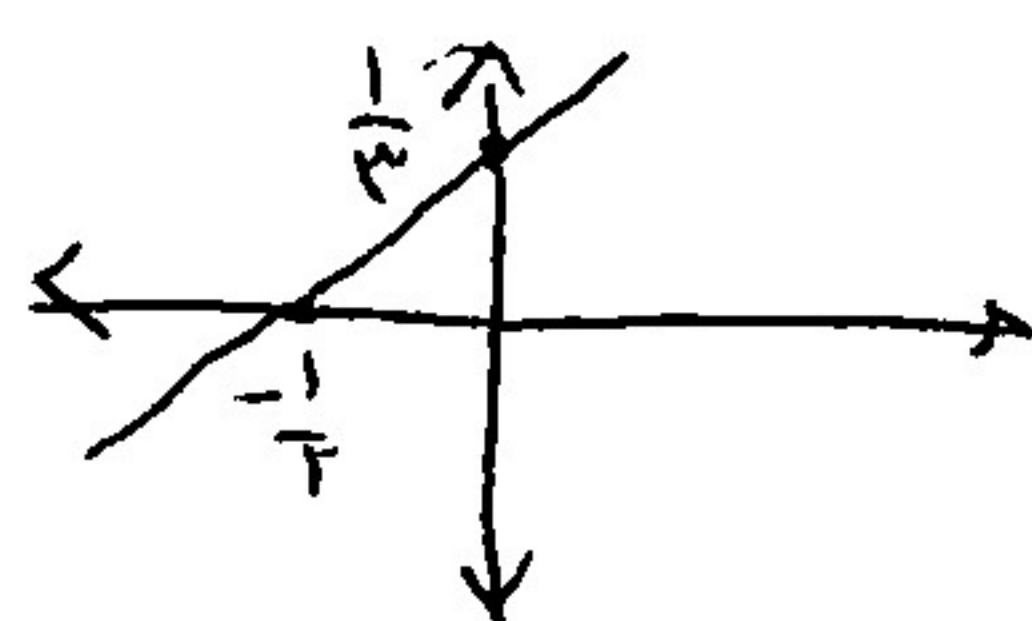


۱۷، ۱۵

۱۲

بدون اسم صفر در قیسه

$$y = \frac{x}{x-1} \rightarrow y^{-1} = \frac{x-1}{x} = \frac{x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$$


$$S = \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^3}$$

۱ - (۲)

الف) $x_2 = \frac{1}{x} = 1$ تابع معکوس پذیر است $\rightarrow y = (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} = |x-1|$

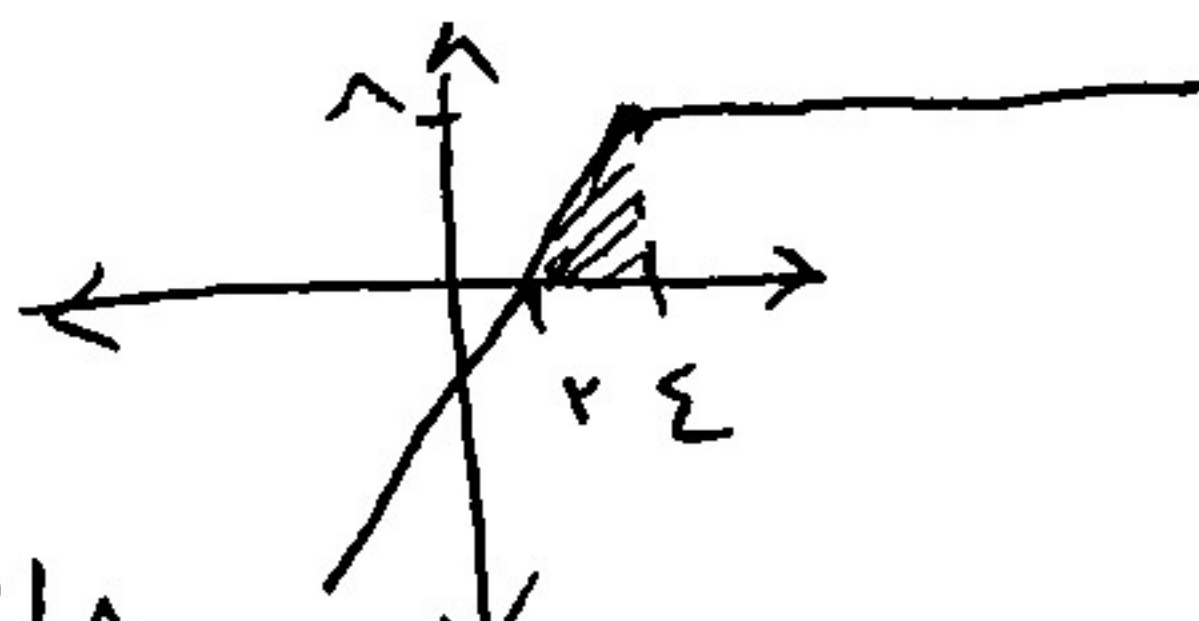
$\xrightarrow{x \geq 1} \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x$ عکس کردن $\sqrt{x-2} + 1 = y = f^{-1}(x)$ $D_{f^{-1}} = [2, \infty)$ ✓

۲ - (۲)

ب) $x_2 = 1$ تابع معکوس پذیر است $\rightarrow$ متناهی ضابطه بالا $\rightarrow \sqrt{x-2} + 1 = y = f^{-1}(x)$

$R_f = [2, \infty) \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = [2, \infty)$ ✓

$f(x) = 2x - 2|x-1|$ **خطی و فالتو**
 if $x \geq 1$: $f(x) = x$
 if $x < 1$: $f(x) = 4x - 4$



$S = \frac{(1-2) \wedge}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

۳ - ۰

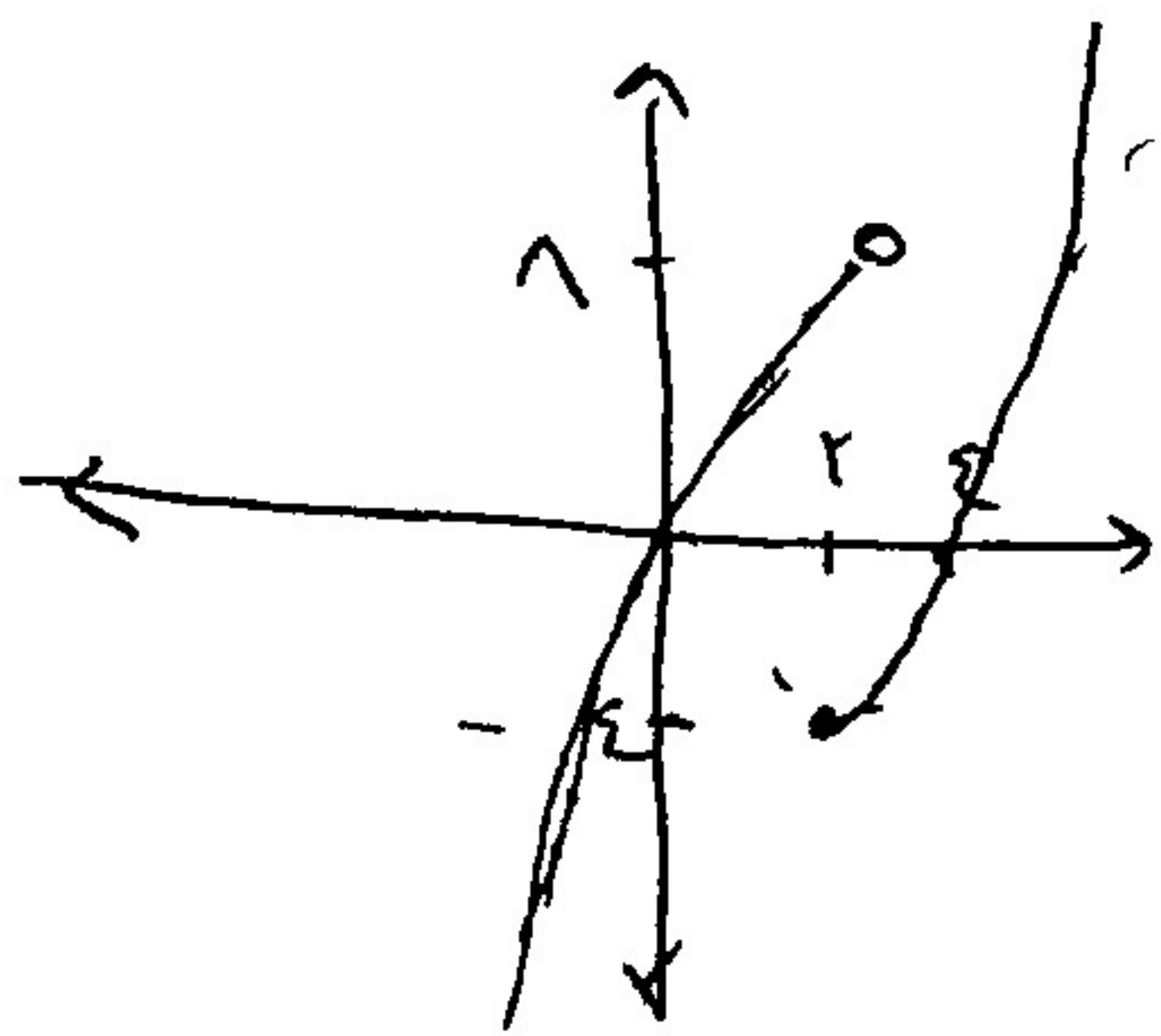
$y^2 = \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{dy^2}{y^2-1} \rightarrow |x| = \sqrt{\frac{dy^2}{y^2-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{dy} |y|}{\sqrt{y^2-1}}$

$\xrightarrow{x \geq 0} x = \frac{\sqrt{dy}}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{dx}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ ✓

۴ - ۲

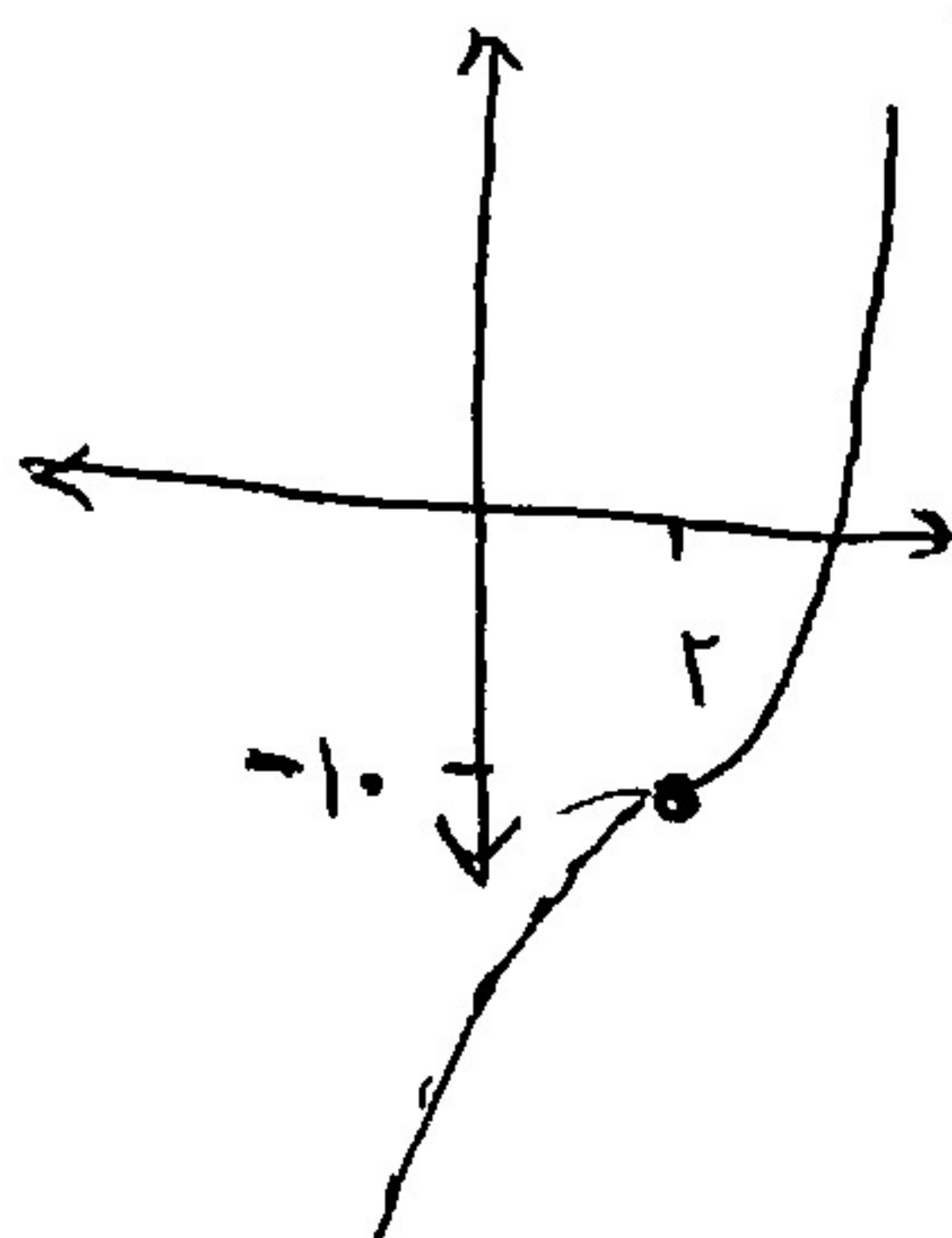
اثبات: $\frac{y_1^2}{x_1^2-1} = \frac{y_2^2}{x_2^2-1}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1 = y_2 \\ \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-1} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-1} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{x_1, x_2 \geq 0} \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-1} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-1} \xrightarrow{\text{هم‌نامی}} \frac{x_1^2(x_2^2-1)}{x_1^2(x_2^2-1)} = \frac{x_2^2(x_1^2-1)}{x_2^2(x_1^2-1)}$

$\rightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| \xrightarrow{x_1, x_2 \geq 0} x_1 = x_2$ **لدا معکوس پذیر است** ✓



فرصتی که $K=0$
 نمی توانیم نسبت بدهیم
 چون اشغال نمودی و
 سترار g_1 می باشد

$K = 1-y$ ✓



به ازای $K=1-y$ تابع معکوس
 می شود و به ازای K های کوچکتر
 تابع اندکاً متفاوت خواهد بود

۵ - (۲)

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} r_n & n \geq 0 \\ r_n & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2} & n \geq 0 \\ \frac{n}{2} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

(1, VA) ✓

$$g(n) = \begin{cases} (a+b)n & n \geq 0 \\ (a-b)n & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b = \frac{1}{2} \\ a-b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{add}} \begin{cases} 2a = 1 \\ a = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow ab = -\frac{1}{4}$$

✓ → ab = -1/4

$$f(r) = -1 \rightarrow \frac{r+\varepsilon}{r+n} = -1 \rightarrow r = -n \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{n+\varepsilon}{n-r} = f^{-1}(n) \quad (2) \checkmark$$

$$g = n + \frac{n+\varepsilon}{n-r} = n \rightarrow n+\varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow n = -\varepsilon \quad \text{مقابل } g^{-1} \text{ و } f^{-1} \text{ مع } \varepsilon \quad (2) \checkmark$$

$$f(r-n) = -1 = r - g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) \rightarrow g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) = \varepsilon \xrightarrow{g^{-1}} \frac{n}{r} = g^{-1}(\varepsilon) \quad (2) \checkmark$$

$$g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) = r - f(r-n) = \varepsilon \rightarrow -1 = f(r-n) \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} f^{-1}(-1) = r-n$$

$$\varepsilon g^{-1}(\varepsilon) + f^{-1}(-1) = \varepsilon \left(\frac{n}{r}\right) + r-n = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$n \rightarrow -n$$

$$g \rightarrow -g$$

$$n \rightarrow n-r$$

$$g \rightarrow g-r$$

$$g = \frac{a(n-r)+1r}{1+n} \rightarrow g = \frac{a(n-r)+1r}{1+n-r} = r$$

(2) - 9

$$\rightarrow f(n) = \frac{n+r}{n-1}$$

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

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

$$-\frac{b}{a} = \alpha + \beta = S = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$[g] = [n + \varepsilon[n]] \rightarrow [g] = a[n] \rightarrow g = n + r \cdot \frac{[g]}{a} \quad (2) - 1$$

$$n = g - \frac{\varepsilon[g]}{a} \xrightarrow{g=n} g = n - \frac{\varepsilon[n]}{a} = f^{-1}(n)$$

$$f \cdot g = n + r[n] = n + \frac{\varepsilon[n]}{a} = \frac{r\varepsilon[n]}{a} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(u) = ru - \sqrt{14 - (4u + fu^2)}$$

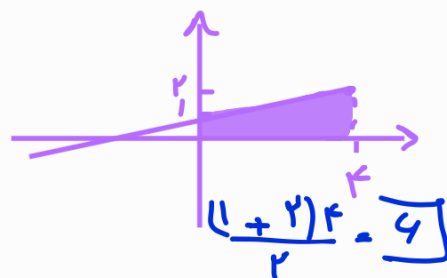
$$f'(u) = r - fu$$

$$f(u) = ru - r|u - r| \rightarrow u > r \rightarrow f$$

$$\rightarrow u \leq r \rightarrow fu - r \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(u) = \frac{u}{f} + 1$$

$$D_{\frac{f}{f}} = R_{\frac{f}{f}} = (-\infty, f]$$



(r)