

19, 20

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - \varepsilon & x > a \\ 11x - 20 & x < a \end{cases}$$

$-a^2 + \varepsilon \leq 11a - 20$   
 $-a^2 + 11a + 19 = 0$   
 $-a^2 + 11a + 19 \stackrel{a+2}{\div} a^2 - 2a + 1$

$\frac{-11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 4(-1)(19)}}{2(-1)}$

$a = 2$      $a = 5 - \varepsilon$   
 $a \in [-5, 2]$

$f(x) = 3x + k$

$f^{-1}(y) = \varepsilon \rightarrow \text{if } f(x) = \beta \Rightarrow f^{-1}(\beta) = \alpha$

$f(x) = y \quad f(x) = 11x + k = y \quad \underline{k = -10} \quad f(x) = 11x - 10$

الف)  $f(x) = 11 - 10 = 1$

ب)  $f(11x - 10) = 11(11x - 10) - 10 = 121x - 110 - 10 = 121x - 120$

$f(x) = \frac{ax}{x-1}$

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{x-a}$

$f(1a) = \frac{1a}{1a-1} = a \Rightarrow \underline{a = 2}$

$a^2 - 1a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \text{ or } 1$

$g(x) = \{(1,2), (2,4), (3,6)\} \quad g^{-1}(x) = \{(2,1), (4,2), (6,3)\} \quad h(x) = \{(2,0), (3,1), (4,2)\}$

$f^{-1}(x) = \{(0,1), (1,2), (2,3)\}$

الف)  $f(f^{-1}(x)) = \{(0,0), (1,1), (2,2)\}$

ب)  $f^{-1}(h(x)) = \{(2,3), (3,4), (4,5)\}$

ج)  $f(g^{-1}(x)) = \{(2,0), (4,1)\}$

د)  $g^{-1}(f(x)) = \{(2,3), (4,4), (6,5)\}$

$f = \{(1,2), (2,1), (3,0)\}$

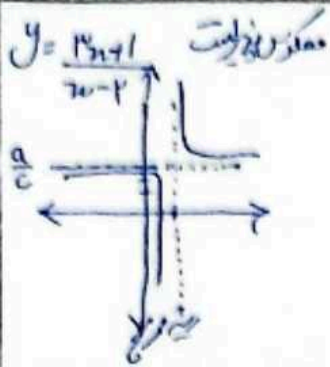
$g = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$

$g^{-1} = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$

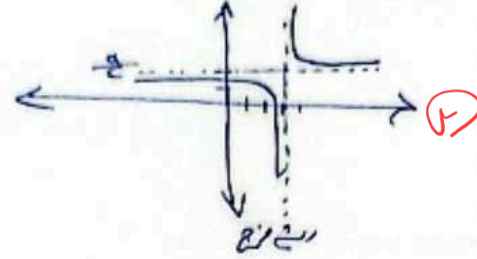
$h = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$

$f \circ g^{-1} = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$

$f \circ g = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$

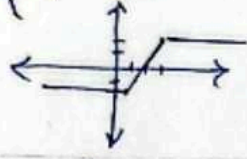


$\frac{py+1}{y-p} = x \implies y = -\frac{-px-1}{x-p} = \frac{px+1}{x-p}$



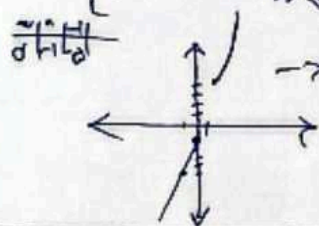
$\sum_{k=1}^n |x-1| - |x-p|$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} p & x \geq p \\ px - p & p < x < 1 \\ -p & x < 1 \end{cases} \implies y = px - p$



$y = \frac{x+p}{p} \quad R: [1, p]$   
 $D: [p, 1]$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^p + \epsilon & x \geq 1 \\ px - 1 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \implies y = x^p + \epsilon$



$y = \sqrt[p]{x-\epsilon} \implies y = \frac{x+1}{\epsilon}$

$f(x) = x^p - \frac{(x+1)^p}{x+c} = \frac{x^p(x+c) - (x+1)^p}{x+c} = \frac{-cx-1}{x+c} \implies f(-1) = \frac{-c(-1)-1}{-1+c} = \frac{c-1}{-1+c}$

$b = -1 \implies f(-1) = \frac{c-1}{-1+c} = 1$

$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^r+1}$

$x = \frac{y}{y^r+1} \implies xy^r - y + x = 0$

$y = \frac{+1 \pm \sqrt{1-4x^r}}{2x}$

$x \in \left[-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right]$