

الف) $n^2 - n = 2 \quad n^2 - n - 2 = 0 \quad (n-2)(n+1) = 0 \Rightarrow n=2 \quad n=-1 \quad m=3$

$\Rightarrow m=2 \quad (a, m-1) \Rightarrow (a, 1) \Rightarrow a=-1$

$(a+2, n) \rightarrow (1, n) \rightarrow n=2$

$3x-1 \xrightarrow{(1)} 3x-1=2 \rightarrow R=[2, +\infty)$

$x+a \rightarrow R=(-\infty, 1+a)$

طرح را از نام پوش دفتر و هم پوشانی تراشید با سز

$1+a=2$

$a=1$

$f(x) = 3x-1$

$f(0) = a-1 \quad x=0$

$m=3$

$f(x) = ax+a-1$

$a>0 \quad ax \rightarrow -\infty$

$f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

$a>0 \rightarrow (-\infty, a-1]$

$a<0 \rightarrow [a-1, +\infty)$

$x \geq 1$

$f(1) = 2$

$f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$

$x=+\infty$

$[2, +\infty)$

$a-1 < 2 \quad a < 3$

$0 < a < 3$

الف) $y = x^3 + 2 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \quad \text{و س} \quad x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^3 + 2 = x_2^3 + 2$

$x_1 = x_2 \quad \text{یک به یک است} \xrightarrow{\text{مکس}} x^3 = y-2 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y-2} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{x-2}$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 2$
 س می است
 پس تابع یک به یک نیست

الف) $xg - 2g = 3x+1 \quad xg - 3x = 2g+1$

$x(g-3) = 2g+1 \quad x = \frac{2g+1}{g-3} \quad y = \frac{2x+1}{x-3}$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{4+2x}{x+2} \rightarrow \frac{2(x+2)}{x+2} \Rightarrow y=2$

یک به یک نیست

الف) $x = \sqrt{y-1} \rightarrow x^p = y-1 \rightarrow y = x^p + 1 \quad D = [0, +\infty)$

$\rightarrow x^p - \varepsilon x + 1 - 1 \Rightarrow y = (x-1)^p - 1 \rightarrow (x-1)^p = y+1$

$x-1 = \pm \sqrt[p]{y+1} \quad x = 1 \pm \sqrt[p]{y+1} \quad y = 1 \pm \sqrt[p]{y+1} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 1 + \sqrt[p]{y+1}}$

$y = x + \sqrt{x} \rightarrow y = s^2 + s \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow s^2 + s - y = 0$

$\Delta = 1 + 4y \rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4y}}{2} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1+4y}}{2}$

$x = s^2 = \left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1+4y}}{2} \right)^2 \rightarrow y + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1+4y} \quad 1 + (x \cdot \frac{1}{2}) + \varepsilon(\frac{1}{2}) =$

$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{1+4y} \quad a=1 \quad b=\frac{1}{x} \quad c=\frac{1}{x}$

$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \rightarrow y_p = y_1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-1}} \right)^p = \left(\frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-1}} \right)^p$

$\frac{x_1^p}{x_1^p-1} = \frac{x_2^p}{x_2^p-1} \rightarrow x_1^p x_2^p - 1 x_2^p = x_1^p x_2^p - 1 x_1^p$

$-1 x_2^p = -1 x_1^p \quad x_2^p = x_1^p \rightarrow x_2 = \pm x_1$

$y = \sqrt{x-1}$

$(x)^p = (\sqrt{y-1})^p$

$x^p = y+1$

$y = x^p - 1$

$y = \left(\frac{-y}{\omega} \right)^p - 1 \rightarrow \frac{-y}{\omega} - \frac{y\omega}{y\omega} = \frac{-y}{\omega}$

$y = \frac{x}{1+|x|} = \frac{x}{1-|x|} \quad |1-\frac{y}{\omega}| = -1$

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

$-\frac{y}{y\omega} + \left(\frac{-y}{y\omega} \right) = \frac{-2y}{y\omega}$

$y = \sqrt[p]{x-1} \quad g(x) = x^p + 1 + \sqrt{x^p+1}$

$x = \sqrt[p]{y-1} \quad y = x^p + 1 + \sqrt{x^p+1}$

$x^p = y-1 \quad x^p = y^q + 1 + y^p + 1$

$y = x^p + 1 \quad y^q = x^q + x^p + 1$

$f(x) = x^p + 1 \quad y = x^p + x + \sqrt{x}$

$g(x) = x^p + x + \sqrt{x} \rightarrow (x^p)^p + 1 + \sqrt{x} = \boxed{1 + x + \sqrt{x}}$