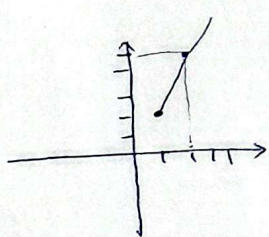


نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره: کلاس: پایه:
 هیچ حلقه دومی یکسان نباشد. حلقه اول یکسان باشد

الف) $\{(3,2), (n,0), (3, n^2-n), (m,2), (-1,4)\}$
 $(3,2) = (m,2) \Rightarrow m=3$
 $(3,2) = (3, n^2-n) \Rightarrow n^2-n-2=0 \Rightarrow n=2$
 $(3,2) = (-1,4) \Rightarrow (-1,4) \neq (-1,4)$

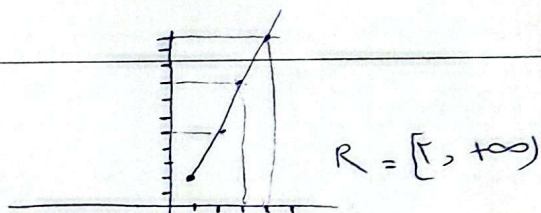
ب) $\{(-1,1), (1,2), (3,3), (a, m-1), (a+2, n), (m,3)\}$
 $(2,3) = (m,3) \Rightarrow m=2$
 $m=2 \Rightarrow m-1=1 \Rightarrow (-1,1) = (a,1) \Rightarrow a=-1$
 $a=-1 \Rightarrow a+2=1 \Rightarrow (1,2) = (1,n) \Rightarrow n=2$



$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1 & x \geq 1 \\ x+a & x < 1 \end{cases}$
 $x+a < 2 \Rightarrow x < 2-a \Rightarrow a=1$

n	1	2	3	4	...
y	2	5	8	11	...

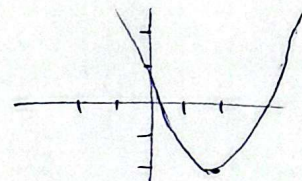
$\begin{cases} x_{n-1} \\ n \geq 1 \end{cases}$



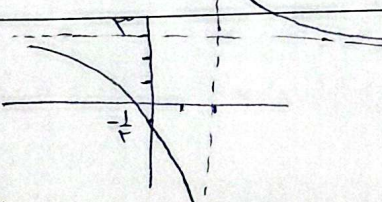
برای یک: $a > 0$
 یک: $a < 0$
 یک: $a = 0$
 $\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ a-1 < 2 \Rightarrow a < 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < a < 3 \Rightarrow a=1, 2$

الف) $y = x^3 + 2$
 $y = x_1^3 + 2$
 $y = x_2^3 + 2$
 $\Rightarrow x_1^3 + 2 = x_2^3 + 2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$
 تابع یک به یک نیست.

ب) $y = x^2 - 8x + 2$
 $\frac{-b}{2a} = 2$
 -2



الف) $y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$



مجموعه تمام: $x=2$
 انحنای: $y=3$
 تابع یک به یک است.

معکوس تابع: $x = \frac{3y+1}{y-2}$
 $xy-2 = 3y+1 \Rightarrow xy-2y = 3y+1 \Rightarrow xy-5y = 3y+1 \Rightarrow y(x-5) = 3y+1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{3y+1}{x-5}$

ب) $y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$
 $ad \neq bc$
 $2 \times 2 \neq 3 \times 1$

x	-1	0	1	2
y	2	2	2	2

y	2
-----	---

تابع $y=2$
 یک به یک نیست
 پس معکوس نیز هم نیست

الف) $y = \sqrt{x-2}$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} y = \sqrt{x_1-2} \\ y = \sqrt{x_2-2} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x_1-2} = \sqrt{x_2-2} \Rightarrow x_1-2 = x_2-2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

ب) $y = x^2 - (x+2+2+1-1) \Rightarrow y = x^2 - (x+2) \Rightarrow y = (x-1)^2 - 1$

$$\Rightarrow x-2 = \pm \sqrt{y+1} \Rightarrow x = 2 \pm \sqrt{y+1} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = 2 + \sqrt{y+1}$$

یہ ایک دوسرے کے معکوس دہے

$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x}$ $f^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow y + \sqrt{y} = x \Rightarrow y + \sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{4} = x + \frac{1}{4}$

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

$$\Rightarrow y = x + \frac{1}{4} - \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{4}} \Rightarrow ax + b - \sqrt{x-c}$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$a + 2b + c = 1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{4} + (-\frac{1}{4}) = 1$$

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-2} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-2} \Rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - 2x_1^2 = x_2^2 x_1^2 - 2x_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -2x_1^2 = -2x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

یہ ایک دوسرے کے معکوس دہے

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

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

$$y = \frac{x}{1+|x|}$$

$$y(1+|x|) = x$$

$$y + y|x| = x$$

$$x \geq 0 \quad |x| = x$$

$$y + yx = x$$

$$x = \frac{y}{1-y}$$

$$x < 0 \quad |x| = -x$$

$$y - yx = x$$

$$x = \frac{y}{1+y}$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = ? \quad y = \sqrt{x} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y + 1 = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x = (y+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (x+1)^2 \Rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = (x+1)^2$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) + g^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{-\frac{1}{5} \times 10}{\frac{1}{5} \times 10} + \frac{9 \times 1}{\frac{1}{5} \times 1} = \frac{-1}{10} + 9 = \frac{89}{10}$$

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

معکوس
کر

$$y^2 = x-1 \Rightarrow y^2 + 1 = x \Rightarrow x+1 = y \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 = f(x)$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow g^{-1}(12) = x^2 + 1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow 2^2 + 1 + \sqrt{2^2 + 1} = 4 + 1 + 1 = 6$$