

الف) $f = \{ (1, 2), (n, 0), (2, n^2 - n), (m, 2), (4, 1) \}$ (۱)

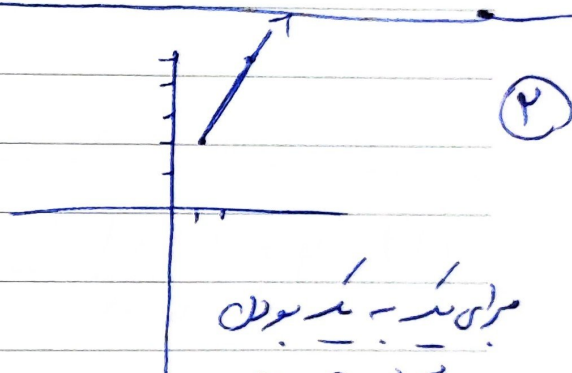
$n^2 - n = 2 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 2 = 0 \quad n = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \quad m = 2$
 عین

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

$m = 2 \rightarrow m-1 \rightarrow 2-1 = 1 \Rightarrow (a, 1) \Rightarrow \underline{a = -1}$

$a = -1 \rightarrow a+2 = -1+2 = 1 \Rightarrow (1, n) \rightarrow \underline{n = 2}$

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



$n = 1 \rightarrow n+a < 2$

$1+a < 2$

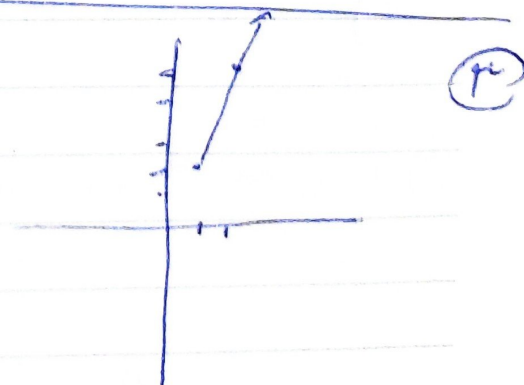
$\underline{a < 1}$

با داشتن این شرط

می‌توانیم بگوییم

برای $n < 1$ به صورت
 $n+a$ برد
 باید به صورت $(-\infty, 1+a)$
 باشد و $1+a = 2$ باشد

برای $n-1$ (مثلاً 2) است و خطی است
 که به یک خط دیگر می‌رسد و خطی است
 مثبت باشد و در 2 خطی است باید استمرار
 باشد



① $a > 0$

② $a = 0$

$0 < a < 2$

③ $a-1 < 2 \rightarrow a < 3$

الف) $y = \sqrt[n]{n^r + r}$

$$y_1 = y_r \rightarrow n_1 = n_r \rightarrow n_1^r + r = n_r^r + r \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$y = \sqrt[n]{n-r} \leftarrow n = \sqrt[y]{y-r} \leftarrow n^r = y-r \leftarrow n_1 = n_r$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \sqrt[n]{n-r}$$

ب) $y = \sqrt[n]{n-r} - \varepsilon n + r$ $y_1 = y_r \rightarrow n_1 = n_r \rightarrow$

$$n_1^r - \varepsilon n_1 + r = n_r^r + \varepsilon n_r + r$$

$$n_1 \neq n_r \quad \text{کمی نیست}$$

الف) $y = \frac{r+n+1}{n-r} \rightarrow$ تعمیم هورگرافیت $f^{-1}(n) = \frac{r+n+1}{n-r}$ ⑥

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

ب) $\frac{r+rn}{n+r}$ هورگرافیت $ad = cb$

الف) $y = \sqrt{n-r}$ یک به یک ⑦

$$y = \sqrt{n-r} \rightarrow n = \sqrt{y-r} \rightarrow n^2 = y-r$$

$$y = n^2 + r$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = n^2 + r \quad n \geq 0 \quad \leftarrow \quad n \geq 0$$

$$y = n^r - \varepsilon n + r \quad n \in [r, +\infty) \rightarrow \text{نوعی از}$$

$$y = n^r - \varepsilon n + r + 1 - 1 \rightarrow y + 1 = (n - r)^r - 1$$

$$n = \pm \sqrt[r]{y+1} + r \quad \leftarrow \quad n - r = \pm \sqrt[r]{y+1}$$

$$\boxed{f^{-1}(n) = r + \sqrt[r]{n+1}}$$

$$f(n) = n + \sqrt{n}, \quad Df = (0, +\infty)$$

✓

$$f^{-1}(n) = an + b - \sqrt{n - c}, \quad a + r b + \varepsilon c = ?$$

$$n + \sqrt{n} \rightarrow \left(\sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{r}\right)^r - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow$$

$$n = \left(\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{r}\right)^r - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow n + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \left(\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{r}\right)^r \rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y = n + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = n + \frac{1}{r} - \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \quad a = 1 \quad b = \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$a + r b + \varepsilon c = 1 + r\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + \varepsilon\left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) = 1$$

$$y = \frac{m}{\sqrt{m^2 - 1}} \rightarrow f(m_1) = f(m_2) \rightarrow \frac{m_1}{\sqrt{m_1^2 - 1}} = \frac{m_2}{\sqrt{m_2^2 - 1}} \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\frac{m_1}{\sqrt{m_1^2 - 1}} = \frac{m_2}{\sqrt{m_2^2 - 1}} \rightarrow m_1^2 m_2^2 - 1 m_1^2 = m_2^2 m_1^2 - 1 m_2^2 \rightarrow$$

$$m_1^2 = m_2^2 \Rightarrow m_1 = \pm m_2 \rightarrow$$

ی غیر توان دو حالت داریم
 1. $m_1 = m_2$
 2. $m_1 = -m_2$

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

$$y^2 m^2 - y^2 = 1 m^2 \quad y^2 = \frac{1 m^2}{m^2 - 1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 m^2}{m^2 - 1}}$$

در هر دو حالت

$$f(m) = \frac{m}{1 + |m|}, \quad g(m) = \sqrt{m - 1}, \quad f\left(-\frac{r}{a}\right) = g\left(-\frac{r}{a}\right) \quad (4)$$

$\frac{r}{a} = ?$

$$g\left(-\frac{r}{a}\right) = -\frac{r}{a} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{a} = g$$

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

$$-\frac{r}{a} = f \text{ نباشد} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{a} = f^{-1} \text{ باشد}$$

$$\frac{m}{1 + |m|} = -\frac{r}{a} \rightarrow m = -r - r|m| \rightarrow am = -r + rm$$

$$f\left(-\frac{r}{a}\right) = g^{-1}\left(-\frac{r}{a}\right) = -\frac{r}{r} + \frac{4}{a} = \frac{-r}{\sqrt{a}} \quad \begin{matrix} rm = -r \\ m = -\frac{r}{r} \end{matrix}$$

$$y = \sqrt{n-1} \rightarrow n = \sqrt{y-1} \Rightarrow n^2 = y-1 \quad (10)$$

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

$$g(n) = f(n) + \sqrt{f(n)} = 17 \rightarrow f(n) = 9$$

$$n^2 + 1 = 9$$

$$n^2 = 8$$

$$\boxed{n = 1}$$