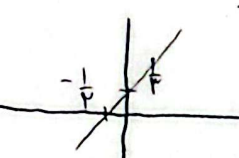


$$2y = 3x - 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{3x - 1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{2y + 1}{3} \rightarrow 2x = \frac{2y + 1}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow 2x + 1 = 2y \rightarrow y = \frac{2x + 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$


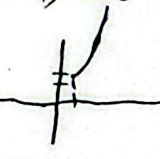
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

الف) $x_s = \frac{b}{a} = 1 \rightarrow y_s = 2$

یک به یک است ✓

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

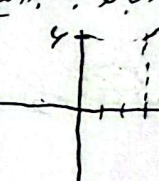
$D_{y'} = R_y = [2, +\infty)$



این تابع هم با توجه به شکل تابع قبلی و با توجه به اینکه دامنه آن درست است

مثال بخش قبل: $y' = \sqrt{x - 2} + 1$

$D_{y'} = R_y = [2, +\infty)$

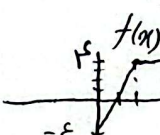
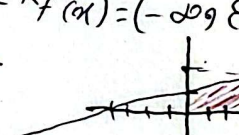


$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{4x^2 - 16x + 12} = 2x - \sqrt{(2x - 2)^2} = 2x - |2x - 2|$$

$\begin{cases} x \geq 2 \\ 2x - 2 < 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = 2x - 2 \rightarrow y + 2 = 2x \rightarrow x = \frac{y + 2}{2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{x + 2}{2}$

$D_{f(x)} = R_{f^{-1}(x)} = (-\infty, 2]$

در بازه $(-\infty, 2)$ معکوس نمی باشد

$S = \frac{(1+2) \cdot 2}{2} = 2(3) = 6$

if $y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - 5}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - 5}} \xrightarrow{\text{توان } x_1^2} \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - 5} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - 5}$

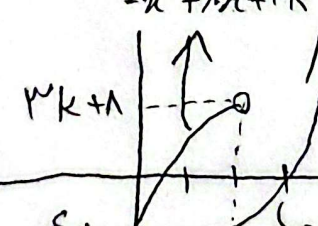
$\Rightarrow x_1^2 \times x_2^2 - 5x_1^2 = x_2^2 \times x_1^2 - 5x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$ یک به یک نیست

اگر هر کدام سمتی ها را درست آوردیم و شکلی فرضی رسم کردیم

$3k + 1 \leq -4 + k$

$\Rightarrow 2k \leq -5 \Rightarrow k \leq -\frac{5}{2}$



$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon x & x \geq 0 \\ 2x & x < 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{معکوس}} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} x & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

برای تبدیل
 $a x + b |x|$ به فرم $\Rightarrow a = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{\mu}{\lambda}$ و $B = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$

$$\frac{\mu x + \varepsilon}{x + \mu} \xrightarrow{(19-1)} \frac{10}{\mu + m} = -1 \Rightarrow m = -\mu \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\mu x + \varepsilon}{x - \mu} = y$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f \circ f^{-1} + f^{-1}(x) = x + \left(\frac{-\mu x - \varepsilon}{-x + \mu} \right) = \frac{-x^2 - \varepsilon}{-x + \mu} \xrightarrow{\text{مخرج مشترک}} \frac{-x^2 - \varepsilon}{-x + \mu} - x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-\mu x - \varepsilon}{-x + \mu} = 0 \Rightarrow -\mu x - \varepsilon = 0 \Rightarrow -\mu x = \varepsilon \Rightarrow x = -\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{\omega x - 1\mu}{-x + 1} \xrightarrow{\text{قرینه سازی}} -\frac{\omega x - 1\mu}{x + 1} = \frac{\omega x + 1\mu}{x + 1} \xrightarrow{\text{مخرج مشترک}} \frac{\omega(x-2) + 1\mu}{(x-2) + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\omega x + \mu}{x - 1} \xrightarrow{\text{مخرج مشترک}} \frac{\omega x + \mu}{x - 1} - \mu = \frac{\mu x + \mu}{x - 1} = f(x)$$

$$\frac{\mu x + \mu}{x - 1} = y \Rightarrow x = -\frac{y - \mu}{y - \mu} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-x - \mu}{-x + \mu} \xrightarrow{f=f^{-1}} \frac{\mu x + \mu}{x - 1} = \frac{-x - \mu}{-x + \mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\mu x^2 - \mu x + 1\mu = -x^2 - \omega x + \mu \Rightarrow -\mu x^2 + \mu x + \mu = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = \frac{b^2}{a} = \mu$$

$$[x] = n \Rightarrow x \in [n, n+1) \Rightarrow f(x) = x + \varepsilon n$$

$$x \in [k, k+1) \Rightarrow [x] = k$$

$$y \in [k, k+1) \Rightarrow g(y) = f^{-1}(y) = y - \varepsilon k$$

$$f(x) = x + \varepsilon [x] = x + \varepsilon (k) = x + \varepsilon k \text{ و } g(x) = x - \varepsilon k$$

$$f - g(x) = x + \varepsilon k - x + \varepsilon k = \boxed{2\varepsilon k} \quad x \in [k, k+1) \text{ و } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$