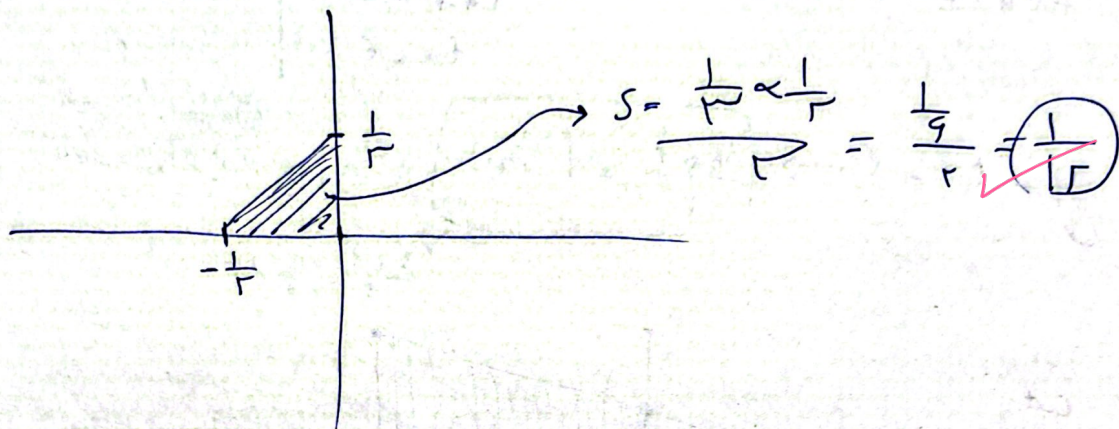


14, 15 اقربن (😊)

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

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x+1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{بر فرض واحد مقادير}} y = \frac{2(0)+1}{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$



الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \quad x \in (1, +\infty)$

$x_s = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$
 در اینجا باید به این نکته توجه کرد که اگر x_s در دامنه باشد، پس در آن نقطه تابع به کمترین یا بیشترین مقدار می‌رسد.

معمولاً $y = x^2 - 2x + 2 + 2 \rightarrow y = (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow x-1 = (y-2)^{1/2}$

$\pm \sqrt{x-2} + 1 = y \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$
 فقط مختار الف

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

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

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

ب) $y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \rightarrow -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad x \in (2, +\infty)$

$y = x^2 - 2x + 2 + 2 \rightarrow y = (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow x-1 = (y-2)^{1/2}$

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

$R_{f(x)} = \text{Dom } f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow 2-2+2 = 2 \quad [2, +\infty)$

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

وال ۳

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

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

$$f(x) = 2x - |2x-1|$$

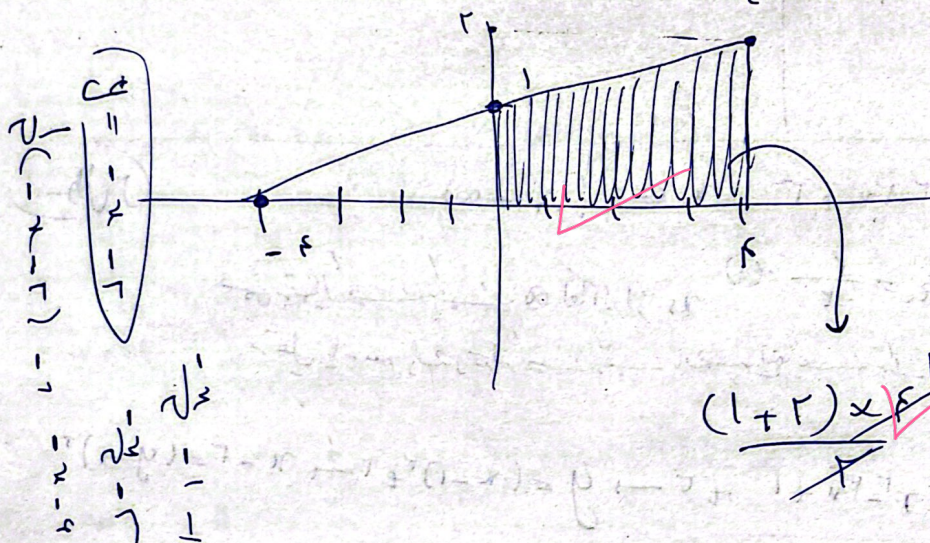
$$2x-1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

(۲)

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

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

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



$$(1+2) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \xrightarrow{r} y^r = \frac{x^r}{x^r-1}$$

(۴) (۵)

$$y^r x^r - x^r = 1 \rightarrow y^r x^r - x^r = 1 \rightarrow x^r (y^r - 1) = 1$$

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

$$f^{-1}(y) = \pm \sqrt[r]{\frac{1}{y^r-1}} \rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{y^r-1}}$$

اثبات می‌دهیم بودن؟

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$\frac{x_1^r}{x_1^r-1} = \frac{x_2^r}{x_2^r-1} \rightarrow$$

$$x_1^r = x_2^r \rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$$

یک و منفی تراند در هفتم علامت بدهد

$$x_1 = x_2$$

3 سوال

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

$-f + k \geq 1 + 4k \rightarrow 4k \leq -1 \rightarrow k \leq -\frac{1}{4}$

4 سوال

$$f(x) = \frac{rx + r}{x + m}$$

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

$-1 = \frac{4 + r}{r + m} \rightarrow -r - m = 1 \rightarrow m = -r - 1$

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

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

5 سوال

$f(g^{-1}(x)) = g^{-1}(f(x))$

$f(a) = -r \rightarrow f^{-1}(-r) = a$

$g(b) = r \rightarrow g^{-1}(r) = b$

$f(b + a) = f\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = r + r = 2r$

6 سوال

$ab = \frac{1}{p}$

$g(x) = ax + b$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

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

$a + b = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{p} - b \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} \rightarrow ab = \frac{1}{pq}$

$$y = \frac{4x-1r}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{=: } \frac{1}{1-x}} -y = \frac{-4x-1r}{1+x}$$

(9.1b)

$$y = \frac{4x+1r}{x+1} \xrightarrow{\text{=: } \frac{1}{x+1}} y = \frac{4(x-1)+1r}{(x-1)+1} \xrightarrow{\text{=: } \frac{1}{x-1}} y = \frac{4x+r}{x-1}$$

or

$$y = \frac{4x+r}{x-1} - r \xrightarrow{\text{=: } \frac{1}{x-1}} y = \frac{4x+r-rx+r}{x-1}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{rx+y}{x-1}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \xrightarrow{\text{=: } \frac{1}{cx+d}} f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-dx+b}{cx-a}$$

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

$$\frac{x+y}{x-r} = \frac{rx+y}{x-1} \xrightarrow{\text{=: } \frac{1}{x-1}} rx-r-ry+y = rx+4x-y$$

$$rx-rx-4x = 0$$

$$x-r-5x+b = 0$$

$$\boxed{r = 5}$$

$$f(x) = x + f(x) \rightarrow x = y + f(y)$$

(1.1b)

$$y = x - f(y) \xrightarrow{\text{=: } \frac{1}{f(y)}} x = y - f(y)$$

$$f(x) = [y + f(y)]$$

$$[x] = [y] + f(y) = 4[y]$$

$$[y] = \frac{[x]}{4} \rightarrow f(y) = f\left(\frac{[x]}{4}\right)$$

$$(f-g)(x) \rightarrow f(x) - g(x) \rightarrow x + f(x) - x + f\left(\frac{[x]}{4}\right)$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{[x]}{4}\right) \rightarrow \frac{rx+y}{x-1} + f\left(\frac{[x]}{4}\right) \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{rx+y}{x-1}}$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = K_f = \left\{ x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$