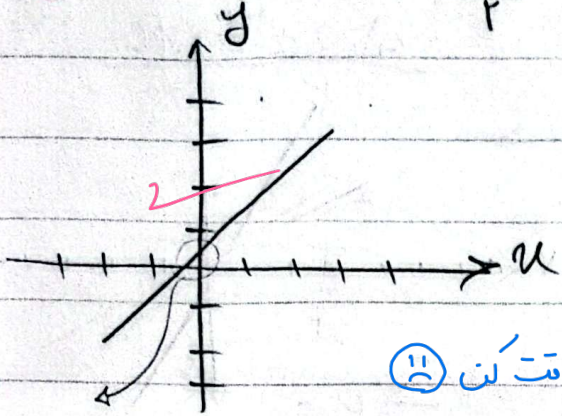


$$2y = 3n - 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{3n-1}{2} \rightarrow 2y = 3n-1 \Rightarrow \frac{2y+1}{3} = n \quad (1)$$



$$y^{-1} = \frac{3n+1}{3}$$

$$(\frac{1}{3}, 0) \quad (0, \frac{1}{3})$$

دقت کن (☹️)

$$\Delta \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \left(\frac{1}{18}\right) = 8$$

$$الف) y = n^2 - 2n + 3 \quad n \in [1, +\infty) \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{2}{1} = 1 \quad (1, 2) \quad (2)$$

$$n^2 - 2n + 3 \Rightarrow (n-1)^2 + 2 = y$$

$$\Rightarrow y-2 = (n-1)^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} = |n-1| \Rightarrow y^{-1} = \sqrt{n-2} + 1$$

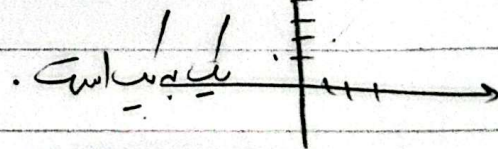
$$Ry = Dy^{-1} \Rightarrow [2, +\infty) \quad n \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$ب) y = -2n + 3 + n^2 \quad n \in [2, +\infty) \Rightarrow n=3 \Rightarrow 9-6+3=6$$

$$(n-1)^2 + 2 = y \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} = |n-1| \Rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = n \Rightarrow (3, 6)$$

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

$$Dy^{-1} = Ry = [4, +\infty)$$



$$f(n) = \sqrt{14 - 4n(\varepsilon - n)} + 2n \Rightarrow 2n - \sqrt{14 - 4n(\varepsilon - n)} = 0, \text{ (3)}$$

$$2n - \sqrt{4(n - \varepsilon)(\varepsilon - n)} \Rightarrow 2n - 2\sqrt{(n - \varepsilon)(\varepsilon - n)} \Rightarrow 2n - 2|n - \varepsilon|$$

$$2n - 2n + \varepsilon = \varepsilon \quad \leftarrow n > \varepsilon \quad \left| n \leq \varepsilon \right.$$

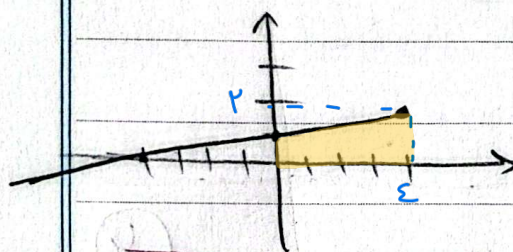
ملاحظة

$$2n + 2n - \varepsilon = \varepsilon n - \varepsilon$$

$$y = \varepsilon n - \varepsilon \Rightarrow \frac{y + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = n \rightarrow y^{-1} = \frac{n + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \frac{n}{\varepsilon} + 1$$

$$Ry = Dg^{-1} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{\varepsilon} + 1 = y^{-1} \text{ on } (-\infty, \varepsilon]$$

$$\begin{aligned} n - \varepsilon &= \varepsilon \\ Ry &= [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon] \end{aligned}$$



$$S = \varepsilon \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{\varepsilon(1 + \varepsilon)}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

مساحة المنطقة (3) مساحة x ها،
ملاحظة

$$y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 - a}} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2 - a}} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{n_2^2 - a}} \Rightarrow \text{(4)}$$

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

نلاحظ ان $n_1 = n_2$ هو الحل الوحيد $n_1 = n_2$ $\leftarrow$

$$y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 - a}} \Rightarrow y \sqrt{n^2 - a} = n \Rightarrow y^2 n^2 - a y^2 = n^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$y^2 n^2 - n^2 = a y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{a y^2}{y^2 - 1} = n^2 \Rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a y^2}{y^2 - 1}} \rightarrow$$

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

نلاحظ ان n هو دالة مستمرة لـ y

$$Df^{-1} = IR - \{1\}$$

Scanned with

$$g(n) = \begin{cases} n^2 - \varepsilon n + k & n \geq 1 \\ -n^2 + 4n + 3k & n < 1 \end{cases}$$

ا) $\frac{-b}{2a}$
 $\frac{-(-\varepsilon)}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$
 $\frac{-b}{2a}$
 $\frac{-(-4)}{2(-1)} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2$

$$n^2 - \varepsilon n + k \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon - 1 + k = -\varepsilon + k$$

$$-n^2 + 4n + 3k \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \Rightarrow -\varepsilon + 1 + 3k = 1 + 3k$$

$$-\varepsilon + k > 1 + 3k \Rightarrow -12 > 2k \Rightarrow -4 > k$$

ب) $\frac{-b}{2a}$
 $\frac{-(-4)}{2(-1)} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2$

ج) $\frac{-b}{2a}$
 $\frac{-(-4)}{2(-1)} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2$

د) $\frac{-b}{2a}$
 $\frac{-(-4)}{2(-1)} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2$

$$f(n) = 3n + |n| \Rightarrow n > 0 \Rightarrow 3n + n = \varepsilon n = \gamma$$

$$R_{f(n)} = (0, +\infty)$$

$$f_{(n)}^{-1} = \frac{n}{\varepsilon}$$

$$n < 0 \Rightarrow 3n - n = \varepsilon n = \gamma$$

$$R_{f(n)} = (-\infty, 0]$$

$$\frac{n}{\varepsilon} = f_{(n)}^{-1} \Rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = (-\infty, 0]$$

$$a\alpha + b\alpha = \frac{n}{\varepsilon}$$

$$a\alpha - b\alpha = \frac{n}{\varepsilon}$$

$$g(n) = \frac{3}{\lambda} n - \frac{1}{\lambda} |n|$$

$$3a\alpha = \frac{3n}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow$$

$$a = \frac{3}{\lambda}$$

$$b = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$a \times b = \frac{3}{\lambda} \times -\frac{1}{\lambda} = -\frac{3}{\lambda^2}$$

$$f(m) = \frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{m + r} \xrightarrow{m=r} \frac{r_0 + \varepsilon}{r_0 + r} = -1_0 \Rightarrow -r_0 - 1_0 m + 1_0 \quad (v)$$

$$(r_0 - 1_0) = r_0 m - 1_0 m = m = -r$$

$$f(m) = \frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{m - r} \Rightarrow f_0 f^{-1}(m) + f^{-1}(m)$$

$$n + \frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{m - r} = n \Rightarrow \frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{m - r} = 0$$

$$y^{-1} = -\frac{-r_m - \varepsilon}{m - r} = y^{-1} = \frac{r_m + \varepsilon}{m - r}$$

$$m = -\frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

$$f(r - r_m) = r \cdot g\left(\frac{m}{r}\right) \quad (a)$$

$$g^{-1}(z) = t \rightarrow g(t) = \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = t \Rightarrow m = rt$$

$$f(r - \varepsilon t) = r \cdot g\left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right) \rightarrow f(r - \varepsilon t) = -r \rightarrow f^{-1}(-r) = r - \varepsilon t$$

$$\varepsilon t + r - \varepsilon t = r$$

$$y = \frac{2n - 1r}{1 - n} \rightarrow -f(-n) = y = \frac{2n + 1r}{n + 1} \rightarrow f(n - r) = r \quad (g)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2(n - r) + 1r}{(n - r) + 1} - r = \frac{2n - 1_0 + 1r}{n - 1} - r = \frac{2n + r - r_m + r}{n - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r_m + y}{n - 1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(m) = -\frac{(-n - y)}{n - r} = \frac{n + y}{n - r} = 0 \quad (e)$$

$$\frac{n + y}{n - r} - \frac{r_m + y}{n - 1} \rightarrow n r + 2n - y - r_m r - \varepsilon n + y m - 1r \rightarrow$$

$$n^2 - r_m n - y = 0 \rightarrow + r$$

Scanned with

$$P(n) = n + K[n] \Rightarrow [y] = [n + K[n]] = [y] - [n] + \varepsilon[n] \quad (b)$$

$$\Rightarrow [y] = 2[n] \Rightarrow \frac{[y]}{\omega} = [n] \xrightarrow{\varepsilon[n] = \frac{y-n}{\varepsilon}} \frac{[y]}{\omega} = \frac{y-n}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{K[y]}{\omega} - y = -n \Rightarrow y^{-1} = n - \frac{K[n]}{\omega}$$

$\downarrow$
 $R = R$
 $Df = R$

$$n + \varepsilon[n] - n + \frac{K[n]}{\omega} \Rightarrow \frac{K_0[n] + \varepsilon[n]}{\omega} = \frac{K\varepsilon[n]}{\omega}$$