

19, 175 آفرین (😊)

نکته: در این تست: دو باره قضیه B

$$y = x-1 \rightarrow x = y+1 \rightarrow f^{-1}(u) = \frac{r}{r}x + \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow S = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r^2} \quad (1)$$

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

$$f^{-1}(u) = \sqrt{u-r} + 1 \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = R_{f^{-1}} = [r, +\infty)$$

$$(3) \quad y = x-1 \rightarrow x = y+1 \rightarrow f^{-1}(u) = \sqrt{u-r} + 1 \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = R_{f^{-1}} = [r, +\infty)$$

$$y = x-1 \rightarrow x = y+1 \rightarrow f^{-1}(u) = \sqrt{u-r} + 1 \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = R_{f^{-1}} = [r, +\infty)$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(u) = \frac{u+\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = (-\infty, \varepsilon] \rightarrow S = \frac{r(1+r)}{r} = 1+r$$

$$f(u_1) = f(u_2) \rightarrow \frac{u_1}{\sqrt{u_1-r}} = \frac{u_2}{\sqrt{u_2-r}} \rightarrow \frac{u_1}{u_1-r} = \frac{u_2}{u_2-r} \rightarrow u_1 = u_2 \rightarrow u_1 = \pm u_2$$

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

$$\begin{cases} u-r+1 \leq y \leq u-r+1+r \\ -u+r+1 \leq y \leq -u+r+1+r \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} (u-r)^r + (r-k-\varepsilon) \rightarrow y \in [k-\varepsilon, +\infty) \\ -(u-r)^r + (r+k) \rightarrow y \in (-\infty, k+\varepsilon) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u-r+1 \leq y \leq u-r+1+r \\ -u+r+1 \leq y \leq -u+r+1+r \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} u-r+1 \leq y \leq u-r+1+r \\ -u+r+1 \leq y \leq -u+r+1+r \end{cases}$$

$$g(u) = au + b|u| \rightarrow \begin{cases} \varepsilon a + \varepsilon b \leq 1 \\ -\varepsilon a + \varepsilon b \leq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \varepsilon a + \varepsilon b \leq 1 \\ -\varepsilon a + \varepsilon b \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$g^{-1}(\varepsilon) = a \rightarrow g(a) = \varepsilon \rightarrow f(r-r_n) = r - g\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) \rightarrow f(b) = r - g(u)$$

$$f(a) + b = \varepsilon\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) + r - r_n = r$$

$$(x, y) \xrightarrow{\text{تحويل مبيّن}} (-x, -y) \rightarrow g(u) = -h(-x)$$

⑨

$$h(u) = \frac{\omega u - 1r}{1-u} \rightarrow g(u) = \frac{\omega u + 1r}{1+u} \rightarrow f(u) = \frac{\omega(u-r) + 1r}{1+(u-r)} - r \rightarrow y = \frac{r u + 4}{u-1}$$

$$\rightarrow x = -\frac{(-y-4)}{y-r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(u) = \frac{x+4}{x-r} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = f(u) \rightarrow \frac{r x + 4}{x-1} = \frac{x+4}{x-r} \rightarrow x^r - r x - 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2}}{r} \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = r$$

$$y = x + \varepsilon[x] \rightarrow x = y + \varepsilon[u] \rightarrow y = x - \varepsilon[y] \Rightarrow [x] = [y + \varepsilon[y]] \rightarrow [x] = \omega[y]$$

⑩

$$f^{-1}(u) = u - \varepsilon[y] = u - \varepsilon\left(\frac{[u]}{\omega}\right) = u - \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} [u] = g(u)$$

$$f(u) - g(u) = u - \varepsilon[u] - u + \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} [u] = \frac{r\varepsilon}{\delta} [u]$$

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