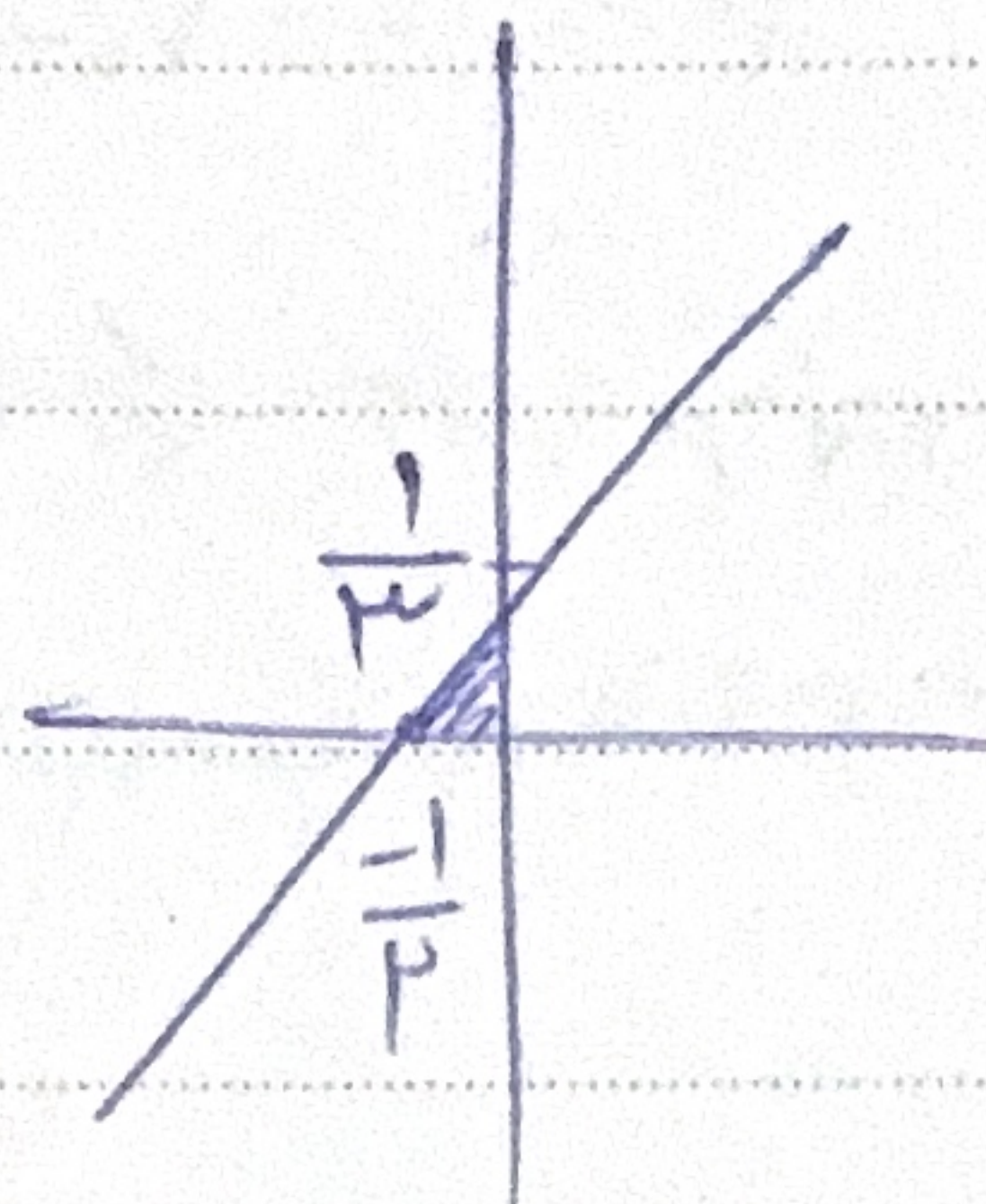


سنا امیر قاضی

$ky = kx - 1 \rightarrow kx = ky - 1 \rightarrow \frac{kx+1}{k} = y$ وارن y 1 سوال

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{k}x + \frac{1}{k}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{k} \times \frac{1}{k} \times \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k^3}$$



ف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 2$ $Df = [2, \infty)$

$$y = (x-1)^2 + 1$$

$$y-1 = (x-1)^2$$

$$\sqrt{y-1} = |x-1| \xrightarrow{Df = [1, \infty)} x-1 = \sqrt{y-1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$R_{f^{-1}} = Df^{-1} = [2, \infty)$$

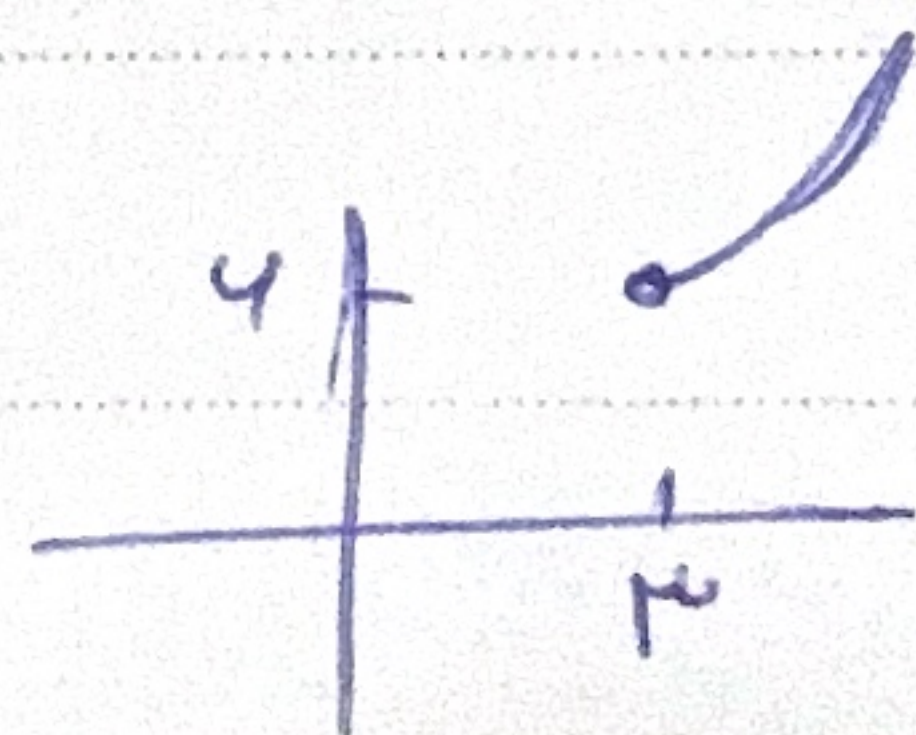
ف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 2$ $Dg = [2, \infty)$

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

$$Dg = [2, \infty) \rightarrow \sqrt{y-1} = x-1^2 \rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$R_{g^{-1}} = Dg^{-1} = [4, \infty)$$

$$Dg^{-1} = [4, \infty)$$



Date:

Sub:

$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{14 - \varepsilon x (\varepsilon - x)} = 2x - \sqrt{(2x - \varepsilon)^2}$$

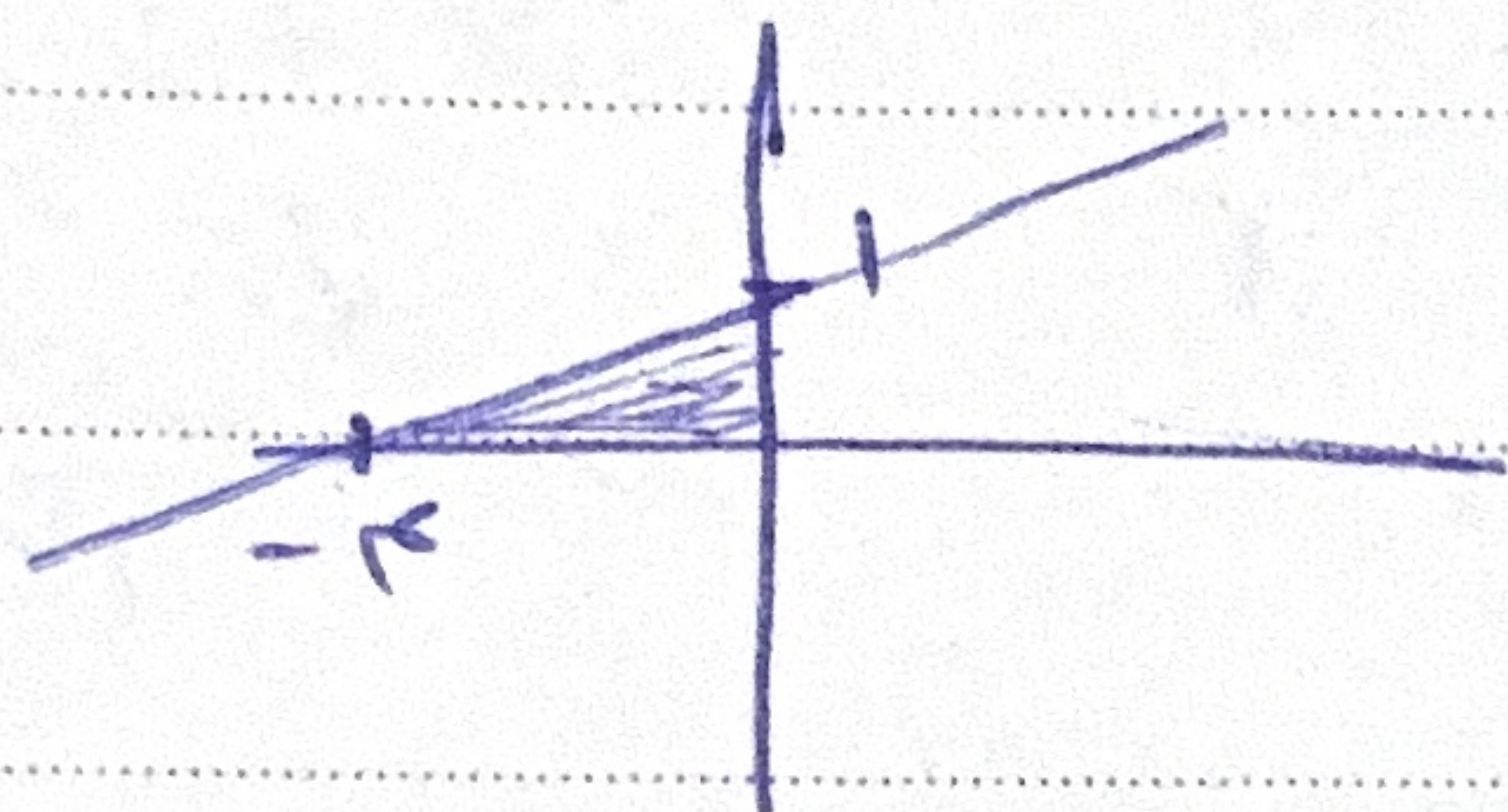
سوال ۳

$$= 2x - |2x - \varepsilon| \xrightarrow{x \geq 1} +\varepsilon \quad \text{داریم پذیر نیست}$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \leq 1} \varepsilon x - \varepsilon \quad \text{در این بازه داریم پذیر است}$$

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

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



$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a}} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - a}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - a}}$$

فصل ۵

$$\rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - a} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - a} \rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - a x_1^2 = x_2^2 x_1^2 - a x_2^2$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2 \quad x_2 = x_1 \text{ هم علت این برای این}$$

دست به دست است

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a}} \xrightarrow{\text{توان دوم}} y^2 = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - a} \rightarrow y^2 x^2 - a y^2 = x^2$$

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

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

که حالتش غریب است و هم علت این

$$\hookrightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a x^2}{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$Df^{-1} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - \epsilon x + 1 & x \geq 1 \\ -x^2 + 2x + \epsilon K & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x=1 &\rightarrow y = \epsilon - 1 + 1 \\ &= \epsilon = K - \epsilon \end{aligned} \quad \text{اول} \\ \begin{aligned} x=1 &\rightarrow y = -1 + 2 + \epsilon K = 1 + \epsilon K \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + \epsilon K < K - \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon K < K - 1 \rightarrow K > 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \epsilon x & x \geq 1 \\ \epsilon x & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} y = \epsilon x &\rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \frac{x}{\epsilon} \\ y = \epsilon x &\rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \frac{x}{\epsilon} \end{aligned} \quad \text{ثاني}$$

$$\frac{2}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad \left| \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right| = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} x + \frac{1}{\epsilon} |x| = f^{-1}(x) \\ ab = \frac{1}{4\epsilon} \quad \begin{matrix} a & b \end{matrix}$$

$$f(m) = \frac{3x + \epsilon}{x + m} \xrightarrow{(r-1)} \frac{4 + \epsilon}{r + m} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -r - m = 1 \rightarrow m = -r$$

$$y = \cancel{f^{-1}(m)} + f^{-1}(m) \rightarrow y = \cancel{x} + \frac{3x + \epsilon}{x - r} = \cancel{x} \rightarrow \frac{3x + \epsilon}{x - r}$$

$$f(m) = \frac{3x + \epsilon}{x - r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(m) = -\frac{-3x - r}{x - r} = \frac{3x + \epsilon}{x - r} \quad \begin{matrix} 3x + \epsilon = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ x = -\frac{\epsilon}{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$f(r - rt) = r - g\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) \quad f^{-1}(r) + f^{-1}(-r) = ?$$

A. 01, 2

$$g^{-1}(r) = t \rightarrow g(t) = r \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = t \rightarrow x = rt$$

$$f(r - \epsilon t) = r - g\left(\frac{rt}{r}\right) \rightarrow f(r - \epsilon t) = -r \rightarrow f^{-1}(-r) = r - \epsilon t$$

$$rt + r - \epsilon t = \underline{r}$$

$$y = \frac{\omega x - 1r}{1 - x} \xrightarrow{\text{بالتعويض}} y = \frac{-\omega x - 1r}{x + 1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\omega x + 1r}{x + 1}$$

A. 01, 2

$$\xrightarrow{\text{بالتعويض}} \frac{\omega(x - r) + 1r}{(x - r) + 1} = \frac{\omega x + r}{x - 1} \xrightarrow{\text{بالتعويض}} \frac{\omega x + r}{x - 1} - r$$

$$= \frac{\omega x + r - rx + r}{x - 1} = \frac{rx + 4}{x - 1} = f(m) \rightarrow f^{-1}(m) = -\frac{\left(-\frac{x}{r} - 4\right)}{x - r} = \frac{x + 4}{x - r}$$

$$\frac{x + 4}{x - r} = \frac{rx + 4}{x - 1} \rightarrow x^2 + \omega x - 4 = rx^2 - \epsilon x + 7x - 1r$$

rx

$$\rightarrow x^2 - rx - 4 = 0 \quad \text{بجمع الحدود} \rightarrow \underline{+ 1r}$$

$$y = x + r[x] \xrightarrow{\text{بالتعويض}} [y] = \omega[x]$$

A. 01, 2

$$x = y + r[y] \quad x = y + r[\omega[x]] = y + r[x] = x$$

$$\rightarrow g(x) = x - r[x] \quad (f-g)(m) = x + r[x] - x + r[x] = 2r[x]$$