

18, 20

کدام عبارت صحیح است؟

الف) $f = \{(r, r), (n, a), (r, n-r), (m, r), (-1, r)\}$

$n-r-n=r$

$n-r-n-r = (n-r)(n+1) \Rightarrow n=r-1 \rightarrow$

$(n=r)$

$n=-1$

$(-1, r), (-1, a) \times$
عبارت نیست

ب) $f = \{(-1, 1), (1, r), (r, r), (a, m-1), (a, r), (m, r)\}$

$a=-1$

$m=r$

$n=r$

$f(n) = \begin{cases} r^{n-1} & n \geq 1 \\ n+a & n < 1 \end{cases}$

$n \geq 1 : r^{n-1} \rightarrow R_f : [r, +\infty)$

$n < 1 : (-\infty, 1+a) \rightarrow R_f : 1+a, r$

$a < 1 : [-\infty, 1]$

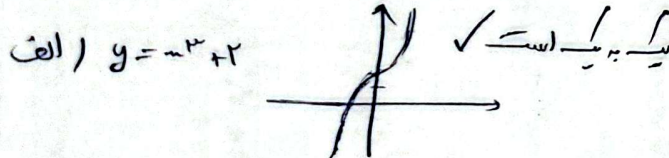
$n \geq 1 : r^{n-1} \rightarrow R_f : [r, +\infty)$

$n < 1 : a n + a - 1 \rightarrow R_f : (-\infty, a-1)$

$a < r$

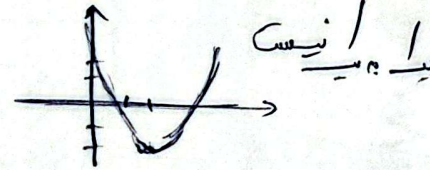
$a-1 < r$

$a < r \in (-\infty, r]$



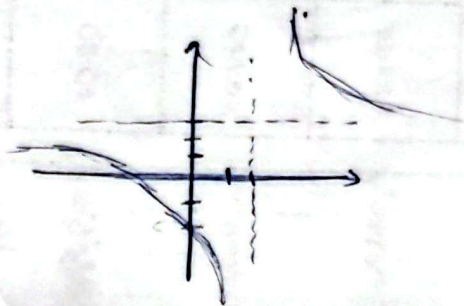
$x = y^{r+r}$
 $y = \sqrt[r+r]{x-r}$

ب) $n-r-m+r=y$
 $(m-r)^r-r$



$y^r - ey + r = n = (y-r)^r - r \rightarrow n+r = (y-r)^r \rightarrow \sqrt[n+r]{n+r} + r = y$

$$y = \frac{r_{m+1}}{m-r}$$



خط افقی مقصود است
خط عمودی مقصود است

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$$\frac{ry+1}{y-r} = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = -\frac{-rm-1}{+m-r} = \frac{rm+1}{m-r}$$

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$$y = \frac{r+rm}{m+r} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{1}$$

$$y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m_1-r} = \sqrt{m_2-r} \rightarrow m_1-r = m_2-r$$

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$$m = \sqrt{y-r} \Rightarrow m^2 + r = y$$

$$m_1 = m_2$$

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$$y = m^2 - rm + r = (m-r)(m-1)$$

چون $m \in [r, +\infty)$ است پس $m-r \geq 0$ است
پس $m-1 \geq 0$ است

$$m = y^2 - r \Rightarrow y + r = (y-r)^2 - 1$$

$$m+1 = (y-r)^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{m+1} + r = y$$

$$f(m) = m + \sqrt{m} \xrightarrow{\text{توان}} y = m + \sqrt{m} \rightarrow m = y + \sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$m + \frac{1}{4} = \left(\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2$$

$$\sqrt{m + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$\left(\sqrt{m + \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = y$$

$$1+1-1=1$$

$$a=1 \quad b=\frac{1}{4} \quad c=-\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2-2}} = y$$

$$\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2-2}} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{n_2^2-2}}$$

1
1

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n_1^2-2}} \cdot \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2-2}} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{n_2^2-2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_2^2-2}}$$

ی و x هر عبارت هستند پس نیازی به عبارت نیست

$$n_1^2 = n_2^2 \rightarrow n_1 = \pm n_2$$

فقط $n_1 = n_2$ قابل قبول است و $n_1 = -n_2$ نیست

$$f(m) = \frac{m}{1+|m|} = y$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{n-1} \text{ و } f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n}{1+n}$$

$$n = \frac{y}{1+y} \rightarrow n+|y|n = y$$

$$g^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\omega}\right) \Rightarrow \sqrt{n-1} = -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

1, 1/5

$$n = \left(\frac{1}{\omega}\right)^2$$

$$y - |y|n = n \rightarrow y > 0 \quad y - yn = n$$

$$-\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{y}{1+y} = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{y}{1+y}}{\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{y}{1+y}}$$

$$y < 0 \quad y + yn = n$$

$$y(n+1) = n$$

$$y = \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\omega}}{\frac{1}{\omega} - 1} = \frac{1}{1-\omega}$$

$$g^{-1}(1/\pi) \text{ جواب! } g(n) = f(n) + \sqrt{f(n)} \text{ , } f^{-1}(n) = \sqrt{n-1}$$

$$1/\pi = n^2 + 1 + \sqrt{n^2 + 1}$$

$$y = \sqrt{n-1}$$

$$f(n) \rightarrow n = \sqrt{y-1}$$

$$t^2 + t - \pi = 0$$

$$(t + \epsilon/2) - \epsilon/2$$

$$t = \epsilon = \sqrt{n^2 + 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$t = -\epsilon = -\sqrt{n^2 + 1}$$

$$n^2 = y - 1$$

$$y = n^2 + 1$$

$$y = n^2 + 1$$

$$n = 1$$

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