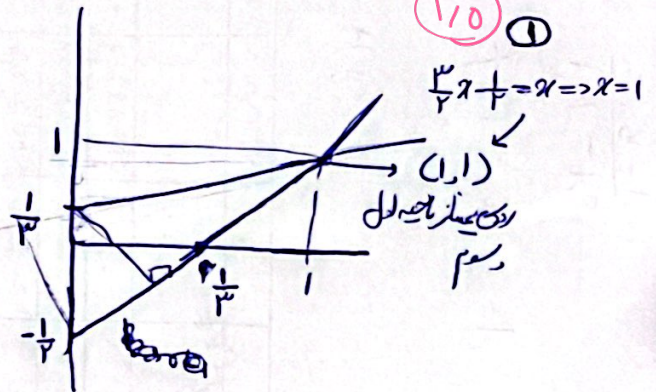


① ۱/۵

تابع الیگ اصدادی
است پس داروش را بر روی عینان ناحیه اول رسم می کند.

$$y^{-1} = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$$

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

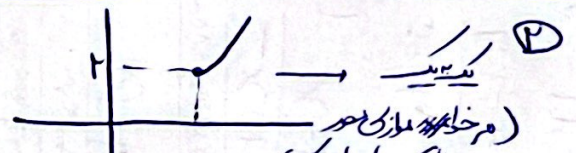


$$\text{قناع} = \frac{10 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{9}}} = \frac{10 + \frac{2}{3}}{\sqrt{\frac{13}{9}}} = \frac{30 + 2}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{32}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$C = \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (1-\frac{1}{3})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{13} \times \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 3$$

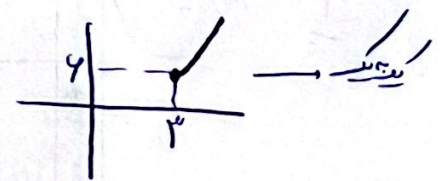
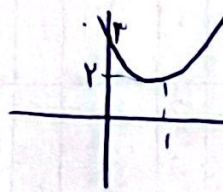


$$y = (x-1)^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x \Rightarrow y^{-1} = \pm \sqrt{y-2} + 1$$

$$Dy^{-1} = Ry = [2, +\infty)$$

دامنه ی معادله بر روی است از این به بالا است پس شیب را حساب (+) است

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 3$$



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

دامنه ی معادله بر روی است از این به بالا است پس شیب را حساب (+) است
از این به بالا است پس شیب را حساب (+) است
از این به بالا است پس شیب را حساب (+) است

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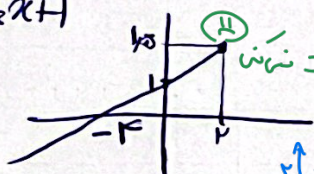
~~$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{4(x-1)^2}$~~ $f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{4(x-1)^2}$

1,5

$\Rightarrow f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{4(x-1)^2} = 2x - 2|x-1|$

$y = 2x - 2 \Rightarrow y^{-1} = \frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$

$Dy = D_y = (-\infty, 2]$



$\begin{array}{c|c} 2x+2x-2 & 2x-2x+2 \\ \hline 4x-2 & =2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$D = (-\infty, 2]$
 $R = (-\infty, 4]$

$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \Delta x y = 2x \quad Dy = Ry = (-\infty, 4]$



$\rightarrow S = \frac{4(1+2)}{2} = 6$

$y = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - 5}}$

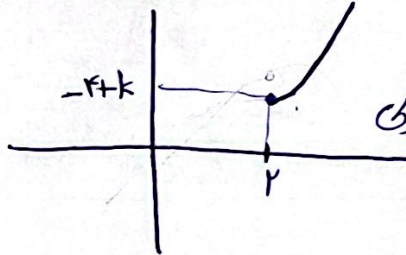
$y = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - 5}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - 5}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - 5}} \Rightarrow x_1^2(x_2^2 - 5) = x_2^2(x_1^2 - 5)$

$\Rightarrow -5x_1^2 = -5x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$

چون $x_1 = x_2$ است و چون x_1 و x_2 هر دو مثبت یا هر دو منفی باشند پس $x_1 = x_2$ است.

$y^2 = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 5} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{5y^2}{y^2 - 1} \Rightarrow y^{-1} = \sqrt{\frac{5x^2}{x^2 - 1}} \quad D = [\sqrt{5}, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, -\sqrt{5}]$



$-x^2 + 4x + 4$
برای $x=2$ باید کوچکترین باشد $-1+k$

$1 + 4k \leq -1 + k$

$4k \leq -2 \Rightarrow k \leq -1/2$

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$f(x):$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} yx & rx \\ \hline y=rx \Rightarrow y^{-1} = \frac{x}{r} & y=rx \Rightarrow y^{-1} = \frac{x}{r} \\ R=D=(-\infty, 0] & R=D=[0, +\infty) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{ax-bx}{(a-b)x} & \frac{ax+bx}{(a+b)x} \\ \hline R=D=(-\infty, 0] & R=D=[0, +\infty) \\ a+b = \frac{1}{r} & a-b = \frac{1}{r} \\ \Rightarrow a = \frac{r}{\lambda} & b = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ a \times b = \frac{r}{\lambda} \times (-\frac{1}{\lambda}) = -\frac{r}{\lambda^2} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{y+r}{y+m} = -1 \Rightarrow y+m = -y \Rightarrow m = -r$$

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

$$y = x + \frac{rx+r}{x-r} = \frac{x^2+r}{x-r} \Rightarrow x \in D_{f^{-1}} \Rightarrow x \in R_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{r\}$$

$$\frac{rx+r}{x-r} = x \Rightarrow rx+r = x^2-rx \Rightarrow x = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$r-rx=t \Rightarrow \frac{r-t}{r} \Rightarrow f(t) = r - g\left(\frac{r-t}{r}\right) \Rightarrow f(x) = r - g\left(\frac{r-x}{r}\right)$$

$$f^{-1}(r) = f(x) = r \Rightarrow -r = r - g\left(\frac{r-x}{r}\right) \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{r-x}{r}\right) = r \Rightarrow g^{-1}(r) = \frac{r-x}{r} \Rightarrow x = r - g^{-1}(r)$$

$$\frac{-y-r}{1+(x-r)} = \frac{rx-r}{x-r} \Rightarrow y = \frac{rx-r}{x-r} \Rightarrow y^{-1} = \frac{x-r}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{x-r}{x-1} = \frac{rx-r}{x-1} \Rightarrow x^2-rx+r = rx-rx+r \Rightarrow x^2-rx+r = 0$$

$$-y = \frac{-\omega n - 1r}{n-1} \rightarrow y = \frac{\omega n + 1r}{n-1} \rightarrow y = \frac{\omega(n-r) + 1r}{n-1} - r \rightarrow y = \frac{r(n+4)}{n-1}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n+4}{n-1} \rightarrow f(n) = f^{-1}(n) \rightarrow n^2 - n - 4 = 0 \quad -\frac{b}{a} = 1$$

$$[y] \in \epsilon[n] + [n] \rightarrow [n] = \frac{[y]}{\delta} \rightarrow \phi^{-1}(n) = g(n) = n - \frac{\epsilon}{\delta}[n]$$

$$\phi - g = n + \epsilon[n] - n + \frac{\epsilon}{\delta}[n] = \epsilon_n[n]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y \text{ (circled)} &= x + r[n] \xrightarrow[\text{نقطة}]{\text{نقطة}} x = y + r[y] \xrightarrow{y = x + r[n]} x = y + r[x + r[n]] \\
 &\Rightarrow x = y + r([x] + r[n]) = y + r \cdot [x] \\
 \Rightarrow y' &= x - r \cdot [x] = g(x) \\
 f(x) - g(x) &= x + r[n] - x + r \cdot [x] \\
 &= r r[n]
 \end{aligned}$$