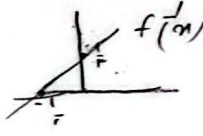


$$2y = 3x - 1 \xrightarrow{y=0} 2x = 3y - 1 \rightarrow \frac{2x+1}{2} = f(x)$$

$$\rightarrow x=0 \quad y=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow y=0 \rightarrow 2x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \times \frac{1}{n^2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$$



2

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad x \in [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \text{نقطه} \rightarrow R_f, [2, +\infty)$$

$$\rightarrow y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \rightarrow y - 2 = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow \pm \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow \infty} f^{-1}(y) = \pm \sqrt{y-2} + 1$$

$$R_{f^{-1}} = [1, +\infty) \quad f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \quad P_{f^{-1}(x)} = R_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{14 - 4x(x-1)} \rightarrow f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{(2x-2)^2} \rightarrow f(x) = 2x - |2x-2|$$

$$x \geq 1 \rightarrow f(x) = 2x - (2x-2) = 2 \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 1 \quad D_{f^{-1}} = (-\infty, 2]$$

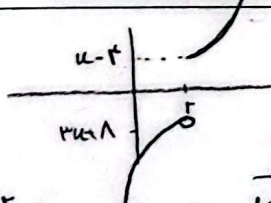
$$x \leq 1 \rightarrow f(x) = 2x - (2-2x) = 4x-2 \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x+2) \quad R_f = (-\infty, 2]$$

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-2}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-2}} \rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-2} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-2} \rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-2} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-2}$$

$$\rightarrow (x_1^2-2)(x_2^2-2) = x_1^2 x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - 2x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + 4 = x_1^2 x_2^2 \rightarrow -2x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 2$$

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

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 4 & x \geq 2 \\ -x^2 + 4x - 3 & x < 2 \end{cases}$$



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

5

$$f(n) = \mu n + |a| \rightarrow \alpha > 0: f(n) \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n}{\mu} \quad \alpha > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha \leq 0: f(n) \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n}{\mu} \quad \alpha \leq 0$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = a n + b |n| \rightarrow \alpha > 0: a + b \alpha \rightarrow a + b = \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow a = \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \quad b = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\alpha \leq 0: a - b \alpha \rightarrow a - b = \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow a = \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \quad b = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$a b = \frac{-\mu}{\mu \epsilon}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{\mu n + \epsilon}{n + m} \xrightarrow{(r, -1)} \frac{1}{r + m} = -1 \rightarrow -r - m = 1 \rightarrow m = -r$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = \frac{\mu n + \epsilon}{n - r} \rightarrow x = -\frac{\mu y - \epsilon}{y - r} \rightarrow \frac{\mu y + \epsilon}{y - r} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow y} f^{-1}(n) = \frac{\mu n + \epsilon}{n - r}$$

$$y = f \circ f^{-1}(x) + f^{-1}(y) = n + \frac{\mu n + \epsilon}{n - r} \xrightarrow{y = x} n = n + \frac{\mu n + \epsilon}{n - r}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\mu n + \epsilon}{n - r} = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \mu n} f(r - \epsilon n) = r - g(n) \xrightarrow{g(n) = y} f^{-1}(r - y) = \mu - \epsilon n \rightarrow f^{-1}(r - y) + \epsilon n = \mu$$

$$\xrightarrow{g^{-1}(y) = n} f^{-1}(r - y) + \epsilon g^{-1}(y) = \mu \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow n} f^{-1}(r - n) + \epsilon g^{-1}(n) = \mu$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow r} f^{-1}(-r) + \epsilon g^{-1}(\epsilon) = \mu$$

$$y = \frac{\partial n - 1\mu}{1 - n} \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow -y} \frac{-\partial n - 1\mu}{1 + n} = y \rightarrow \frac{\partial n + 1\mu}{1 + n} = y$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Cramer's rule}} \frac{\partial(n - r) + 1\mu}{1 + (n - r)} = \frac{\partial n + \mu}{n - 1} \xrightarrow{\text{Cramer's rule}} \frac{\partial n + \mu}{n - 1} - \mu = y$$

$$y = \frac{\partial n + \mu - \mu n + \mu}{n - 1} = \frac{\mu n + \mu}{n - 1} = f(n) \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n + \mu}{n - r}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{n + \mu}{n - r} = \frac{\mu n + \mu}{n - 1} \rightarrow \mu n + \mu - 1\mu = \mu n - \mu n - \mu \rightarrow \mu - \mu n - \mu = 0 \rightarrow \mu = 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow n = y + \epsilon[y] \rightarrow [n] = [y + \epsilon[y]] = \Delta[y] \rightarrow [y] = \frac{[n]}{\Delta}$$

$$\rightarrow y = n - \epsilon\left(\frac{[n]}{\Delta}\right) = f^{-1}(n) = n - \frac{\epsilon}{\Delta}[n] = g(n)$$

$$(f - g)(n) = n + f[n] - \left(n - \frac{\epsilon}{\Delta}[n]\right) = \frac{\epsilon}{\Delta}[n]$$