

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 4 & x > a \\ 12x - 2 & x \leq a \end{cases} \rightarrow$
 فرد $x^3 - 4$ و $12x - 2$ یک به یک هستند پس برای یک به یک بودن (x) باید برد آنها اشتراکی داشته باشد

$x^3 - 4 \geq 12x - 2 \rightarrow x^3 - 12x + 14 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^3 - 12x + 14 \geq 0$

$\frac{x(x^2 - 4) - 12(x - 2)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x - 2)(x(x + 2) - 12)}{x^2 + 2x - 12} \geq 0$

$f^{-1}(y) = 4 \rightarrow f(4) = 2 \rightarrow \psi(4) + k = 2 \rightarrow k = -10 \rightarrow f(x) = 3x - 10$

الف) $f(7) = \psi(7) - 10 = 11$

ب) $f(f(x)) = \psi(3x - 10) - 10 = 9x - 40$

$A(x, a) \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) \text{ روی } (a, 2a) \rightarrow f(x) \text{ روی } (a, 2a)$

$(a, 2a) \rightarrow f(a) = \frac{a^2}{a-1} = 2a \rightarrow a^2 = 2a^2 - 2a \rightarrow a^2 - 2a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0 \text{ یا } a = 2$

$a = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = 0 \rightarrow$ یک به یک نیست

$f^{-1} = \{(\omega, 3)(\nu, 4)(\gamma, 5)(\varphi, 6)\} \quad g^{-1} = \{(2, 3)(4, 8)(\omega, 9)\}$

$f(f^{-1}(x)) = \{(\omega, \omega)(\nu, \nu)(\gamma, \gamma)(\varphi, \varphi)\} \quad \begin{matrix} \omega \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \omega & \gamma \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow \gamma \\ \nu \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow \nu & \varphi \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow \varphi \end{matrix}$

ب) $f^{-1}(f(x)) = \{(\omega, 3)(\gamma, 5)(\nu, 4)(\varphi, 6)\} \quad \begin{matrix} \omega \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \omega & \nu \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow \nu \\ \gamma \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow \gamma & \varphi \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow \varphi \end{matrix}$

ج) $f(g^{-1}(x)) = \{(2, \omega)(\omega, 4)\} \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \omega & \omega \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 4 \\ 4 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow \omega & \end{matrix}$

د) $g^{-1}(f(x)) = \{(\omega, 9)(\nu, 3)(\gamma, 8)\} \quad \begin{matrix} \omega \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 9 & \nu \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \\ \gamma \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 8 & \end{matrix}$

$g^{-1} = \{(1, 2)(3, 4)(\omega, 5)\} \quad f = \{(2, 4)(4, 8)(\varphi, 6)\} \quad h = \{(1, 2)(3, 4)(\omega, 5)\}$

$f(g^{-1}(x)) = \{(1, 4)(3, 8)(\omega, 6)\} \rightarrow D_{f \circ g^{-1}} \cap D_h = \{1, 3, \omega\}$

$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(3, \frac{1}{8}\right) \left(\omega, \frac{1}{6}\right) \right\} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{1}{4}\right), \left(3, \frac{1}{8}\right) \right\}$

$y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$ مجاوب انتی = $\frac{a}{c} = 3$ ریشه موج = $\frac{a}{c} = 3$ قلم = $\frac{a}{c} = 3$ یک به یک در نقطه $x=2$ قطع می کند در نقطه $y=3$ قطع می کند معلوم پذیر	$x = \frac{3y+1}{y-2} \rightarrow 3y+1 = xy-2x \rightarrow 3y-xy = -2x-1$ $y(3-x) = -(2x+1) \rightarrow y = \frac{-(2x+1)}{3-x}$ مجاوب انتی = $\frac{a}{c} = 2$ قلم = $\frac{a}{c} = 3$
$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1-x+3}{2} & x \geq 3 \rightarrow \text{تابع ثابت} \\ \frac{x-1+x-3}{2x-4} & 1 \leq x \leq 3 \rightarrow \text{دارن پذیر} \rightarrow [a, b] = [1, 3] \\ \frac{-x+1+x-3}{-2} & x \leq 1 \rightarrow \text{تابع ثابت} \end{cases}$ $y = 2x-4 \rightarrow \text{دارن: } x = 2y-4 \rightarrow y = \frac{x+4}{2} \rightarrow D = [-2, 2]$ $D = [1, 3]$ $R = [-2, 2]$	$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+4}{2} - \frac{2}{x} \quad \forall x \leq 2$
$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3+4 & x \geq 1 \rightarrow R = [\infty, +\infty) \\ 4x-1 & x \leq 0 \rightarrow R = (-\infty, -1] \end{cases}$ در نقطه $x=1$ قطع می کند در نقطه $x=0$ قطع می کند	$y^3+4=x \rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{x-4}$ $D = [\infty, +\infty) \quad R = [1, +\infty)$ $4y-1=x \rightarrow y = \frac{x+1}{4}$ $D = (-\infty, -1] \quad R = (-\infty, 0]$ $f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x-4} & x \geq 4 \\ \frac{x+1}{4} & x \leq -1 \end{cases}$
$f(x) = x^2 - \frac{(x+1)^3}{x+3} = \frac{x^2 + 3x^2 - x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x - 1}{x+3} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{-x^3 - 3x - 1}{x+3}$ $f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow x = \frac{-y^3-1}{y+3} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-1-3x}{1x+3} = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$ $\begin{cases} a = -4 \\ b = -2 \\ c = 4 \end{cases}$ $x = \frac{-y^3-1}{y+3} \rightarrow -y^3-1 = xy+3x$ $3y+xy = -1-3x \rightarrow y = \frac{-1-3x}{x+3}$ $f(b) = f^{-1}(-2) = \frac{-1+4}{-2+3} = 3$	
$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{y^2+1} \rightarrow xy^2+x=y$ $\rightarrow xy^2-y+x=0 \rightarrow y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2x}$ $f(2) = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow f^{-1}(\frac{2}{5}) = 2$ $x = \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-\frac{16}{25}}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1}{4} = 2 \checkmark$	$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2x}$ $\frac{1 - \sqrt{1-\frac{16}{25}}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1}{4} \neq 2 \times$