

الف) $f = \{ (r, r) / (h, \omega) (r, h^2 - n) (m, r) / (-b, d) \}$

$m = 3$

$h^2 - h = 2 \quad h^2 - h = r_2 \quad \begin{cases} h = 3 \\ h = -1 \end{cases}$

نقطة
تقاطع

ب) $f = \{ (-b, a) (b, r) (r, r) (a, m-1) (a+r, h) (h, \omega) \}$

$f(n) = \begin{cases} r_{m-1} & n \geq 1 \\ \infty & n < 1 \end{cases}$ المتغير بدو سايه

$R_1 = [r, +\infty)$

$R_2 = (-\infty, a-1)$

$a-1 \leq 2$
 $a \leq 1$

$a \in (-\infty, 1]$

$f(n) = \begin{cases} r_{m-1} & ; n \geq 1 \\ \infty & ; n < 1 \end{cases}$ شيء سايه

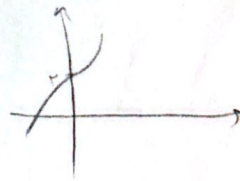
$R_1 = [r, +\infty)$

$R_2 = (-\infty, a-1]$

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

$a \in (-\infty, 3)$

ات) $y = n^2 + 2$

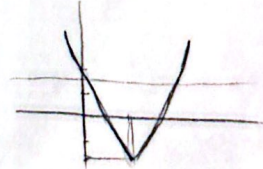


نقطة

$n = y - 2$

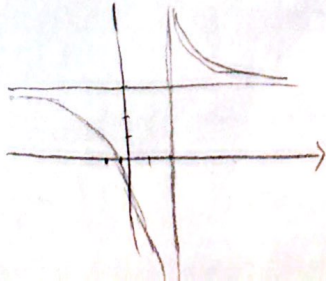
$f(n) = \sqrt{n-2}$

ب) $y = n^2 - 2n + 2$



نقطة

ات) $y = \frac{3n+1}{n-2}$



نقطة

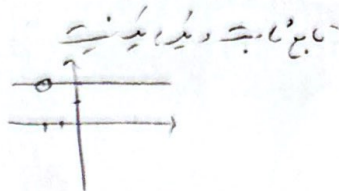
$y = -\frac{3n+1}{n-2} = \frac{3n+1}{2-n}$

$f(n) = \frac{3n+1}{2-n}$

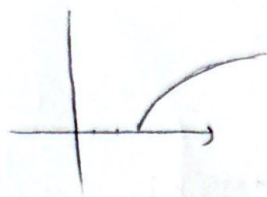
مجاها

مجاها

$$y = \frac{t+2n}{n+2} = \frac{2(2+t)}{n+2} = 2$$



ا) $y = \sqrt{n-2}$



دیکھائی دیتا ہے

$$D_f = [2, +\infty) = R_f^{-1}$$

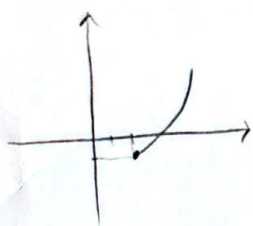
$$R = [0, +\infty) = D_f^{-1}$$

$$n = \sqrt{y-2}$$

$$n^2 = y-2$$

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

ب) $y = n^2 - (n+2)$



دیکھائی دیتا ہے

$$D_f = [2, +\infty) = R_f^{-1}$$

$$n+2 = y^2 - (n+2)$$

$$n+2 = (y-2)^2$$

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

$$f(n) = n + \sqrt{n}$$

$$D_f = (0, +\infty) = R_f^{-1}$$

$$n = y + \sqrt{y}$$

$$n + \frac{1}{4} = y + \sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$n + \frac{1}{4} = (\sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{4})^2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{4} = \pm \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow y = (\pm \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{4})^2$$

$$\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^2} y = n + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4}} = n + \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = \frac{1}{4} \quad c = -\frac{1}{4} \quad a^2 + 2b + c = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$$

$$y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2-2}} \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^2} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^2-2}} = \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^2-2}} \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^2} \frac{n^4}{n^2-2} = \frac{n^4}{n^2-2}$$

$$\cancel{n^4} \cdot \cancel{\sqrt{n^2-2}} = \cancel{n^2} \cdot \cancel{\sqrt{n^2-2}} \cdot n^2 \quad n_1^2 = n_2^2 \quad n_1 = \pm n_2$$

ان دونوں میں سے بلا سٹن
ہیں $n_1 = -n_2$ غیر قابل قبول ہے۔ $n_1 = n_2$ میں تابع دیکھائی دیتا ہے۔
دوسرے صورت میں $n_1 = n_2$ ہی برکت لائی سٹن دیکھائی دیتا ہے۔

$$n = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-2}} \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^2} n^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-2}$$

$$y^2 = \frac{-2n^2}{n^2-1} = \frac{2n^2}{n^2-1}$$

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

یہ دونوں میں سے بلا سٹن

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{|x|+1} = -\frac{2}{a} \quad \frac{x}{-x+1} = -\frac{2}{a} \quad \begin{matrix} ax = 2x - 2 \\ x = -\frac{2}{a} \end{matrix}$$

منخرج x من المعادلة
سيكون

$$f\left(-\frac{2}{a}\right) = -\frac{2}{a}$$

$$y(x) = \sqrt{x} - 1 = -\frac{2}{a} \quad \sqrt{x} = \frac{2}{a} \quad x = \frac{4}{a^2}$$

$$g^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{a}\right) = \frac{4}{a^2}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{2}{a}\right) + g^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{a}\right) = \frac{4}{a^2} - \frac{2}{a} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-1} \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y-1} \quad \begin{matrix} x^3 = y-1 \\ y = x^3 + 1 \\ f(x) = x^3 + 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$g(x) = x^3 + 1 + \sqrt{x^3 + 1} = 12 \rightarrow x = 2$$

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