

11,9

مسئله 11,9

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - \varepsilon & x > a \\ 12x - 10 & x \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$12a - 10 < a^2 - \varepsilon \Rightarrow a^2 - 12a + 10 > -\varepsilon \Rightarrow \underline{a > -\varepsilon}$$

$$f(1) = \varepsilon \quad f(x) = 12x - 10 \quad f(1) = 2 \rightarrow f(1) = 2 \Rightarrow 12 + k \Rightarrow \underline{k = -10}$$

$$\text{الف) } f(1) = 2 \quad f(1) = 12 - 10 \quad \text{ب) } f(1) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(f(1)) = 2 \quad f(12 - 10) = 2 \Rightarrow 12(12 - 10) - 10 = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{9x - 10}$$

$$A = (1, a) \quad f(x) = \frac{ax}{x-1} \Rightarrow \frac{1a}{1-1} = \frac{a}{a-1} \Rightarrow 1a - 1 = a \Rightarrow \underline{a = 1}$$

$$f = \{(1, 0), (2, 1), (3, 2), (4, 3)\} \quad g = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 0), (4, 3)\}$$

$$\text{الف) } f \circ f^{-1} \quad f(f^{-1}(x)) = \{(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1} \circ f = \{(1, 0), (2, 1), (3, 2), (4, 3)\} \quad x \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1$$

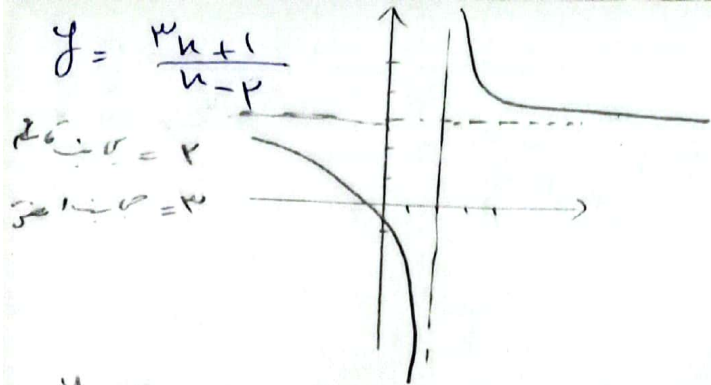
$$\text{ب) } f \circ g^{-1} \quad \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$$

$$\text{ج) } g^{-1} \circ f \Rightarrow \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 0)\}$$

$$f = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 0)\} \quad g = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\} \quad h = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 0)\}$$

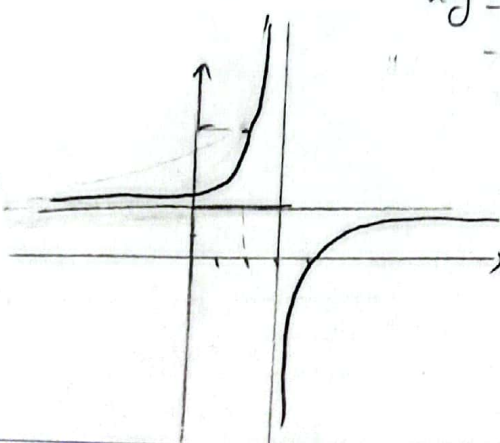
$$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \{ \frac{1}{2} \} \quad \{(1, \frac{1}{2}), (2, \frac{1}{2}), (3, \frac{1}{2})\}$$

$$f \circ g^{-1} \Rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \quad 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \quad 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0 \quad \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 0)\}$$



$y = \frac{ru+1}{u-r}$

20: $r = r$
30: $r = r$



$y = \frac{ru+1}{u-r} \xrightarrow{\text{cross}} u = \frac{ry+1}{y-r}$

$uy - ru = ry + 1$

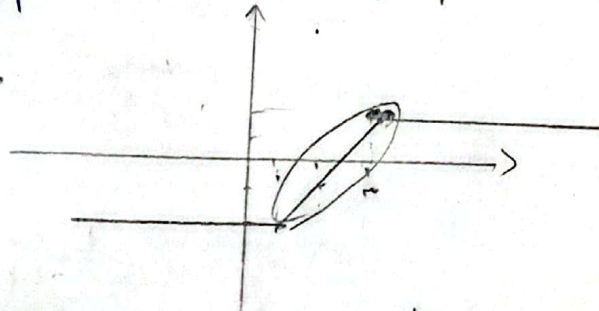
$-ru - 1 = y(r-u)$

$y = \frac{ru+1}{-r+u}$

$f(u) = |u-1| - |u-4|$

$\begin{cases} -r & u < 1 \\ ru - \varepsilon & 1 \leq u \leq 4 \\ r & u > 4 \end{cases}$

$a=1 \quad b=4$

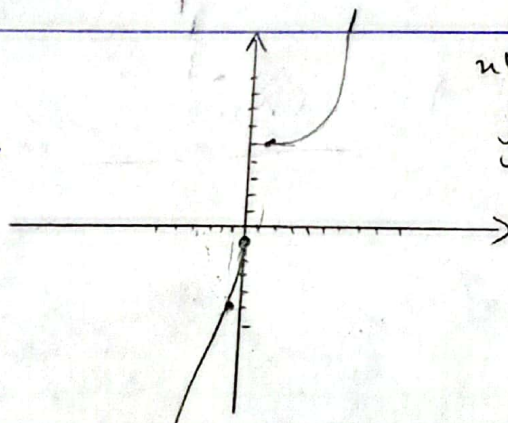


$y = ru - \varepsilon$

$u = ry - \varepsilon$

$\frac{u+\varepsilon}{r} = y$

$f(u) = \begin{cases} u^r + \varepsilon & u \geq 1 \\ ru - 1 & u \leq 1 \end{cases}$



$u^r + \varepsilon = y \rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{r}} + \varepsilon = u \rightarrow y = \sqrt[r]{u - \varepsilon}$

$y = ru - 1 \rightarrow u = ry - 1 \rightarrow \frac{u+1}{\varepsilon} = y$

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

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

$\xrightarrow{\text{cross}} u = \frac{ry+1}{-y-r}$

$-uy - ru = ry + 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-ru-1}{r+u} \xrightarrow{\text{cross}} y = \frac{-4u-2}{4+ru}$

$f^{-1}(b) = ? \rightarrow \frac{-r}{b} = \frac{ru+1}{-u-r} \rightarrow ru + r = ru + 1$

$\boxed{u = a}$

$a = -r \quad b = -r$
 $a = r$

$f(u) = \frac{u}{u^r+1} \rightarrow yur = u + y = \frac{u}{r} + \frac{y}{r}$

$u \rightarrow \sqrt{1 - ry^r} \pm 1$

$1 - ry^r \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}, |a|$

$f^{-1} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{1 - ry^r} \pm 1}{ry}$

$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - ry^r}}{ry}$