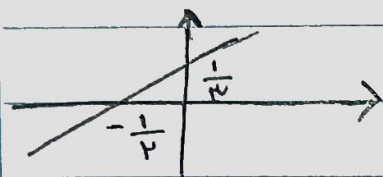


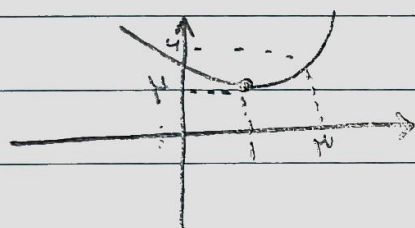
پایه های بی‌نهایت، نردوار هم رخترب
تکلیف شماره ۱۰

$$2y = 3x - 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{2y+1}{3} \quad f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} \quad (۱)$$



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

(۲) الف) دایره $(1, \infty)$ 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) دایره $(2, +\infty)$ تابع ۱-۱

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

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

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

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

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

$$f(x) = 2x - |2x - \epsilon|$$

$$\frac{\epsilon x - \epsilon}{\epsilon}$$

نردوار

تابع ۱-۱

$$y = \epsilon x - \epsilon$$

$$x = \frac{y + \epsilon}{\epsilon}$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

$$x_1 = x_2 \Leftarrow \text{خفاص بالا به خاطر توان ۲ ایجاب شد} \Leftarrow \text{یک به یک هستند}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$k - \varepsilon \geq \Gamma k + 4 \rightarrow \Gamma k \leq -1 - \varepsilon \Rightarrow k \leq -\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\Gamma}$$

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

$$a = \frac{\frac{x}{\varepsilon} + \frac{x}{\Gamma}}{2} = \frac{\Gamma x}{\Lambda} \quad b = -\frac{1}{\Lambda} \quad g(x) = \frac{\Gamma x}{\Lambda} - \frac{|x|}{\Lambda}$$

$$aB = \left(\frac{\Gamma}{\Lambda} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{\Lambda} \right) = -\frac{\Gamma}{4\varepsilon}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{انتقال ۲ واحد به بالا} \rightarrow y = \frac{\delta x + r}{x - 1} - r = \frac{r^2x + 4}{x - 1} \rightarrow f(x)$$

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

$$f(x) = f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow \frac{r^2x + 4}{x - 1} = \frac{x + 4}{x - r}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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