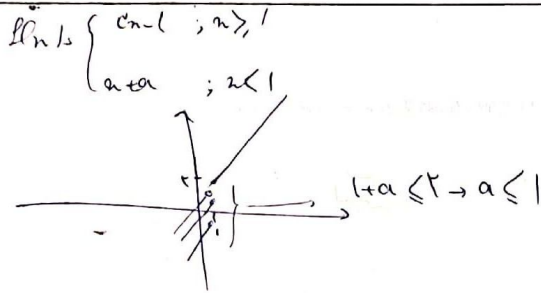


نام و نام خانوادگی پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس پایه
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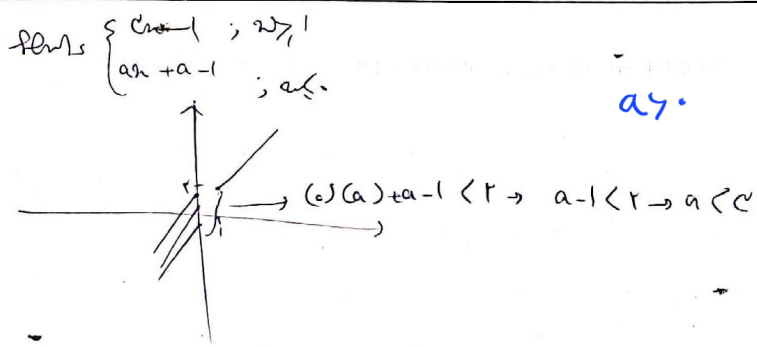
الف) $f = \{ (0, 2), (n, 2), (n+1, 2), (n, 1), (-1, 1) \}$
 $n^2 - n + 2 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 2 \rightarrow (n+2)(n-1) \rightarrow n = 1$

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

۲

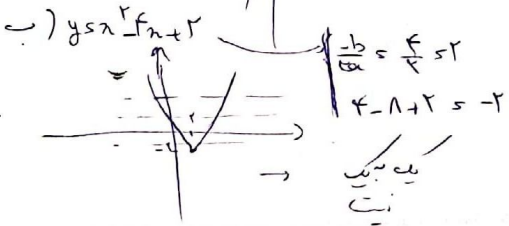


۲



۱, ۵

الف) $y = x^2 + 2$
 $x = y^2 + 2 \rightarrow x - 2 = y^2 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-2}$
 $x \geq 2$

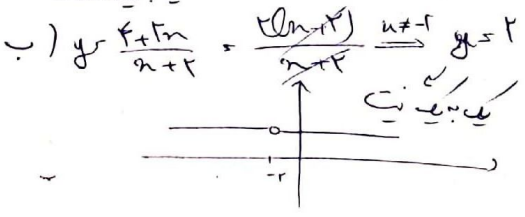


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۴

الف) $y = \frac{x+1}{x-2} \rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{y-2} \rightarrow xy - 2xy + 1 \rightarrow y(x-2) = x+1 \rightarrow y = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$

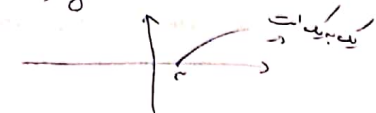
لایحه محو است بنابر این
 محو است



۲

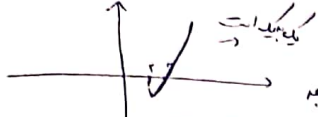
۵

الف) $y = \sqrt{n-c} \rightarrow n = y^2 - c \rightarrow n^2 = y^2 - c \rightarrow y = n^2 + c \quad (n \geq 0)$
 یک به یک



3

ب) $y = n^2 - 4n + c = (n-1)(n-c) \rightarrow n = y^2 - 4n + c + 1 \rightarrow n = (y-2)^2 - 1 \rightarrow n+1 = (y-2)^2$



$\Rightarrow \pm \sqrt{n+1} = y-2 \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{n+1} + 2$

از آنجا که دامنه $n \geq 0$ از $y=2$ به بعد به هر دو تابع می‌رسد
 است پس منحنی غیر قابل قبول در $(y = \sqrt{n+1} + 2)$ جواب درست است

6

فرض $f(n) = n + \sqrt{n}$
 $f^{-1}(a) = an + b - \sqrt{n-c}$
 $y = n + \sqrt{n} \rightarrow n + \sqrt{n} - y = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4y}}{2} \rightarrow n = \left(\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4y}}{2} \right)^2$
 $y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4y} - 2\sqrt{1+4y}}{2} = \frac{1 + 2n - \sqrt{1+4y}}{2}$
 $a=2, b=1, c=-1 \rightarrow a+2b+c = 2+2-1=1$
 $a=1, b=\frac{1}{2}, c=-\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a+2b+c = 1+1-1=1$

1

7

$y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2-2}}$
 $y = \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2-2}} \rightarrow \frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2-2}} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{n_2^2-2}} \rightarrow \frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2-2} = \frac{n_2^2}{n_2^2-2} \rightarrow n_1^2(n_2^2-2) = n_2^2(n_1^2-2) \rightarrow n_1^2 n_2^2 - 2n_1^2 = n_1^2 n_2^2 - 2n_2^2 \rightarrow n_1^2 = n_2^2 \rightarrow n_1 = \pm n_2$
 غیر قابل قبول چون n و y هم‌نامند و n مثبت است پس $n_1 = n_2$
 $n = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-2}} \rightarrow n^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-2} \rightarrow 2y^2 - n^2 = y^2 \rightarrow y^2(n^2-1) = n^2 \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{n^2}{n^2-1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{n^2}{n^2-1}} = \pm n \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2-1}}$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{n\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n^2-1}}$

3

$f^{-1}(a) = \frac{a}{1+1/a}$
 $g(n) = \sqrt{n} - 1$
 $f\left(\frac{1}{g}\right) + g\left(\frac{1}{f}\right) = \frac{-2}{c} + \frac{9}{1/a} = \frac{-2a+27}{a} = \frac{-2c}{1/a}$

3

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$\frac{a}{1+1/a} = \frac{-2}{c} \rightarrow an = -2 - 2n \rightarrow \frac{n}{a} = \frac{-2-2n}{c} \rightarrow \sqrt{n} - 1 = \frac{-2}{c} \rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{c-2}{c}$
 $n = \frac{c^2-4}{c^2}$
 $g\left(\frac{1}{f}\right) = \frac{9}{1/a}$

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

3

$n^2 + 1 + \sqrt{n^2 + 1} = 17$
 $n^2 + 1 = 9 \rightarrow n^2 = 8 \rightarrow n = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$
 $n^2 = 1 \rightarrow n = 1 \rightarrow g^{-1}(17) = 2$

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