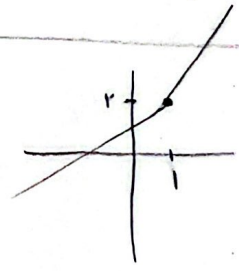


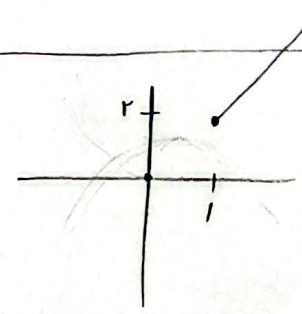
عاشق و عیسی پور ...
 ۱- مقدار n به گونه ای که تابع زیر تابع $\frac{1}{x}$ باشد

الف) $f = \{(r, r), (n, a), (r, n^2 - n), (m, r), (-1, a)\}$
 $(r, r) = (r, n^2 - n) \rightarrow n^2 - n = r \rightarrow n^2 - n - r = 0 \xrightarrow{n=r} \xrightarrow{n=-1} n = -1 \rightarrow (-1, a) = (-1, a) \rightarrow \text{مستثنی} \rightarrow$
 $(n = -1)$

$\rightarrow \{(-1, 1), (1, 1), (r, r), (a, m-1), (a+r, n), (m, r) \}$
 $(m = r) \rightarrow (a, r-1) \rightarrow (a, 1) \rightarrow (a = -1) \Rightarrow ((-1) + r, n) \rightarrow (1, n) \rightarrow (n = r)$



$n + a \leq r \rightarrow 1 + a \leq r \rightarrow a \leq 1$
 $a = (-\infty, 1]$
 ؟ آیا $\frac{1}{x}$ به $\frac{1}{x}$ $f_n \begin{cases} r_{n-1} & n > 1 \\ n+a & n < 1 \end{cases}$



$a > 1$ $f_n \begin{cases} r_{n-1} & n > 1 \\ n+a-1 & n < 1 \end{cases}$
 $a > 1$ $a > 1$
 برای اینکه $\frac{1}{x}$ به $\frac{1}{x}$ باشد باید $a = 0$ باشد
 $a - 1 < r \rightarrow a < r$ $(a < r)$ (II)
 $(I) \cap (II) \rightarrow (0, r)$

الف) $y = n^2 + r$
 $n = y^2 + r \rightarrow y^2 = \sqrt{m-r} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{m-r}$

$y = n^2 - 4n + r$
 $y = n^2 - 4n + r$

الف) $y = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n-2}$
 $n = \frac{r_y + 1}{y-2} \rightarrow (n-2)y = r_{n+1} \rightarrow y = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n-2}$

$y = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n-2}$
 $y = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n-2}$

الف) $y = \sqrt{a-r} \rightarrow n = \sqrt{y-r} \rightarrow n^2 = y-r \rightarrow y = n^2 + r$
 $y = n^2 + r$
 $n > 0$

$y = n^2 - 4n + r, n \in [r, +\infty)$
 $y = (n-2)^2 - 1 \rightarrow n = (y-2)^2 - 1 \rightarrow n+1 = (y-2)^2 \rightarrow n+1 = (y-2)^2 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{n+1} + 2$

$2+2b+4c$ حاصل $f(n) = an+b$ $\sqrt{n} \sim (0, +\infty)$ $0 \leq n \leq \sqrt{n}$ $f(n) = n + \sqrt{n}$ $- \sqrt{n-1}$

$f = n + \sqrt{n} \rightarrow n = y + \sqrt{y} \rightarrow n - y = \sqrt{y} \rightarrow n^2 + y^2 - 2yn = y \rightarrow y^2 - y(2n+1) = 0$

$y^2 - y(2n+1) + n^2 = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{2n+1 \pm \sqrt{4n^2 + 4n + 1 - 4n^2}}{2} = \frac{2n+1 \pm \sqrt{4n+1}}{2} \Rightarrow$
 $1+1+(-1) = 1$ $a=1$ $b=1$ $c=-1$ $\frac{n+1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{4n+1}{4}} = \frac{n+1}{2} + \sqrt{n+\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{n+1}{2} + \sqrt{n+\frac{1}{4}}$

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

$(n_1 = \pm n_2) \rightarrow$ نمی تواند مختلف باشد

$n = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} \rightarrow n^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-1} \rightarrow n^2 y^2 - 2n^2 = y^2 \rightarrow y^2(n^2-1) = 2n^2 \rightarrow$

$y^2 = \frac{2n^2}{n^2-1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2n^2}{n^2-1}} \rightarrow y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}n}{\sqrt{n^2-1}} \rightarrow n, \sqrt{y^2-1} \rightarrow$

$y = + \frac{\sqrt{2}n}{\sqrt{n^2-1}} \rightarrow f(-\frac{1}{a}) + g^{-1}(-\frac{1}{a})$ $g(n) = \sqrt{n-1}$, $f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n}{1+|n|}$ 9 -9 9 -9

داده $f(n) = f(n)$ $f^{-1}(n)$ $f(n)$ دارد $f^{-1}(n)$ $f(n)$ $f(n)$ $f(n)$

$\frac{n}{1+|n|} = -\frac{1}{a} \rightarrow an = -1 - |n| \rightarrow$

وقتی که $-\frac{1}{a}$ $f(n)$ $f(n)$ $f(n)$ $f(n)$

$an = -1 - |n| \Rightarrow an = -1 + n \rightarrow$

$n < 0$ $f(n)$ $f(n)$ $f(n)$ $f(n)$

$2n = -1 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow f(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{-5+1}{10} = -\frac{4}{10} = -\frac{2}{5}$

$\sqrt{n-1} = -\frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{a^2}$

$g(r) =$

$g(n) = f(n) + \sqrt{f(n)}$, $f^{-1}(n) = \sqrt{n-1}$ 10 10 10 10

$g^{-1}(12) \rightarrow f(n) + \sqrt{f(n)} = 12 \rightarrow f(n) = 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n-1} = 3 \rightarrow \sqrt{9-1} = 2$

$f^{-1}(n) = f(n)$

$g^{-1}(12) = 2$