$R_f \rightarrow n=3 \rightarrow y=4 \rightarrow R_f = [4, +\infty) \quad D_{f^{-1}} = [4, +\infty)$$

21

$$f(m) = 2m - \sqrt{14 - 5m(f-m)}$$

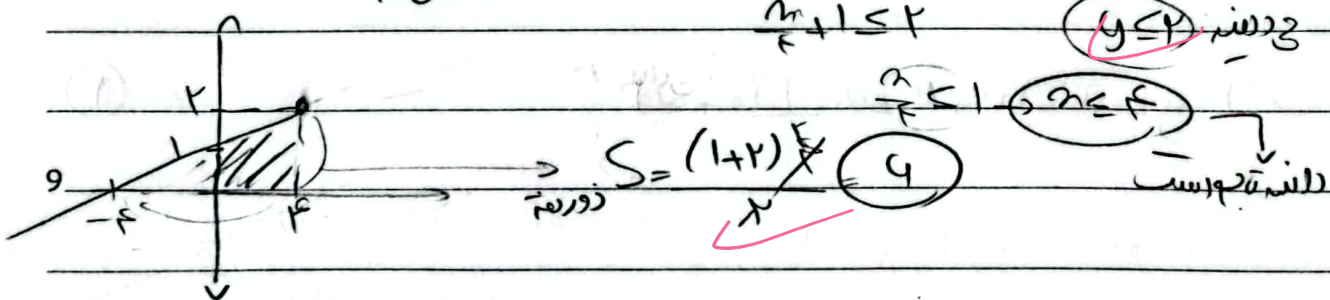
$$2m - \sqrt{14 - 14m + fm^2} = 2m - \sqrt{f(m^2 - fm + f)} = 2m - \sqrt{f(m-2)^2}$$

$$3 \quad 2m - 2|m-2| \rightarrow \text{در این حالت قدر مطلق + باشد حاصل تابع یک خط است}$$

$$2m - 2(-m+2) = (2m-f) \quad (m \leq 2)$$

$$6 \quad y = fm - f \xrightarrow{\text{در دو طرف ضرب}} 2 = fy - f \rightarrow 2 + f = fy \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{f} + 1$$

$$\frac{2}{f} + 1 \leq 2 \quad (y \leq 2)$$



$$12 \quad y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{m^2 - a}}$$

$$\frac{m_1}{m_1^2 - a} = \frac{m_2}{m_2^2 - a}$$

مقادیر

از این دو معادله می توانیم

$$15 \quad \text{if } \begin{cases} (m_1, y) \in f \\ (m_2, y) \in f \end{cases} \rightarrow m_1 = m_2$$

$$\frac{m_1^2}{m_1^2 - a} = \frac{m_2^2}{m_2^2 - a}$$

$$\frac{m_1^2}{m_1^2 - a} = \frac{m_2^2}{m_2^2 - a}$$

در این معادله می توانیم

$$18 \quad \frac{m_1^2}{m_1^2 - a} = \frac{m_2^2}{m_2^2 - a} \rightarrow |m_1| = |m_2| \rightarrow m_1 = m_2$$

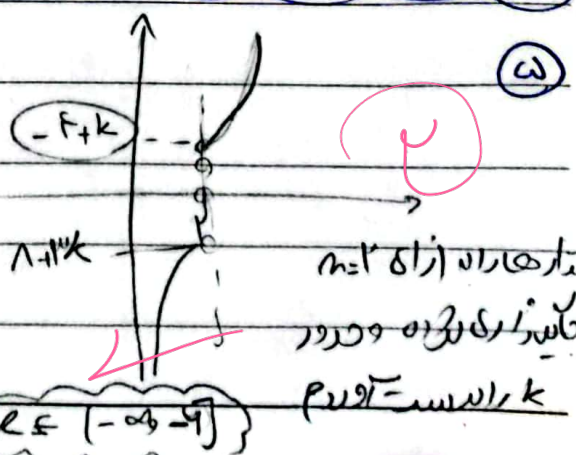
$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{m^2 - a}} \rightarrow m^2 = \frac{4}{y^2 - 1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4m^2}{m^2 - 1}}$$

$$21 \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - f_2 + k & x \geq 2 \\ -x^2 + 4x + k & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{b}{ka} = \frac{4}{1} = 4 \quad f_2 + 12 \quad (A + 12)$$

$$A + 12k \leq -f_2 + k \rightarrow 12k \leq -12$$

$$12k \leq -12 \rightarrow k \leq -1$$



$$f(m) = \frac{1}{m} + |m| \quad g(m) = am + b|m| \quad \text{ub}=? \quad (4)$$

$$3 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \geq 0 \quad y = f(m) \xrightarrow{\text{value}} y = \frac{m}{x} \rightarrow R = [0, +\infty) \\ m < 0 \quad y = f(m) \xrightarrow{\text{value}} y = \frac{m}{y} \rightarrow R = (-\infty, 0) \end{array} \right.$$

$$g(m) = am + b|m| \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \geq 0 \quad (a+b)m \rightarrow a+b = \frac{1}{x} \\ m < 0 \quad (a-b)m \rightarrow a-b = \frac{1}{y} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{x} \\ b = -\frac{1}{y} \end{cases} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{x} \quad b = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$6 \quad ab = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{xy} \quad b = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$f(m) = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{r}{m+r} \quad A \mid \begin{matrix} r \\ -1 \end{matrix} \quad (5)$$

$$9 \quad -1 = \frac{1}{r+m} \rightarrow r+m = -1 \rightarrow m = -1-r \rightarrow f(m) = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{r}{m+r}$$

$$12 \quad y = f \circ f^{-1}(m) + f^{-1}(m) \quad (6)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{r}{m+r} \xrightarrow{\text{value}} \frac{1}{m-r} = y \rightarrow m = \frac{-(-1/y - r)}{y-1}$$

$$15 \quad f^{-1}(m) = \frac{1}{m-r} = f(m) \rightarrow y = m + \frac{1}{m-r} = m \rightarrow \text{value}$$

$$18 \quad \frac{1}{m-r} = 0 \rightarrow m-r = \infty \rightarrow m = \frac{-r}{1}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{m-r}\right) = 1 - y\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \quad f^{-1}(f) + f^{-1}(-1) = ? \quad (7)$$

$$21 \quad y\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \quad f\left(\frac{1}{m-r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \quad f^{-1}(f) = \frac{1}{r} \quad f^{-1}(-1) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{m-r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \quad f\left(\frac{1}{m-r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \quad f\left(\frac{1}{m-r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \quad f\left(\frac{1}{m-r}\right) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{m-r}\right) + 1 - m = m + 1 - m = 1$$

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$$y = \frac{ax-1}{1-n} \quad \text{بجای } x \text{ بنویسیم } y = -y \quad x = -x \quad y = \frac{-ax-1}{1+n} \quad (9)$$

$$3 \quad y = \frac{ax+1}{1+n} \xrightarrow{\text{در دو طرف ضرب}} \frac{a(n-1)+1}{1+(n-1)} \xrightarrow{\text{در دو طرف ضرب}} \frac{1}{n-1} = f(n)$$

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

$$6 \quad f^{-1}(n) = f(x) \rightarrow \frac{n+1}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n-1} \rightarrow n^2 + ax - 1 = 1 \rightarrow n^2 + 1 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow n^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \rightarrow S = \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$f(n) = n + f[2]$$

فرض کنیم $y = n$ و جای x بنویسیم

$$f^{-1}(n) = g(n) \rightarrow y = n + f[2] \rightarrow n = y + f[y] \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow y = n - f[y] \rightarrow y = n - f_0[n]$$

$$15 \quad y = n + f(2) \xrightarrow{\text{در دو طرف ضرب}} [y] = [n + f(2)] = a[2] \quad \star$$

$$18 \quad g(n) = n - f_0[n] \quad f^{-1}g(n) = n + f[2] - n + f_0[2] = f[2] \quad (2)$$

$$[y] = f[n] + [n] \rightarrow [n] = \frac{[y]}{a}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = n - \frac{1}{a}[n]$$

$$21 \quad f^{-1}g = n + f[n] - n + \frac{1}{a}[n] = f[n]$$