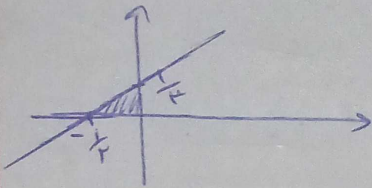


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ویندوز

$$y_2 = \frac{r_{n+1}}{r} \Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{r_{n+1}}{r} \Rightarrow n = \frac{r y - 1}{r} \Rightarrow r_{n+1} = r y \quad y_2 = \frac{r_{n+1}}{r} \quad (1)$$



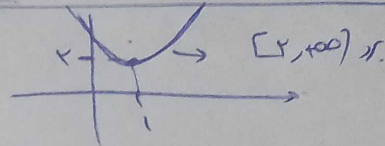
$$0 = \frac{r_{n+1}}{r} \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{r(0) + 1}{r} \Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{r} \left| \frac{1}{r} \right| \leq \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \quad G(y) = \frac{-(-2)}{2(1)} = 1 \quad (1)$$

از $[1, +\infty)$ یک به یک است



$$y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \Rightarrow x = y^2 - 2y + 1 + 2$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{x-1} + 1$$

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

$$y = 1 \pm \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$\begin{cases} D_f = R_{f^{-1}} \Rightarrow y \geq 1 \\ R_{f^{-1}} = D_f \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} + \sqrt{x-2} \\ \text{قبل قبیل است} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 + \sqrt{x-2} \\ R_{f^{-1}} = x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

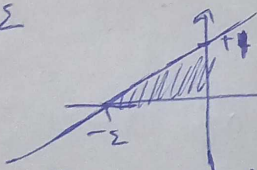
این قسمت نیز فاند قبیل
با این تفاوت که در این (افزایش) است

$$(y^2 - 2y + 2) + 2 = 4 \quad R_{f^{-1}} = [4, +\infty)$$

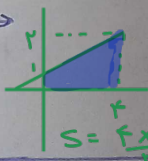
$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \Rightarrow x \in [4, +\infty)$$

$$f(n) = 2n - \sqrt{14 - 14n + 5n^2} \quad f(n) = 2n - \sqrt{(n-2)^2} = 2n - |n-2|$$

$$\frac{2x + 2n - 2}{2n - 2} = 2 \Rightarrow 2x + 2n - 2 = 4n - 4 \Rightarrow 2x = 2n - 2 \Rightarrow x = n - 1$$



$$\Delta = \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} = 2$$



$$y = 2n - 2 \Rightarrow n = \frac{y+2}{2}$$

جای م و ی عوض

$$0 \leq \frac{n+2}{2} \Rightarrow n = -2$$

$$y = \frac{5+2}{2} = 3.5$$

مساحت با نسبت (+) مقدار ها را می خواهد

$$y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 - 5}} \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{n^2}{n^2 - 5} \Rightarrow y^2(n^2 - 5) = n^2 \Rightarrow y^2 n^2 - 5y^2 = n^2 \Rightarrow y^2 n^2 - n^2 = 5y^2$$

$$n^2(y^2 - 1) = 5y^2 \Rightarrow n^2 = \frac{5y^2}{y^2 - 1} \Rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5y^2}{y^2 - 1}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{5n^2}{n^2 - 1}}$$

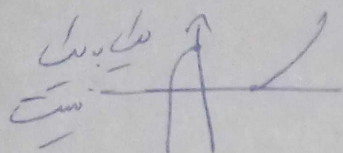
$$(n_1, y) \in f \quad (n_2, y) \in f \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2 \Rightarrow \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2 - 5}} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{n_2^2 - 5}}$$

$$\frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2 - 5} = \frac{n_2^2}{n_2^2 - 5} \Rightarrow n_1^2 n_2^2 - 5n_1^2 = n_1^2 n_2^2 - 5n_2^2 \Rightarrow n_1^2 = n_2^2 \Rightarrow n_1 = \pm n_2$$

سوالنامه

⑤ اگر دو تابع این نام یک به یک باشد باید $(x)^2 - \varepsilon(x) + k > -(x)^2 + 4(x) + 3k$

$\Rightarrow (-1+k) > -\varepsilon + 4 + 3k \Rightarrow 2k \leq -12 \Rightarrow k \leq -6$



در غیر این صورت نام یک به یک نخواهد بود $k = \varepsilon$

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$\frac{1/n}{\varepsilon/n} = \frac{1/n}{\varepsilon/n} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

$\frac{1/n}{\varepsilon/n} = \frac{1/n}{\varepsilon/n} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$

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$f(n) = 2n \mid f(n) + n = \varepsilon n$

$y = 2n \mid y < \varepsilon n$

نشیب $x < 0$ از نیب $n \geq 1$ جبر است پس b باید منفی باشد $\Rightarrow a = y \Rightarrow$

$f^{-1}(n) = \left[\frac{n}{\varepsilon} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{2n}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} |n| = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \times \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2}$
 $a = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \times -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} = -\frac{2}{\varepsilon^2}$

$f(x) = \frac{3(x) + \varepsilon}{x + m} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{x+m} = 10 \Rightarrow m = -3$

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$f(n) = \frac{3n + \varepsilon}{n - 1}$

$f^{-1}(n) = n \Rightarrow \frac{3y + \varepsilon}{y - 1} = n \Rightarrow ny - n = 3y + \varepsilon$

دقت کن !!

توجه: در این سوال باید دقت کرد

$ny - 3y = n + \varepsilon \Rightarrow y = \frac{n + \varepsilon}{n - 3}$

$f \circ f^{-1}(n) = n \Rightarrow D_{f \circ f^{-1}} = D_{f^{-1}} \circ D_f = R_f \Rightarrow R_f = (R - 3)y$

$x + \frac{n + \varepsilon}{n - 3} = x \Rightarrow \frac{n + \varepsilon}{n - 3} = 0 \Rightarrow n = -\varepsilon$

$f(n) = \frac{3n + \varepsilon}{n - 3} \rightarrow a.d.c. \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{3n + \varepsilon}{n - 3}$

$f \circ f^{-1}(n) = n \rightarrow \frac{3n + \varepsilon}{n - 3} = n \rightarrow n = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

فرضیه اول

④ فرضیه دوم: $y = x$ یعنی y و x همبسته است.

~~$y = x$~~

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

②

و اگر $y = x$ و اگر $y = x$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{x(x-1)+1}{1+(x-1)} - 1 = \frac{x+4}{x-1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+4}{x-1} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{xy+4}{y-1} \Rightarrow xy - x = xy + 4$$

$$y(x-1) = x+4 \Rightarrow y = \frac{x+4}{x-1} = f(x)$$

$$\frac{x+4}{x-1} = \frac{y+4}{y-1} \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 = y^2 - 5y + 4 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x = y^2 - 5y$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+16}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 7}{2}$$

$$[y] = [x] + \varepsilon[x] \rightarrow [x] = \frac{[y]}{1+\varepsilon}$$

⑤ فرضیه دوم: $y = x$ یعنی y و x همبسته است.

$$f^{-1}(x) = x - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}[x]$$

$$f \cdot g = x + \varepsilon[x] - x + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}[x] = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}[x]$$

$$x = y + \varepsilon[y] \Rightarrow [x] = [y + \varepsilon[y]]$$

$$[x] = [y] + \varepsilon[y] \Rightarrow$$

$$y = x - \varepsilon[y]$$

$$[x] = \varepsilon[y] \Rightarrow [y] = \frac{[x]}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow y = x - \varepsilon \frac{[x]}{\varepsilon}$$

$$y = x - [x]$$

$$(f \cdot g)(x) = x + \varepsilon f[x] - x + [x] = \varepsilon[x]$$

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

پس

$$g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1-t \rightarrow g^{-1}(1-t) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t = -1 \rightarrow f^{-1}(-1) + \varepsilon g^{-1}(\varepsilon) = 1$$