

٢٠

استدلالی از روش A

$$x^r - \epsilon = f(n) \rightarrow R = (a^r - \epsilon, +\infty) \quad | \quad x^r - r_0 = f(n) \rightarrow R = (-\infty, |a - r_0|]$$

$$\Rightarrow |a - r_0| < a^r - \epsilon \rightarrow a^r |a + 1| > a^r \rightarrow (a-1)^r (a+\epsilon) > a^r \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{ضرب} \\ -\epsilon \\ + \\ + \end{array} \right| \rightarrow a^r - \epsilon \quad (4)$$

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

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(r) = \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{r-k}{r} = \epsilon \rightarrow r-k = r\epsilon \rightarrow k = r(1-\epsilon)$$

الف) $f(v) = r(v) - 10 = r(1) - 10 = -9$ ب) $f(f(n)) = r(rn - 10) - 10 = 9n - \epsilon$ (5)

$$f(n) = \frac{an}{n-1} \rightarrow y = \frac{an}{n-1} \rightarrow yn - y = an \rightarrow (y-a)n = y \rightarrow n = \frac{y}{y-a} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n}{n-a}$$

$$\rightarrow A(ra, a) \rightarrow \frac{ra}{ra-a} = a \rightarrow \frac{ra}{a} = a \rightarrow a = r$$

الف) $f \circ f^{-1} = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4)\}$ (5)

ب) $f^{-1} \circ f = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4)\}$

ج) $f \circ g^{-1} = \{(1,1), (2,2)\}$

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

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

$$\frac{n}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \frac{n}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad \frac{n}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \{(1,1), (2,2)\} \quad (5)$$

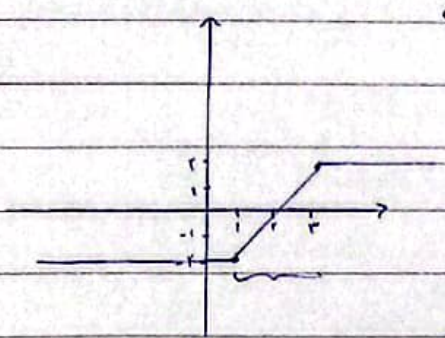
$$y = \frac{rn+1}{n-2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{میانبر} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = y \rightarrow r = y \\ \text{میانبر} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = y \rightarrow r = y \end{cases} \rightarrow n=0 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow A / -\frac{1}{2}$$

تابع یکتا

$$y = \frac{rn+1}{n-2} \rightarrow yn - 2y = rn + 1 \rightarrow (y-2)n = ry + 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{ry+1}{y-2} \rightarrow f^{-1}(ay) = \frac{ry+1}{y-2}$$

$$y = \frac{rn+1}{n-2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{میانبر} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = y \rightarrow r = y \\ \text{میانبر} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = y \rightarrow r = y \end{cases} \rightarrow n=0 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

s.a.m



$$g = |x-1| - |x-3| \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow [a, b] \rightarrow [1, 3] \rightarrow a=1 \quad b=3$$

$$y = |x-1| - |x-3|, x \in [1, 3] \rightarrow y = x-1-r+x-r = 2x-2$$

$$y = 2x-2 \rightarrow 2x = y+2 \rightarrow x = \frac{y+2}{2} \rightarrow 1 \leq \frac{y+2}{2} \leq 3$$

$$\rightarrow y \in [-2, 2] \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y+2}{2}, y \in [-2, 2]$$

$$x^r + f = y \rightarrow R = [\omega, +\infty) \quad f_{n-1} = y \rightarrow R = (-\infty, -1]$$

$$y = x^r + f \rightarrow x^r = y - f \rightarrow x = \sqrt[r]{y-f} \quad x \geq 1 \rightarrow y \geq 1$$

$$y = f_{n-1} \rightarrow f_n = y+1 \rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{f} \quad x \leq -1 \rightarrow y \leq -1$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[r]{y-f} & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{y+1}{f} & x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{-r x - 1}{x+r} \rightarrow y x + r y = -r x - 1 \rightarrow (y+r)x = -r y - 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{-r y - 1}{y+r} \rightarrow y = \frac{-r x - 1}{x+r}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-r x - 1}{x+r} = \frac{a x + b}{r x + d} \rightarrow a = -r \quad b = -1 \quad d = r \rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = \frac{-r y - 1}{y+r}$$

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

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{A}}{r a} \rightarrow a = y \quad b = -1 \quad c = y \rightarrow x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 y^2}}{2 y}, y \neq 0$$

تابع بین $-\frac{1}{r}$ و $\frac{1}{r}$ متناهی می‌گردد و متناهی نمی‌گردد [در $\frac{1}{r}$ و $-\frac{1}{r}$ تقریب می‌شود]

$$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4 x^2}}{2 x} & x > 0 \\ \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4 x^2}}{2 x} & x < 0 \end{cases}, x \in \left[-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right]$$