

حل ۱

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$$f(n) = n + \lfloor n \rfloor$$

$$f(n) = n + \lfloor n \rfloor \xrightarrow{[y]} \lfloor y \rfloor = \lfloor n + \lfloor n \rfloor \rfloor \rightarrow \lfloor n \rfloor = \lfloor y \rfloor$$

$$f^{-1} \rightarrow n + \lfloor y \rfloor \rightarrow y = n + \lfloor n \rfloor = f^{-1}(n)$$

$$n - \lfloor n \rfloor = n - \lfloor n \rfloor \rightarrow \lceil n \rceil = -\lfloor n \rfloor \quad \lceil n \rceil = 0$$

$$\lceil n \rceil = 0 \rightarrow n = 0$$

$$f^{-1} \circ f^{-1}(n) = \lceil n - \frac{1}{2} \rceil \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{2}$$

در ادامه $\rightarrow$ حل نهایی

$$n \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \{ \lfloor k \rfloor + \lfloor k+1 \rfloor \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

کاملاً رست / دراز

$$y = \frac{ax + r}{cx + b}$$

مقابلتي $-\frac{b}{c}$
مقابلتي $\frac{a}{c}$

سوال ٢

$$y = \frac{-bx + r}{cx + b} \xrightarrow{b+b=0} f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$$

$$f \circ f(x - r) = x - r$$

$$\frac{mx + r}{x + m + r} = x \rightarrow x^2 + mx + rx = mx + r$$

$$x^2 + rx + r = 0 \rightarrow S = -\frac{b}{a} = -r$$

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

$$r = \frac{c}{a} = -r$$

$$y = \sqrt{(rx + v)^2} - \sqrt{(cx - r)^2}$$

$$|rx + v| - |cx - r|$$

$$-\frac{r}{c}, (\infty + \frac{r}{c})$$

$$-\frac{r}{c}$$

$$\frac{r}{c}$$

$$-rx - v + cx - r$$

$$rx - v$$

$$rx + v + cx - r$$

$$rx + r$$

$$rx + v - cx + r$$

$$-rx + v$$

وجہ

$$y = rx + v \rightarrow -ry = x - v \rightarrow y = \frac{-x + v}{r}$$

$$Df^{-1} = Rf = (-\infty, \frac{v}{a}]$$

$$\frac{ac+d}{rb}$$

$$g(x) = rf(rx) - 1$$

واله

$$g^{-1}(x) = af^{-1}\left(\frac{x+b}{c}\right) + d$$

$$g(x) = rf(rx) - 1 \xrightarrow{g^{-1}} y = rf(rx) - 1 \rightarrow \frac{y+1}{r} = f(rx)$$

$$f^{-1}\left(\frac{y+1}{r}\right) = rx \rightarrow y = f^{-1}\left(\frac{y+1}{r}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 1 \\ c &= r \\ a &= 1 \\ d &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{ac+d}{rb} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} + 1 - 1$$

واله

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

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

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

$$f, r = f^{-1} \text{ دالة}$$

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

از 0 به بالا

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

الكم المصغر

دالة الكمية المصغرة لـ $y = x$

$$x = \frac{r^x}{x} + \frac{x-1}{x} = 1$$

$$r^x = 1$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

الكم المصغر

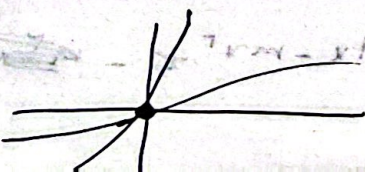
$$f(x) = \frac{r^x}{x} + \frac{x-1}{x}$$

الكم المصغر

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

دالة

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



$$y = -x + \sqrt{x + f} \quad x > -f$$

9.11.16

$$\hookrightarrow (y+x)^2 = \sqrt{x+f} \rightarrow (y+x)^2 = \left(\frac{x+f}{y}\right)^2$$

2

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = x + f \quad y^2 + 2xy + x^2 - x - f = 0$$

$$y^2 + (2x-1)y + (x^2-f) = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{-(2x-1) \pm \sqrt{(2x-1)^2 - 4(x^2-f)}}{2}$$

$$4x^2 - 4x + 1 - 4x^2 + 4f = 1 - 4x + 4f$$

$$y = \frac{-2x+1 \pm \sqrt{1-4x+4f}}{2}$$

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

$$y = \frac{-2x-2f+1 \pm \sqrt{1-4x-4f}}{2} = x+f \rightarrow x = 0$$

مقام

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = r$$

1.11.16

$$\xrightarrow{f^{-1}(x)} \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x} = r \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = f(x)$$

$$Df = [\log f]$$

2

$$K_f = [\log f]$$

$$Df' = K_f = [\log f]$$