

$$x + [x] = y$$

$$[x + [x]] = [y]$$

$$2[x] = [y]$$

$$y = x - [y]$$

$$y = x - 2[x]$$

۱۴، ۵

(۱)

۱، ۵

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

$$x + [x] = x - 2[x]$$

$$3[x] = 0$$

$$[x] = 0$$

$$0 \leq x < 1$$

بی شمار

(الف)

$$f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x = 2x - \frac{3}{2}$$

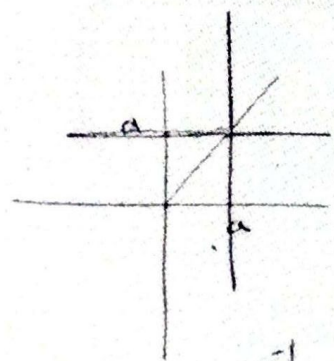
$$\frac{3}{2} = x$$

(ب)

$$\frac{3}{2} \in D_{f^{-1}} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \setminus \emptyset$$

برای تمام از هر عدد زوج تا عدد فرد بعدی است

★ جواب صحیح ندارد



$$-\frac{b}{f} = \frac{a}{f} \Rightarrow a = -b$$

(۲)

$$a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a = -b$$

۲

در این نوع توابع معکوسشان با خودش برابر است

$$f \circ f(x) \quad \left. \begin{matrix} f(x) = f^{-1}(x) \\ f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x \end{matrix} \right\} f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x$$

$$f \circ f^{-1}(\omega - \sqrt{4}) = \omega - \sqrt{4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{mx+r}{x+(m+r)}$$

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

(1) (r)

$$\frac{-(m+r)x+r}{x-m} = \frac{mx+r}{x+(m+r)} \Rightarrow -(m+r)x^r - (m+r)^r x + r(m+r) =$$

$$mx^r - m^r x + r x - r^r m$$

$$(-m-r-m)x^r$$

$$m^r - m - r = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{S}{P} = \frac{\frac{-b}{a}}{\frac{c}{a}} = -\frac{b}{c} = \frac{1}{-c} = \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$x^r + r x - r = 0 \rightarrow \frac{S}{P} = \frac{-r}{-r} = 1$$

$$f(x) = |rx+\omega| - |\omega x-r|$$

(r)

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -\frac{\omega}{r} & & \frac{r}{\omega} \\ \hline -rx-\omega+\omega x-r & rx+\omega+\omega x-r & rx+\omega-\omega x+r \\ \hline rx-V & Vx+r & -Vx+V \end{array}$$

(1, V0)

$$-r y + V = x$$

$$y = \frac{x-V}{-r}$$

$$D\psi^{-1} \circ R\psi = (-\infty, \frac{r\omega}{\omega}]$$

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

$$rf(rn)+1=t \quad g(n)=t$$

$$f(rn) = \frac{t+1}{r} \rightarrow rn = f^{-1}\left(\frac{t+1}{r}\right) \rightarrow n = \frac{f^{-1}\left(\frac{t+1}{r}\right)}{r}$$

(w)

$$g'(t) = x \rightarrow g^{-1}(t) = \frac{f^{-1}\left(\frac{t+1}{r}\right)}{r}$$

(p)

$$\rightarrow g^{-1}(n) = \frac{f^{-1}\left(\frac{n+1}{r}\right)}{r} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \quad b=1 \quad c=r \quad d=0$$

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

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{y}+1$$

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

$$Df^{-1} \circ Rf = x \gg 0$$

(y)

(y)

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

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

$$f(x-1+r^n) = x \rightarrow x-1+r^n-1+r^n = x$$

1.5

$$r^n + r^{n+1} = r \rightarrow r^n(1+r) = r \quad r^n = \frac{r}{1+r}$$

$$\log_r r^n = \log_r \frac{r}{1+r} \rightarrow n = \log_r \frac{r}{1+r}$$

$$r^n + n - 1 = x \rightarrow r^n = 1 \rightarrow n = 0$$

$$f^{-1}(n) \gg n$$

(1)

$$f(n) \rightarrow x \gg f(n) \rightarrow n \gg x + \epsilon n$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + \epsilon n &\leq 0 \\ x(x + \epsilon n) &\leq 0 \\ &\quad \text{+ 0, 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$(0) \leftarrow \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} f^{-1}(n+\epsilon) = g(n) \quad Df^{-1} = n \gg f$$

(1)

$$f^{-1}(n+\epsilon) = n - \epsilon \xrightarrow{f} n + \epsilon = f(n - \epsilon)$$

1.5

$$-(n - \epsilon) + \sqrt{n - \epsilon + \epsilon} = n + \epsilon \rightarrow -n + \epsilon + \sqrt{n + 1} = n + \epsilon$$

$$\sqrt{n + 1} = 2n + 1 \rightarrow n + \epsilon = \epsilon n^2 + \epsilon n$$

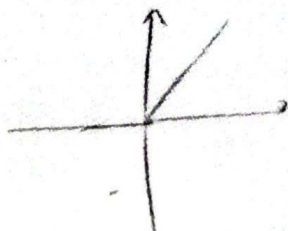
$$f(n) + \epsilon n = 0 \quad n(f(n) + \epsilon) = 0$$

$$n = 0 \quad n = -\frac{\epsilon}{f}$$

جواب اکتال
منفی

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

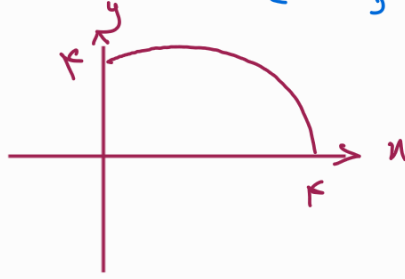
1



$$\sqrt{y} = -\sqrt{x} + 2 \xrightarrow{y \geq 0} \sqrt{x} \leq 2 \rightarrow x \leq 4, x \geq 0$$

$$D_f = [0, 4] \text{ I}$$

$$R_f = [0, 2] \text{ II}$$



$$I \cap II \rightarrow D_f = R_f \rightarrow f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$$

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

جواب نهایی

