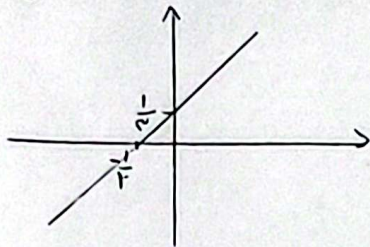


$$y = \sqrt{x-1} \quad y+1 = \sqrt{x} \quad \frac{y}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = x \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$$



$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$$

۱

الف) $y^2 - y + 1 = x \quad (y-1)^2 + 1 = x \quad (y-1)^2 = x-2$ در این دامنه یابید است:

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

چون دامنه f $[1, +\infty)$ غنّیّ و $D_f = R_{f^{-1}}$ و $D_{f^{-1}} : x \geq 2$

۲

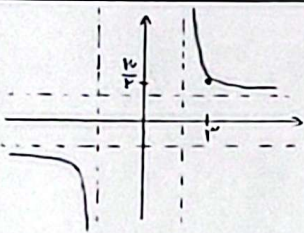
ب) در این دامنه یابید است: $D_{f^{-1}} = [4, +\infty)$ بنابرین $R_{f^{-1}} = D_f = [1, +\infty)$ چون

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \sqrt{x} - 2|x-2| = \begin{cases} 4 & x > 2 \\ \sqrt{x} - 4 & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

بنابرین تابع در بازه $(-\infty, 2]$ یابید است: $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{x}x + 1$

بنابرین $D_{f^{-1}} = (-\infty, 2]$ و $S, \frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{x^3}$

۳



یابید است

$$x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-5}} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{5x^2}{x^2-1} \xrightarrow{y \text{ و } x \text{ هم علامتند}} y = \frac{x\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

۴

$$g(r) \geq g(r^-)$$

$$k-4 \geq 1+k$$

$$-4 \geq 1$$

$$k \leq -4$$

۵

$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{r} & x > 0 \\ \frac{x}{p} & x < 0 \end{cases}$ $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{p}{\lambda} x - \left \frac{1}{\lambda} x \right = \frac{p}{\lambda} x - \frac{1}{\lambda} x $	$\frac{\frac{x}{r} + \frac{x}{r}}{p} = \frac{p}{\lambda} x$ $\frac{p}{\lambda} x - \frac{x}{r} = \frac{1}{\lambda} x$ $ab = \frac{p}{\lambda} \times \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = -\frac{p}{\lambda^2}$	6
$f(r) = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r+m} = -1 \Rightarrow m = -r \Rightarrow r = -(-r) = -m \Rightarrow f(r) = f^{-1}(r)$ $\Rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x \quad x + \underbrace{f^{-1}(x)}_{=f(x)} = x \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{r}{p}$	7	
$f(r-x) = r - g\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) \Rightarrow f(r-x) = r - g(x) \Rightarrow g(x) = r - f(r-x) = t$ $g^{-1}(t) = x, \quad f^{-1}(r-t) = r - rx \Rightarrow x = \frac{f^{-1}(r-t) - r}{-r}$ $g^{-1}(t) = \frac{f^{-1}(r-t) - r}{-r} \Rightarrow g^{-1}(r) = \frac{-f^{-1}(-r) + r}{r} \Rightarrow r g^{-1}(r) + f^{-1}(-r) = r$	8	
قریب سے مبداً : $-\left(\frac{-\Delta x - 1^p}{1+x}\right) = \frac{\Delta x + 1^p}{-1-x} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta(x-r) + 1^p}{-(x-r)-1} - p = \frac{\Delta x}{-x+1}$ $f(x) = \frac{\Delta x}{-x+1} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-x}{-x-\Delta} = \frac{x}{x+\Delta} \quad \frac{\Delta x}{-x+1} = \frac{x}{x+\Delta} \Rightarrow x =$ $\frac{\Delta}{-x+1} = \frac{1}{x+\Delta} \Rightarrow x = -\Delta \quad -\Delta + 0 = -\Delta$	9	
$x + f[x] = y \Rightarrow y + f[y] = x \quad [x] = [y + f[y]]$ $\Delta[y] = [x] \Rightarrow [y] = \frac{[x]}{\Delta} \quad y + f_x \frac{[x]}{\Delta} = x$ $y = x - \frac{f[x]}{\Delta} \quad (f-g)(x) = x + f[x] - x + \frac{f[x]}{\Delta} = \frac{f[x]}{\Delta}$	10	