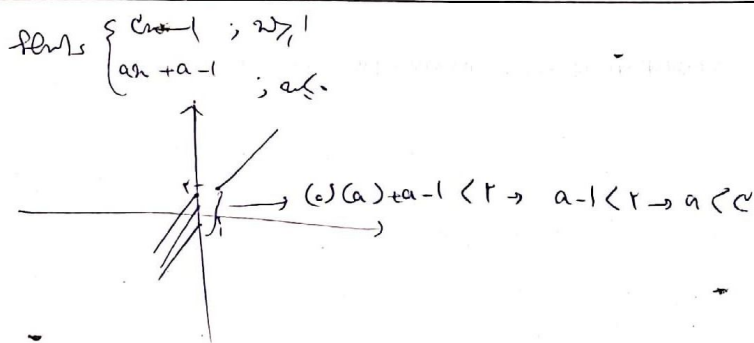
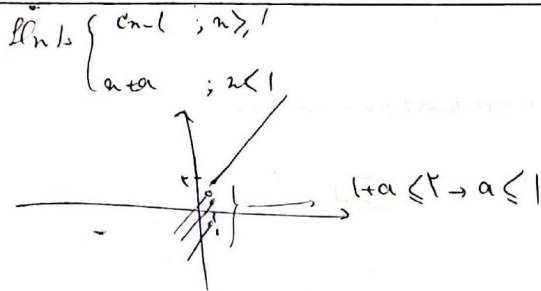


الف) $f = \{ (0, 2), (n, 2), (n+1, 2), (m, 1), (-1, 1) \}$
 $n^2 - n + 2 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (n+1)(n-2) = 0 \rightarrow n = -1, 2$
 $m = 3$

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



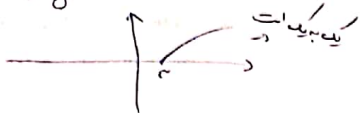
الف) $y = x^2 + 2$
 $x = y^2 + 2 \rightarrow x - 2 = y^2 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-2}$
 $x \geq 2$

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

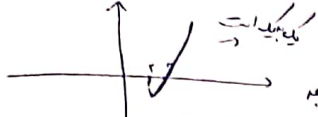
الف) $y = \frac{x+1}{n-2} \rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{n-2} \rightarrow ny - (n-2)y + 1 \rightarrow y(n-1) = n-1 \rightarrow y = \frac{n-1}{n-1} = 1$

ب) $y = \frac{x+1}{n+2} \rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{n+2} \rightarrow ny - (n+2)y + 1 \rightarrow y(n-1) = n-1 \rightarrow y = \frac{n-1}{n-1} = 1$

الف) $y = \sqrt{n-c}$ $\rightarrow x = \sqrt{y-c} \rightarrow x^2 = y-c \rightarrow y = x^2+c$ ($n \geq c$)
 یک پاره‌ای است



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 $n \geq -1$ 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

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

$f^{-1}(a) = a + b - \sqrt{n-c}$

غیر قابل قبول چون طبق خواص جدول در $n=c$ وجود دارد اگر منحنی باشد

$y = n + \sqrt{n} \rightarrow n + \sqrt{n} - y = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4y}}{2} \rightarrow n = \left(\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4y}}{2} \right)^2$

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

$a=2$
 $b=1$
 $c=-2$

$a+2b+c = 2+2-4 = -1$

$y = \frac{n}{n^2-2}$
 $y = \frac{n_1}{n_1^2-2}$
 $y = \frac{n_2}{n_2^2-2}$

$\rightarrow \frac{n_1}{n_1^2-2} = \frac{n_2}{n_2^2-2} \xrightarrow{\text{تقاطع}} \frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2-2} = \frac{n_2^2}{n_2^2-2} \Rightarrow \frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2-2} - \frac{n_2^2}{n_2^2-2} = 0 \rightarrow n_1 = \pm n_2$
 غیر قابل قبول چون n و y هم‌نامند و n مثبت است پس n و y برابرند

$n = \frac{y}{y^2-2} \xrightarrow{\text{تقاطع}} n^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-2} \rightarrow 2y^2 - 2n^2 - y^2 \rightarrow y^2(n^2-1) = 2n^2 \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{2n^2}{n^2-1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2n^2}{n^2-1}} = \pm n \sqrt{\frac{2}{n^2-1}}$
 غیر قابل قبول چون n هم‌نامند
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{n\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n^2-1}}$

$f^{-1}(a) = \frac{a}{1+14}$

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

$f\left(\frac{1}{g}\right) + g^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = \frac{-2}{c} + \frac{9}{14a} = \frac{-2a+14}{14a} = \frac{-2c}{14a}$

$\frac{a}{1+14} = \frac{-2}{a} \rightarrow a = -2 - 14n \rightarrow \sqrt{n} - 1 = \frac{-2}{a} \rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \frac{a}{a}$
 $n = \frac{9}{14a}$
 $g^{-1}\left(\frac{-2}{a}\right) = \frac{9}{14a}$
 $f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = \frac{-2}{c}$

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

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

$n^2+1 + \sqrt{n^2+1} = 12$
 $\sqrt{n^2+1} = 9$
 $n^2+1 = 9$
 $n^2 = 8 \rightarrow n = \sqrt{8} \rightarrow g^{-1}(12) = 2$

$n^2 = 8 \rightarrow n = \sqrt{8} \rightarrow g^{-1}(12) = 2$