

الف) $\{(r, r), (n, a), (r, n), (m, r), (-1, a)\}$ $n^2 - n = 2 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 2 = 0 \rightarrow n = \begin{cases} -1 \\ 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{m=3}$

$\{(r, r), (r, a), (r, r), (m, r), (-1, a)\}$

ب) $f = \{(-1, 1), (1, 2), (r, r), (\alpha, \frac{m-1}{-1}), (\alpha+r, n), (\frac{m}{r}, 3)\}$

$\{(r, r), (m, r)\} \rightarrow \underline{r=m}$

$(1, 1), (\alpha, \frac{m-1}{-1}) \rightarrow \underline{\alpha=-1}$

$(1, 2), (\frac{\alpha+r}{r}, n) \rightarrow \underline{n=2} \Rightarrow f = \{(-1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2)\}$

$n=2, m=3$

$(x+a)_{\max} = (x-1)_{\min}$

$x=1 \rightarrow 1+a_{\max} = 2 \rightarrow \underline{a_{\max}=1}$

$\rightarrow \underline{a \leq 1} \rightarrow \underline{a: (-\infty, 1]}$

$(ax+a-1)_{\max} = (x-1)_{\min}$

$(x_{\max}=0) \quad (x_{\min}=1)$

$\rightarrow \underline{a-1=2} \rightarrow \underline{a_{\max}=3}$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} \text{در } x=0 \text{ نمی تواند باشد} \\ \text{استاد}$ \end{cases}

$I: a < 3 \quad II: a > 0$ $I \cap II: 0 < a < 3 : (0, 3)$

الف) $y = x^3 + 2 \rightarrow x = y^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2 \rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{x-2}$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} \text{منطقه معکوس} \\ \text{تابع معکوس} \end{cases}$

ب) $y = x^2 - 4x + 2$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow \Delta = 16 - 4(1)(2) = 8 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} \text{دو ریشه حقیقی} \\ \text{تابع به بی نهایت} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \text{در } \min, a > 0 \\ \text{تابع به بی نهایت} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x_{\min} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-4}{2} = 2 \\ y_{\min} = 2^2 - 4(2) + 2 = -2 \end{cases}$

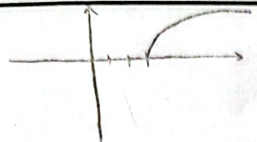
الف) $y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2} \quad ad \neq bc$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} \text{تابع رادیکالی} \\ \text{تابع به بی نهایت} \end{cases}$

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

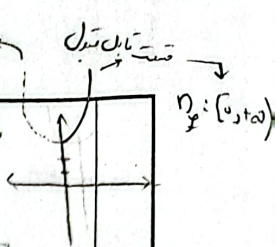
ب) $y = \frac{3x+4}{x+2} \quad ad=bc$ $\rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} \text{تابع رادیکالی} \\ \text{تابع به بی نهایت} \end{cases}$

$2x+2 \quad 3x+4=2x+2 \rightarrow x=-2$

مث) $y = \sqrt{x-r}$



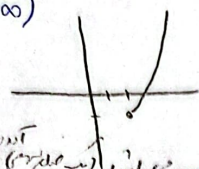
$\alpha = \sqrt{y-r} \rightarrow y = \alpha^2 + r$
 مستقيم $\rightarrow y = \alpha^2 + r, \alpha \geq 0$



ب) $\alpha^2 - \alpha + r, \alpha \in [r, +\infty)$

$\alpha > 0 \rightarrow$

$\alpha_{\min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{r}{2} = r$
 $y = \alpha^2 - \alpha + r = -1$



$y^2 - \alpha y + r = \alpha \rightarrow (y-r)^2 - 1 = \alpha \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\alpha+1} + r$
 مستقيم $\rightarrow y = \sqrt{\alpha+1} + r$

$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} \xrightarrow{\text{مقلوب}} f^{-1}(x) = \alpha x + b - \sqrt{x-c}$

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

$\frac{\alpha x + b - \sqrt{x-c}}{1} = x + \frac{1}{y} - \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{y}}$

$\alpha = 1$
 $b = \frac{1}{r}$
 $-c = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{r}$

$\alpha + r b + \epsilon c = 1 + r(\frac{1}{r}) + r(-\frac{1}{r}) = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$

$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-r}}$

$\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-r}} = \frac{x_r}{\sqrt{x_r^2-r}}$

$\rightarrow x_1 \sqrt{x_r^2-r} = x_r \sqrt{x_1^2-r} \xrightarrow{()^2} x_1^2 (x_r^2-r) = x_r^2 (x_1^2-r)$

$\rightarrow x_1^2 x_r^2 - r x_1^2 = x_r^2 x_1^2 - r x_r^2 \rightarrow x_1^2 = x_r^2 \rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_r$

$\rightarrow x_1 = x_r \rightarrow$ مستقيم

$\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-r}} = \frac{x_r}{\sqrt{x_r^2-r}} \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-r}} = \frac{x_r}{\sqrt{x_r^2-r}} \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-r}} = \frac{x_r}{\sqrt{x_r^2-r}}$

$x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-r}}$

$\rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-r}$

$\rightarrow x^2 y^2 - r x^2 = y^2 \rightarrow y^2 (x^2 - 1) = r x^2 \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{r x^2}{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r x^2}{x^2 - 1}} > x \geq 0$

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$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{1+|x|} \rightarrow f(x) = ?$

$y = \frac{x}{1-x} \mid y = \frac{x}{1+x}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} + \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{1+y} \rightarrow x + xy = y \rightarrow \frac{-x}{x-1} = y \\ - \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{1-y} \rightarrow x - xy = y \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{x+1} \end{cases}$

$f(\frac{-r}{\alpha}) \xrightarrow{\frac{-r}{\alpha} < 0} f(\frac{-r}{\alpha}) = \frac{-\frac{r}{\alpha}}{\frac{-r}{\alpha} + 1} = \frac{-\frac{r}{\alpha}}{\frac{-r + \alpha}{\alpha}} = \frac{-r}{-r + \alpha} = \frac{r}{r - \alpha}$

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$g(x) = \sqrt{x} - 1 \rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = ?$

$x = \sqrt{y} - 1 \rightarrow x + 1 = \sqrt{y} \rightarrow y = (x+1)^2, y \geq 0$

$g(\frac{-r}{\alpha}) = (\frac{-\frac{r}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha}})^2 = (\frac{r}{\alpha})^2 = \frac{r^2}{\alpha^2}$

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$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-1} \rightarrow f(x) = ?$

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

$g(x) = f(x) + \sqrt[3]{f(x)} \rightarrow g(x) = x^3 + 1 + \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 1} \rightarrow g(x) = (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 1}})^3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 1}} \rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = ?$

$x = (\sqrt[3]{y^3 + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{y^3 + 1}})^3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{y^3 + 1}} \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x + \frac{1}{y^3}} = \sqrt[3]{y^3 + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{y^3 + 1}} \rightarrow (\sqrt[3]{x + \frac{1}{y^3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{y^3 + 1}})^3 = y^3 + 1 \rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{(\sqrt[3]{x + \frac{1}{y^3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{y^3 + 1}})^3 - 1}$

$g^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{(\sqrt[3]{x + \frac{1}{y^3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{y^3 + 1}})^3 - 1} = \sqrt[3]{9-1} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$

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