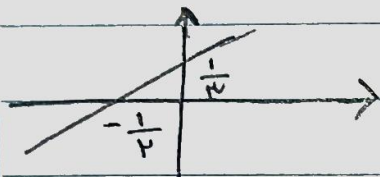
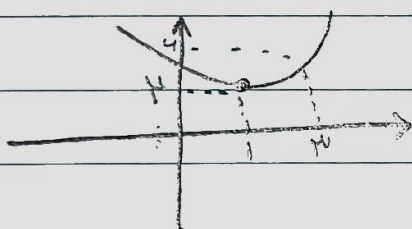


۱۸, ۲۵
 یامسین بنی زاده، تروف دوازدهم ریخترب
 تکلیف شماره ۱۵

$$2y = 3x - 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{2y+1}{3} \quad f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} \quad (۲)$$



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



(۲) الف دياره $(1, +\infty)$ تابع ۱-۱

$$y = (x-1)^2 + 2$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \pm \sqrt{x-2} + 1$$

$$R_{f^{-1}} = D_f = [1, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}}(x) = [2, +\infty)$$

(ب) دياره $(2, +\infty)$ تابع ۱-۱

$$y = (x-1)^2 + 2$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \pm \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \quad R_{f^{-1}} = D_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = [4, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{4x^2 - 14x + 14} = 2x - \sqrt{(2x-4)^2} \quad (۳)$$

$$f(x) = 2x - |2x-4|$$

$$\frac{2x-4}{2x-4} = 1$$

تابع ۱-۱، وارون پذیر
 وارون پذیر

$$y = 2x - 4$$

$$x = \frac{y+4}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{2} + 2$$



$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 4 = 2$$



مساحت پشته $S = \frac{f(1+2)}{2} = 4$
 مساحت

$$(x_1, y) \in f \quad (x_2, y) \in f \quad (E)$$

$$\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - \delta}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - \delta}} \xrightarrow{\text{تقاطع}} \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - \delta} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - \delta} \quad (P)$$

$$x_1^2 x_2^2 - \delta x_1^2 = x_2^2 x_1^2 - \delta x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$$

x و y همواره هم علامت اند و y نمی تواند مقدار مختلف علامت داشته باشد

$x_1 = x_2 \Leftarrow$ خطای بالا به خاطر توان ۲ ایجاد شد $\Leftarrow$ یک به یک هستند

$$x^2 = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 - \delta}} \xrightarrow{\text{تقاطع}} x^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2 - \delta}$$

$$y^2 = x^2 y^2 - \delta x^2 \rightarrow \delta x^2 = y^2 (x^2 - 1)$$

$$y^2 = \frac{\delta x^2}{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\delta x^2}{x^2 - 1}}$$

اند $\rightarrow y = + \sqrt{\frac{\delta x^2}{x^2 - 1}}$ چون x و y هم علامت

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - \varepsilon x + k & \min = (r, k - \varepsilon) \rightarrow y \geq k - \varepsilon \quad (D) \\ -x^2 + 4x + r^2 k & \max = (r^2, 4 + r^2 k) \rightarrow y < 4 + r^2 k \end{cases}$$

$$k - \varepsilon \geq r^2 k + 4 \rightarrow r^2 k \leq -4 \Rightarrow k \leq -4$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \rightarrow y = \varepsilon x & f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{\varepsilon} \\ x < 0 \rightarrow y = rx & f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{r} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$a = \frac{\frac{x}{\varepsilon} + \frac{x}{r}}{2} = \frac{rx}{\lambda} \quad b = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \quad g(x) = \frac{rx}{\lambda} - \frac{|x|}{\lambda}$$

$$aB = \left(\frac{r}{\lambda} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{r}{4\varepsilon}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r^2x + r}{x + m} \xrightarrow{(r, -1)} \frac{10}{r+m} = -1 \quad (V)$$

$$r+m = -1 \rightarrow m = -r \quad f(x) = \frac{r^2x + r}{x - r}$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow a + d = 0 \quad f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$$

$$y = f \circ f^{-1}(x) + f^{-1}(x) = x + f(x) \quad (2)$$

برفورد با همسا $\rightarrow x + f(x) = x \quad f(x) = 0$

$$\frac{r^2x + r}{x - r} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$f^{-1}(-r) = \alpha \rightarrow f(\alpha) = -r \quad (A)$$

$$r - rx = \alpha \rightarrow x = \frac{r - \alpha}{r} \quad f(\alpha) = r - g\left(\frac{r - \alpha}{r}\right) = -r$$

$$g\left(\frac{r - \alpha}{r}\right) = r$$

$$g^{-1}(r) = \beta \rightarrow g(\beta) = r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} g \text{ معکوس} \\ \text{است} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{r - \alpha}{r} = \beta$$

$$y = r\beta + \alpha = r\left(\frac{r - \alpha}{r}\right) + \alpha = r - \alpha + \alpha = r \quad (2)$$

قرینه نسبت به مبدأ نقیصه $\rightarrow y = -\frac{-\delta x - 1r}{1 + x} = \frac{\delta x + 1r}{x + 1} \quad (9)$

انتقال ۲ واحد راست $\rightarrow y = \frac{\delta(x - r) + 1r}{(x - r) + 1} = \frac{\delta x + r}{x - 1} \quad (4)$

انتقال ۲ واحد به پایین $\rightarrow y = \frac{\delta x + r}{x - 1} - r = \frac{rx + 4}{x - 1} \rightarrow f(x)$

$$f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{-x - 4}{x - r} = \frac{x + 4}{x - r}$$

$$f(x) = f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow \frac{rx + 4}{x - 1} = \frac{x + 4}{x - r}$$

$$x^2 - rx - 4 = 0 \quad \text{مجموع ریشه ها} \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = r$$

$$f(x) = x + \varepsilon [x] \quad g(x) = f^{-1}(x) \quad (10)$$

10

$$x = [-2, -1) \quad f = x - 1 \quad f^{-1} = x + 1 \quad f - g = (-14)$$

$$x = [-1, 0) \quad f = x - \varepsilon \quad f^{-1} = x + \varepsilon \quad f - g = (-1)$$

$$x = [0, 1) \quad f = x \quad f^{-1} = x \quad f - g = 0$$

$$x = [1, 2) \quad f = x + \varepsilon \quad f^{-1} = x - \varepsilon \quad f - g = 1$$

$$x = [2, 3) \quad f = x + 1 \quad f^{-1} = x - 1 \quad f - g = 14$$

$$(f - g)(x) = \{ 14x \mid x = [n, n+1) \}$$

$$[y] = [u] + f[u] \rightarrow [u] = \frac{[y]}{\Delta}$$

$$\varphi^{-1}(u) = u - \frac{f}{\Delta}[u]$$

$$\varphi_g = u + f[u] - u + \Delta[u] \rightarrow \varphi_g = f_{,\Delta}[u]$$