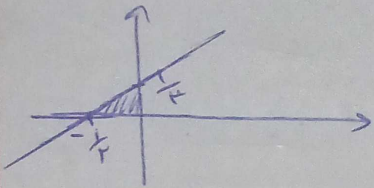


ولند زنگنه

$$ny \geq \frac{m-1}{2} \Rightarrow y \geq \frac{m-1}{2} \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{y-1}{2} \Rightarrow m+1 \geq 2y \Rightarrow y \geq \frac{m+1}{2} \quad (1)$$



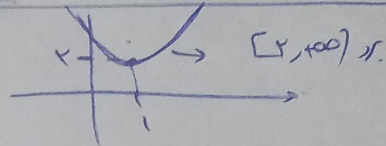
$$0 \leq \frac{m+1}{2} \Rightarrow m \geq -1$$

$$y \geq \frac{2(0)+1}{2} \Rightarrow y \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

از $[1, +\infty)$ یک به یک است



(2)

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

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

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_f = R_{f^{-1}} \Rightarrow y \geq 1 \\ R_{f^{-1}} = D_f \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{قبل قبیل است} \\ \text{قبل قبیل است} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y = \pm \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \\ R_y = x \geq 2 \end{array}$$

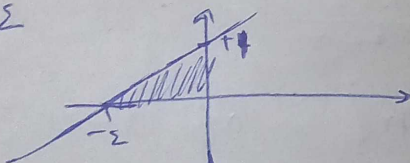
این قسمت نیز فاصله قبل
با این تفاوت که در این (افزایش) است

$$(y^2 - 2y + 2) + 2 = 4 \quad R_f = [4, +\infty)$$

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

$$f(n) = 2n - \sqrt{14 - 14n + 5n^2} \quad f(m) = 2m - \sqrt{14 - 14m + 5m^2} = 2m - |2m - 2| \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{2x + 2m - 2}{2m - 2} \geq \frac{2m - 2m + 2}{2} = 2$$



$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y \geq 2m - 2 \Rightarrow m \geq \frac{y+2}{2}$$

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

$$y \leq \frac{5+2}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$y \geq \frac{m}{\sqrt{x^2-5}} \Rightarrow y^2 \geq \frac{x^2}{x^2-5} \Rightarrow y^2(x^2-5) \geq x^2 \Rightarrow y^2x^2 - 5y^2 \geq x^2 \Rightarrow y^2x^2 - x^2 \geq 5y^2$$

$$x^2(y^2-1) \geq 5y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 \geq \frac{5y^2}{y^2-1} \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5y^2}{y^2-1}} \Rightarrow \text{قبل قبیل است}$$

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

$$(x_1, y) \in f \quad (x_2, y) \in f \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-5}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-5}}$$

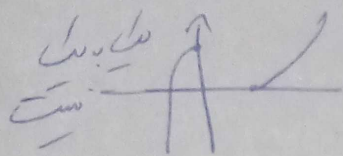
$$\frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-5} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-5} \Rightarrow x_1^2x_2^2 - 5x_1^2 = x_1^2x_2^2 - 5x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$$

سوالنامه

⑤ اگر دو تابع این تابع یک به یک باشد باید

$$(x)^2 - \varepsilon(x) + k > -(x)^2 + 4(x) + 3k$$

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



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

$$km - n = 2m \quad km + n = \varepsilon n$$

$$y = 2m \quad y < \varepsilon n$$

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

$$\frac{2m}{n} + \frac{1}{n} |n| = \frac{2}{n} \alpha \frac{1}{n} = \frac{2}{n^2}$$

$a \leftarrow \quad \quad \quad \leftarrow b$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n}}{\varepsilon + \varepsilon} = \frac{2}{2\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n}}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3x + \varepsilon}{x + m} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{x + m} \Rightarrow m = -1$$

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

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

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

$$f \circ f^{-1}(n) = x \Rightarrow D_{f \circ f^{-1}} = D_{f^{-1}} \circ D_f \Rightarrow R_f \Rightarrow R_{f^{-1}} \circ R_f$$

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

فرضیات

④ فرضیات: $y = x$ و $y = x+1$
 $-y = -x-1 \Rightarrow y = x+1$

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

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

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

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

$x^2 - 5x - 4 = 0$
 $\Delta = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4} = \frac{25 - 4(-4)}{4} = \frac{33}{4}$

⑤ فرضیات: $y = x$ و $y = x+1$

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

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

$[x] = \omega(y) \Rightarrow [y] = \frac{[x]}{\omega} \Rightarrow y = x - \frac{[x]}{\omega}$

$y = x - [x]$

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