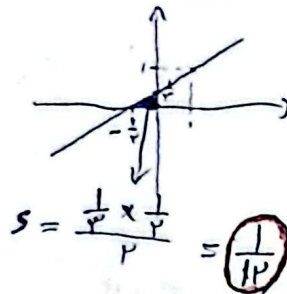


$$f(x) = \frac{3x-1}{2} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x+1}{3} \rightarrow$$

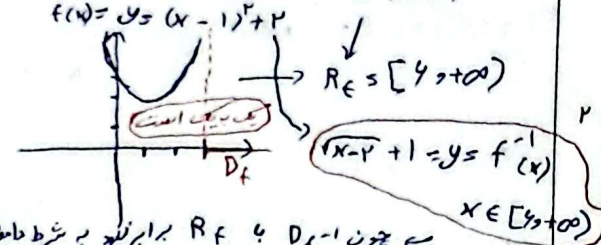


الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad x \in [1, +\infty)$
 $f(x) = y = (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x = f^{-1}(x)$



نیازی به شرط تابع ندارد

ب) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad x \in [3, +\infty)$
 $f(x) = y = (x-1)^2 + 2$



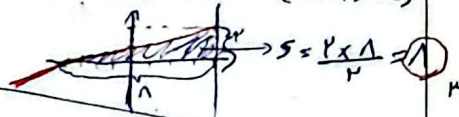
چون $D_f \neq R_f$ برابری به شرط تابع نیاز داشت

$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{17 - 2x(2-x)} \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{17 - 12x + 4x^2} \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{(2x-3)^2} \rightarrow$$

$$2x - |2x-3| = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 & x \in [2, +\infty) \\ 2x-3 & x \in (-\infty, 2) \end{cases}$$

دارون پذیر $x \in [2, +\infty)$ $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+3}{2} \quad x \in (-\infty, 3] \cup [2, +\infty)$



$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-5}} \rightarrow f(x_1) = f(x_2) \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-5}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-5}} \xrightarrow{\text{مضرب کنیم}} \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-5} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-5}$$

$$\rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - 5x_1^2 = x_2^2 x_1^2 - 5x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$$

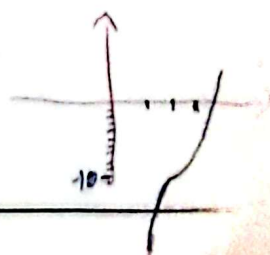
عقود چون علامت

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-5}} \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-5}} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-5} \rightarrow x^2 y^2 - 5x^2 = y^2 \rightarrow y^2(x^2-1) = 5x^2 \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{5x^2}{x^2-1}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{5x^2}{x^2-1}} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{5}x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

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

یک به یک و اکیدا صعودی $x \geq 2$ $x^2 = 2$ $f_1 = -1$ $f_2 = 12$



$$-4+k \geq 12+3k$$

$$-12 \geq 2k$$

$$-6 \geq k$$

$$f(x) = px + |x| \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} px & x \geq 0 \\ px + x & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{p} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{p} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = ax + b|x| \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{p}{a}x + \frac{1}{a}|x| \rightarrow ab = \frac{p}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \left(\frac{p}{a^2}\right) = ab$$

$$f(x) = \frac{px + r}{x + m} \xrightarrow{(1,0)} \frac{p + \frac{r}{m}}{1 + m} = -10 \rightarrow m = -1 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{px + r}{x - 1}$$

$$y = f \circ f^{-1}(x) + f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow x = x + \frac{px + r}{x - 1} \rightarrow 0 = \frac{px + r}{x - 1}$$

$$\rightarrow x = -\frac{r}{p}$$

$$f(p - px) = p - g\left(\frac{x}{p}\right) \rightarrow -1 = p - g\left(\frac{x}{p}\right) \rightarrow g\left(\frac{x}{p}\right) = p \rightarrow g^{-1}(p) = \frac{x}{p}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$f(p - px) = -1 \rightarrow f^{-1}(-1) = p - px \rightarrow \frac{p - f^{-1}(-1)}{p} = x \quad pg^{-1}(p) = x$$

$$\frac{p - f^{-1}(-1)}{p} = g^{-1}(p) \rightarrow p - f^{-1}(-1) = pg^{-1}(p) \rightarrow pg^{-1}(p) + f^{-1}(-1) = p$$

$$y = \frac{ax - 13}{1 - x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -x, y \rightarrow -y} y = -\frac{-ax - 13}{1 - (-x)} \Rightarrow y = \frac{ax + 13}{1 + x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x - 2, y \rightarrow y + 1} y = \frac{a(x - 2) + 13}{1 + x - 2}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{ax + 13}{x - 1} \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow y - 2} y = \frac{ax + 13}{x - 1} - 2 \rightarrow y = \frac{ax + 13 - 2x + 2}{x - 1} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{px + 5}{x - 1}$$

$$yx - y = px + 5 \rightarrow x(y - p) = y + 5 \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{y + 5}{x - p} \rightarrow \frac{px + 5}{x - 1} = \frac{y + 5}{x - p} \Rightarrow x^2 - px - 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{y + 5}{x - p} = \frac{y + 5}{x - p} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{p}{1} = p$$

$$f(x) = x + f[x] \rightarrow y = x + f[x] \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow y, y \rightarrow f[y]} x = y + f[y] \rightarrow [x] = [y + f[y]]$$

$$[x] = [y] + f[y] \rightarrow [x] - [y] = f[y] \rightarrow \frac{1}{\phi}[x] = [y] \rightarrow x = y + \frac{f}{\phi}[x]$$

$$(f - g)(x) = (x + f[x]) - (x - \frac{f}{\phi}[x]) = \frac{pf}{\phi}[x] \quad f^{-1} \circ g = x - \frac{f}{\phi}[x]$$

$$D_{f-g} = D_f \cap D_g = [0, k] \cup [k+1, \infty)$$

$$x \in [0, k] \cup [k+1, \infty)$$