

تکلیف شماره ۱

بسم خدا

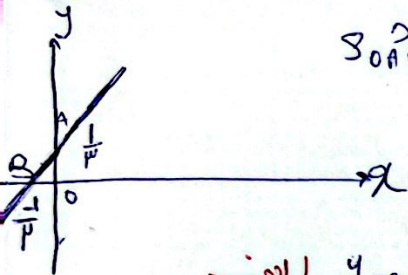
در ادامه دفتر

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

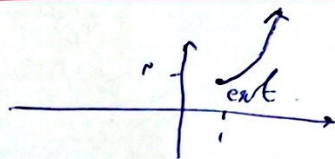
(1)

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

$$S_{OAB} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$



الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3, x \in [1, +\infty)$



(2)

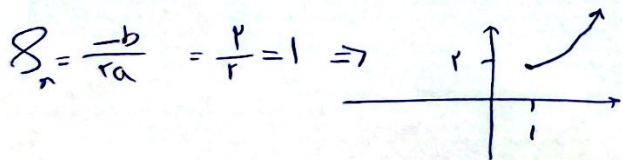
$$y = x^2 - 2x + 3 = (x-1)^2 + 2 \Rightarrow y - 2 = (x-1)^2 \Rightarrow x-1 = \sqrt{y-2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{y-2} + 1 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y-2} + 1$$

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

مشتق عکس
قبول

$$D_{f^{-1}}(y) = R_f = [2, +\infty)$$

ب) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3, x \in [2, +\infty)$



$$S_n = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

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

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

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

$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{14 - 8x + (x-2)^2} = 2x - \sqrt{14 - 8x + x^2 - 4x + 4} = 2x - \sqrt{x^2 - 12x + 18} = 2x - \sqrt{(x-6)^2 - 18} = 2x - \sqrt{(x-6)^2 - 18}$$

(3)

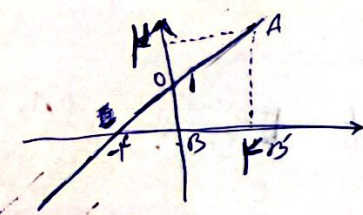
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 2 \\ 2x - 2 & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$S_{OAB} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{(1+2) \times 1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$R_f = D_{f^{-1}} = x \leq 2$$



$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a}} \Rightarrow y\sqrt{x^2 - a} = x \Rightarrow y^2(x^2 - a) = x^2$$

$$y^2 x^2 - ay^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow ay^2 = x^2(y^2 - 1)$$

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

فقط مقدار قابل قبول است زیرا x دل هم علامت اند

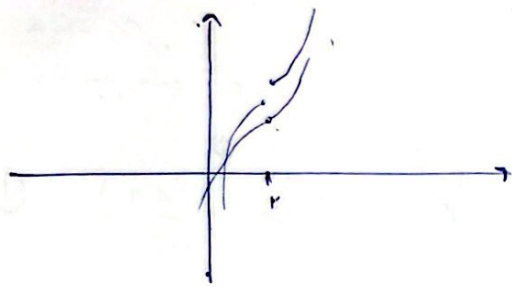
↓ بررسی کنید بوی تابع :

$$\text{if } (x_1, y) \neq (x_2, y) \Rightarrow x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - a}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - a}} \xrightarrow{1} \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - a} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - a}$$

$$\frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - a} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - a} \Rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - ax_1^2 = x_1^2 x_2^2 - ax_2^2 \Rightarrow ax_1^2 = ax_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = x_2}$$

مقدار متغیر قابل قبول زیرا $x_1 \neq x_2$ هم علامت اند

تابع یک به یک است



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^r - \varepsilon x + k & x \geq r \\ -x^r + 4rx + 3k & x < r \end{cases}$$

③

$$r, r \leq 1, S_n = \frac{b}{r\alpha} = 1$$

$$x = r \Rightarrow -\varepsilon + 1r + 3k \leq \varepsilon - 1 + k \Rightarrow$$

$$rk + 1 \leq k - \varepsilon \Rightarrow rk \leq -1r \Rightarrow$$

$$k \leq -r$$

$$f(x) = rx + |x| \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon x & x \geq 0 \\ rx & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\varepsilon} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{r} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} + \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{\alpha} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{rx}{\alpha} - \frac{|x|}{\alpha} \leftrightarrow F^{-1}(x) = g(x) = ax + b|x|$$

$$\Downarrow \\ a = \frac{r}{\alpha}, b = \frac{-1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow a + b = \frac{-r}{\alpha \varepsilon}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{rx + \varepsilon}{x + m} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r+m} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-m - r}{-m} = 1 \Rightarrow m = -r \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \frac{rx + \varepsilon}{x - r} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

④

$$(r, -1) \\ y = f \circ f^{-1}(x) + f^{-1}(x) = x \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{rx + \varepsilon}{x - r} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-\varepsilon}{r}$$

$$a + b = 0 \Rightarrow -1 \\ F(x) = f(x) = \frac{rx + \varepsilon}{x - r}$$

القيمة
في
المقام

$$f(3-x) = 2 - g\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\varepsilon g^{-1}(\varepsilon) + f^{-1}(-2) = ?$$

$$\varepsilon t + 3 - 2t = \textcircled{3}$$

جواب

$$g^{-1}(\varepsilon) = t \Rightarrow g(t) = \varepsilon$$

$$g\left(\frac{2t}{2}\right) = \varepsilon \Rightarrow x = 2t$$

$$f(3-x) = 2 - g(t) = 2 - \varepsilon = \textcircled{-2}$$

$$f(3-x) = -2 \Rightarrow f(3-2t) = -2$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta x - 13}{1-x} \xRightarrow[y \rightarrow -y]{x \rightarrow -x} y = -\frac{-\Delta x - 13}{x+1} = \frac{\Delta x + 13}{x+1} \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow x-2]{\text{نقطة}} \quad (9)$$

$$y' = \frac{\Delta(x-2) + 13}{(x-2)+1} = \frac{\Delta x + 13}{x-1} \xRightarrow[\text{نقطة}]{\text{نقطة}} y' = \frac{\Delta x + 13}{x-1} - 2 = \frac{\Delta x + 13 - 2x + 2}{x-1} = \frac{2x+4}{x-1} = f(x)$$

$$x = \frac{y+4}{y-2} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+4}{x-2} \Rightarrow f(x) = f^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow \frac{2x+4}{x-1} = \frac{x+4}{x-2} \Rightarrow$$

$$2x^2 - 5x + 4x - 12 = x^2 + \Delta x - 4 \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{a} = 3$$

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

$$\text{قرينة بـ } y=x \Rightarrow \text{هناك دالة } g(x) \text{ بـ } y=x$$

(10)

$$(f-g)(x) = ?$$

$$\text{از دالة } f(x) = x + \varepsilon[x] \text{ } \rightarrow [y] = [x + \varepsilon[x]] = [x] + \varepsilon[x] = \Delta[x]$$

$$y = x + \varepsilon[x] \Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon[x]}{\Delta} = \frac{[y] - x}{\Delta} \Rightarrow y = x + \varepsilon \frac{[y]}{\Delta} \Rightarrow x = y - \frac{\varepsilon[y]}{\Delta} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = x - \frac{\varepsilon[x]}{\Delta} = g(x)$$

$$(f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x) = x + \varepsilon[x] - x + \frac{\varepsilon}{\Delta}[x] = \varepsilon[x]$$