

$$f = \{ (3, 2) (n, 0) (m, 2) (3, n^2 - n) (-1, 2) \} \quad (1)$$

$$n^2 - n = 2 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 2 = 0$$

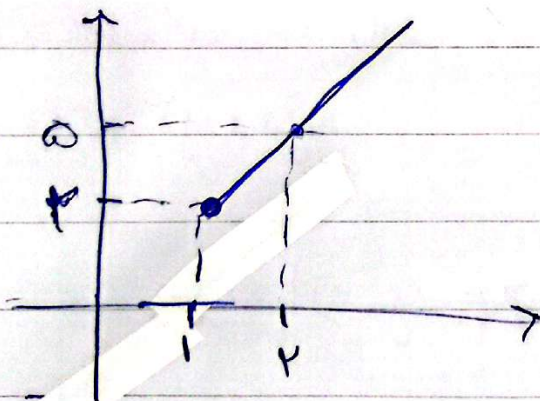
$$(n-2)(n+1) = 0 \rightarrow n = 2, -1 \quad \begin{cases} \text{if } n = -1 \text{ then } n = -1 \text{ is not valid} \\ \text{if } n = 2 \text{ then } n = 2 \text{ is valid} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 2, m = 3$$

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

$$m = 2, (n = 2)$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 3n-1 & ; n \geq 1 \\ n+a & ; n < 1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

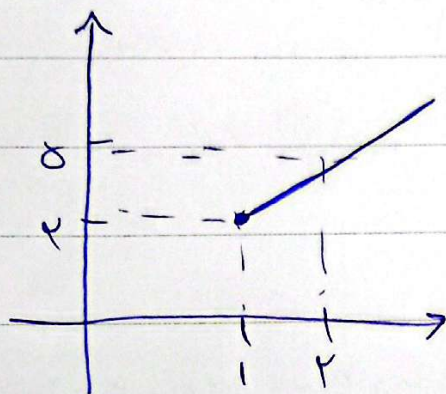


$$n+a \leq 2 \xrightarrow{n=1} a+1 \leq 2$$

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{a-1} & ; x \geq 1 \\ ax+a-1 & ; x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Ⓜ تابع



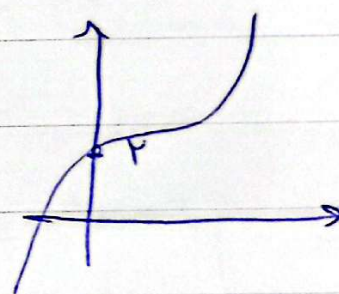
$$ax+a-1 < 2$$

$$ax+a < 3 \xrightarrow{x=0} a < 3$$

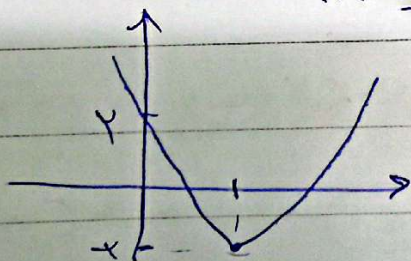
$$\Rightarrow a \in (0, 3)$$

الف) $y = x^3 + 2 \rightarrow$ یک به یک ✓

الف)



ب) $y = x^2 - 4x + 2$
 یک به یک ✓
 سنت! x ← سعی



الف) $x = y^3 + 2$
 $x - 2 = y^3 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{x-2}$

حون یک به یک سنت دارن دیرنی باره!!

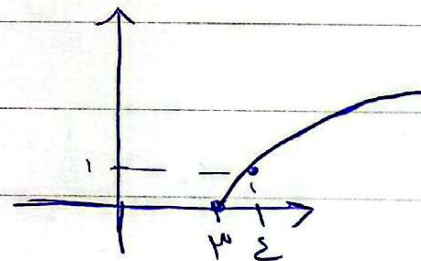
ب)

(الف) $y = \frac{3n+1}{n-2} \rightarrow$ تابع هورانیف
 یک به یک ✓

جانبجایی $n \leq \frac{3y+1}{y-2} \rightarrow ny - 2n \leq 3y+1$
 $ny - 3y = 2n+1$
 $y(n-3) = 2n+1$
 $\rightarrow y \leq \frac{2n+1}{n-3}$

(ب) $\frac{1+2n}{n+2} = \frac{2(2+n)}{(n+2)} \Rightarrow$ یک به یک
 ← داریم نتیجه با 2!!!

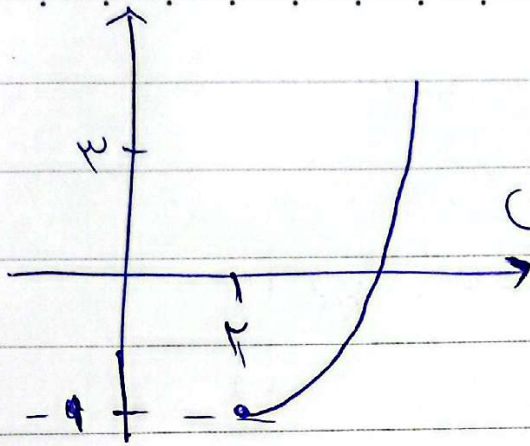
(الف) $y = \sqrt{n-3} \rightarrow$
 یک به یک ✓



$n \leq \sqrt{y-3} \rightarrow n^2 = y-3 \Rightarrow y \geq n^2+3$

(ب) $y = n^2 - 2n + 3, n \in [2, +\infty)$
 ← طول رأس سیمی

$= \frac{-b}{2a} \leq \frac{2}{2} = 1 \rightarrow$ تابع یک به یک است
 اریام



$$y = (x-2)^2 - 1$$

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

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

$$\pm \sqrt{x+1} = y-2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2 \pm \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$y = 2 + \sqrt{x+1}$$

← ⑤ تابع اول = راضی تابع اول

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

✓

$$f^{-1}(x) = ax + b - \sqrt{x-c}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a + 2b + 3c = 1 + 1 - 1 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 \\ b &= \frac{1}{2} \\ c &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

①

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

$$n_1^2 n_2^2 - n_1^2 = n_2^2 n_1^2 - n_2^2$$

$$n_2^2 = n_1^2 \rightarrow n_1 = \pm n_2 \Rightarrow \text{تبعاً على قيمته}$$

مقابل قبل

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

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

مقابل قبل

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

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

$$g(n) = \sqrt{n-1}$$

②

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{\omega}\right) + g^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{\omega}\right)$$

من له

$$f\left(-\frac{r}{\omega}\right) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(a) = -\frac{r}{\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{1+|n|} = -\frac{r}{\delta} \Rightarrow -r - r|n| = \delta n$$

$$-r = \sqrt{n} \rightarrow n = \frac{-r}{\sqrt{r}} = -\sqrt{r}$$

$$-r = \sqrt{n} \rightarrow n = -\frac{r}{\omega} \quad \checkmark$$

$$g^{-1}\left(-\frac{r}{\omega}\right) \Rightarrow \sqrt{n-1} = -\frac{r}{\omega}$$

$$\sqrt{n-1} = -\frac{r}{\delta} + 1 = \frac{r}{\delta} \Rightarrow n = \frac{a}{r\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-r}{\omega} + \frac{a}{r\delta} = \frac{-\delta + r\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{-r\omega}{\sqrt{r}}$$

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

1.

$$f(n) + \sqrt[n]{f(n)} = g(n)$$

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

$$y = \sqrt[n]{n-1} \xrightarrow{\text{cube}} n = \sqrt[3]{y-1}$$

$$\rightarrow n^3 = y-1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{n+1} = y$$

$$\sqrt[3]{n+1}$$

$$\frac{n^{\mu}+1}{a^{\nu}} + \sqrt{\frac{n^{\mu}+1}{a}} \leq 1\mu$$

$$a^{\nu} + a = 1\mu \rightarrow a^{\nu} + a - 1\mu \leq 0 \rightarrow (a+\varepsilon)(a-\mu) \leq 0$$

$$\neg \underbrace{a \leq -\varepsilon}_{\text{G G}_{\varepsilon}^{\mu}} \rightarrow \sqrt{n^{\mu}+1} \leq \mu$$

$$n^{\mu}+1 \leq 9 \rightarrow n^{\mu} \leq 8 \Rightarrow \boxed{n \leq 2}$$

$$g^{-1}(1\mu) \leq \underline{\underline{2}}$$