

$$f(n,1) = f(n,r)$$

(2)

مشتق

(1)

$$\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2 - a}} = \frac{n_r}{\sqrt{n_r^2 - a}} \rightarrow \frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2 - a} = \frac{n_r^2}{n_r^2 - a}$$

$$n_1^2 n_r^2 - a n_1^2 = n_1^2 n_r^2 - a n_r^2 \Rightarrow n_1^2 = n_r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1 = \pm n_r \Rightarrow n_1 = n_r$$

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

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

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

$$n=r \rightarrow 1+rK \leq K$$

$$\Rightarrow K \leq -\varepsilon$$

(3)

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon n & n > 0 \\ r n & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\varepsilon} & n > 0 \\ \frac{n}{r} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}{r} = \frac{r}{\lambda} \quad \frac{1}{r} - \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

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

$$ab = \frac{r}{\lambda} \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} = -\frac{r}{\lambda \varepsilon}$$

$$r = r_1 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{r n - 1}{r}$$

$$\frac{n=0}{\rightarrow} y = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{y=0}{\rightarrow} n = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$g = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{r}}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

مشتق

(2)



$$\frac{-b}{r a} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$y = (n-1) + r$$

$$n = (y-1) + r$$

$$y = \sqrt{n-r} + 1$$

$$D = [r, \infty)$$

(1)

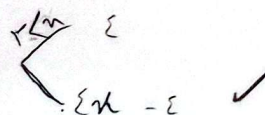
$$\frac{n=r}{\rightarrow} a = y + r = y$$

$$y = \sqrt{n-r} + 1$$

$$I = [y, \infty)$$

(2)

$$f(n) = r n - |r n - \varepsilon|$$



$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n+\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \quad S = 1 \times \varepsilon \times \frac{1}{r} = r$$

(9)

is, the $\rightarrow$

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

$$y = \frac{\alpha(n-1) + 1^r}{1+n-1} \quad \text{--- } r$$

$$= \frac{\alpha n - r - r n + r}{n-1} = \frac{r n}{n-1}$$

$$\frac{r n}{n-1} = \frac{-n}{n-r}$$

$$r n r - \varepsilon n = -n r + n$$

$$r n r - \alpha n = 0 \quad \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

$$-1_0 = \frac{r x r + \varepsilon}{r+m}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -r$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = f^{-1}(n)$$

$$y = n + \frac{r n + \varepsilon}{n-r} = n$$

$$\Rightarrow n = -\frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

(10)

$$n = y + \varepsilon[y]$$

$$[n] = [y] + \varepsilon[y]$$

$$\alpha[y] = [n]$$