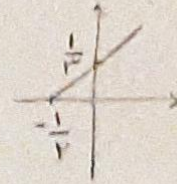


آرایی کیا - تکلیف ۱۰:

۱. $2u + 2y - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2u+1}{2} = y \Rightarrow f^{-1}(u) = \frac{2u+1}{2}$



$S = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}$

۲. $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-2)}{2(1)} = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = u^2 - 2u + 3 \Rightarrow y = (u-1)^2 + 2$

باتوجه به دامنه های
دارد ریشه هر دو تابع
یک به یک هستند.

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

$y \geq 2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{u-2} + 1$

$u \geq 1 \rightarrow y \geq 2$ $\Rightarrow u \geq 2 \rightarrow y \geq 4$ $\Rightarrow u \geq 2$ $\Rightarrow y \geq 4$

۳. $\frac{2xu - \sqrt{14 - 4u^2 - 14u}}{(2u-4)^2} = 2u - 1 \Rightarrow u \geq 2: F$
 $\Rightarrow u < 2: F$



در $(-\infty, 2]$ وارون پذیر است

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

۴. $y = 2u - 1 \Rightarrow y^{-1} = \frac{u+1}{2}$

$\frac{u_1}{\sqrt{u_1^2 - 5}} = \frac{u_2}{\sqrt{u_2^2 - 5}} \Rightarrow \frac{2u_1}{u_1^2 - 5} = \frac{2u_2}{u_2^2 - 5} \Rightarrow u_1^2 u_2^2 - 5u_1^2 = u_1^2 u_2^2 - 5u_2^2 \Rightarrow u_1^2 = u_2^2 \Rightarrow u_1 = \pm u_2$

باتوجه به $y = \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 - 5}}$ در $u = 1$ $y = 1$ $\Rightarrow u = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = 1$ $\Rightarrow u = 1$ $\Rightarrow y = 1$

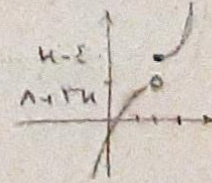
$y = \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 - 5}} \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{u^2}{u^2 - 5} \Rightarrow y^2(u^2 - 5) = u^2 \Rightarrow u^2(y^2 - 1) = 5y^2$

$\Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{5y^2}{y^2 - 1} \Rightarrow u = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5y^2}{y^2 - 1}}$

۵. $u^2 - 4u + 4 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow u = 2 \Rightarrow y = (2)^2 - 4(2) + 4 = 4 - 8 + 4 = 0$

$-u^2 + 4u + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow u = 2 \Rightarrow -(2)^2 + 4(2) + 4 = -4 + 8 + 4 = 8$

$8 + 4u < k - 4 \Rightarrow 4u < k - 12 \Rightarrow u < \frac{k-12}{4}$



$u > r \rightarrow f(u) = ru \Rightarrow u = \frac{y}{r} \Rightarrow y = \frac{u}{r}$
 $u < r \rightarrow f(u) = ru \Rightarrow u = \frac{y}{r} \Rightarrow y = \frac{u}{r}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{u}{r} - \frac{u}{r}}{\frac{r}{r}} &= \frac{ru}{\lambda} \\ \frac{\frac{u}{r} - \frac{u}{r}}{\frac{r}{r}} &= \frac{u}{\lambda} \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{r}{\lambda} u + \frac{1}{\lambda} |u| \quad ab = \frac{r}{\lambda}$$

$u = r \rightarrow \frac{r(r) + \varepsilon}{r + m} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{r + \varepsilon}{r + m} \Rightarrow m = r \Rightarrow \frac{ru + \varepsilon}{u - r}$

$(a+d=0) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(u) = f(u) \quad (2)$

$f \circ f^{-1}(u) = u \quad \xrightarrow{I, II} u + \frac{ru + \varepsilon}{u - r} = u \Rightarrow \frac{ru + \varepsilon}{u - r} = 0 \Rightarrow u = \frac{-\varepsilon}{r}$

$\lambda \cdot f(r - ru) = r - g\left(\frac{u}{r}\right) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(r) = r - ru \Rightarrow u = \frac{r - f^{-1}(r)}{r} \quad (1) \quad r - g\left(\frac{u}{r}\right) = r \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{u}{r}\right) = \varepsilon$

$g^{-1}(\varepsilon) = \frac{u}{r} \Rightarrow u = rg^{-1}(\varepsilon) \Rightarrow rg^{-1}(\varepsilon) = \frac{r - f^{-1}(r)}{r} \Rightarrow \varepsilon g^{-1}(\varepsilon) + f^{-1}(r) = r$

$q \rightarrow \frac{-(-\omega u - 1r)}{1 + m} = \frac{\omega u + 1r}{u + 1} \xrightarrow{\text{Caldwell}} \frac{\omega(u - r) + 1r}{(u - r) + 1} = \frac{\omega u + r}{u - 1} \xrightarrow{\text{Caldwell}} \frac{\omega u + r - r}{u - 1} = \frac{\omega u + r - ru + r}{u - 1}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{ru + r}{u - 1} = \frac{\omega u + r}{u - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{\omega u - 1r}{1 - u} \Rightarrow ru - \omega u - r - \omega u - 1r - \omega u + 1r \Rightarrow \omega u^2 - 1\varepsilon u + \omega = 0$
 $u^2 - ru + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1$

$1 \cdot u + \varepsilon[u] \quad \xrightarrow{t \leq u \leq t+1} f(u) = u + \varepsilon t \Rightarrow y = u + \varepsilon t \Rightarrow u = y - \varepsilon t \Rightarrow y = u - \varepsilon t \Rightarrow \text{Caldwell}$
 $(y = u - \varepsilon t)$

$y - y^{-1} = (u + \varepsilon t) - (u - \varepsilon t) = \lambda \varepsilon \quad f - g(u) = \lambda \varepsilon = \lambda[u]$