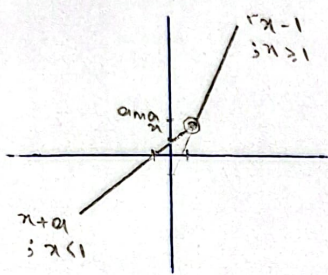
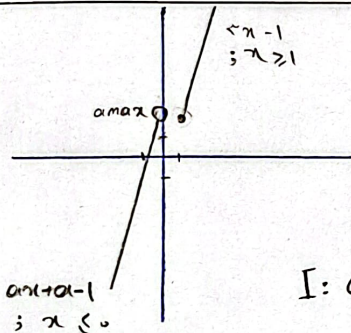


الف) $\{(r, r), (n, a), (r, n), (m, r), (-1, a)\}$ $n^2 - n = 2 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 2 = 0 \rightarrow n = \begin{cases} -1 \\ 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{m=3}$
 $\{(r, r), (r, a), (r, r), (m, r), (-1, a)\}$ $n=2, m=3$

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

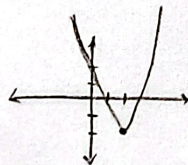


$(x+a)_{max} = (x-1)_{min}$
 $x=1 \rightarrow 1+a_{max} = 2 \rightarrow \underline{a_{max}=1}$
 $\rightarrow \underline{a \leq 1} \rightarrow \underline{a: (-\infty, 1]}$



$(ax+a-1)_{max} = (x-1)_{min}$
 $(x_{max}=0) \quad (x_{min}=1)$
 $\rightarrow \underline{a-1=2} \rightarrow \underline{a_{max}=3}$? در دست نه باشد
 $I: a < 3 \quad II: a > 0$ تقاطع $I \cap II: 0 < a < 3 : (0, 3)$

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



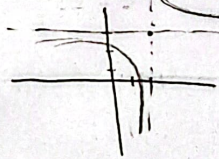
ب) $y = x^2 - 4x + 2$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow \Delta = 16 - 4(1)(2) = 8 \rightarrow \Delta > 0 \rightarrow$ دو ریشه حقیقی

منطقه معکوس ندارد

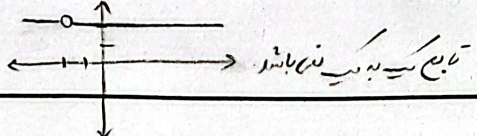
$a > 0, \min$ $\begin{cases} x_{min} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ y_{min} = 2^2 - 4(2) + 2 = -2 \end{cases}$

الف) $y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2} \quad ad \neq bc$ تقاطع در این است $\rightarrow$ تقاطع در این است $\rightarrow$ (از روی خط مماس نیست)

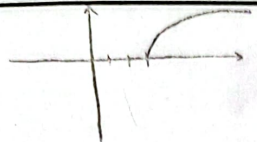


$x = \frac{3y+1}{y-2} \rightarrow y = -\frac{3x+1}{x-3} \rightarrow y = \frac{3x+1}{x-3}$

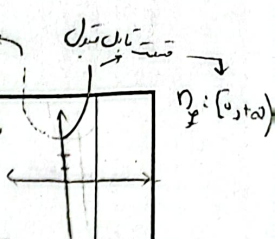
ب) $y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2} \quad ad = bc$ تقاطع در این است $\rightarrow y = 2(x+2)$
 $x+2 \quad 2x+4=1$



$$c) y = \sqrt{x-r}$$



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

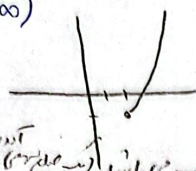


$$b) x^r - rx + r, x \in [r, +\infty)$$

$\alpha > 0 \rightarrow$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{r}{r} = r$$

$$y = x^r - rx + r = -1$$



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

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=\frac{1}{r} \\ -c=\frac{1}{r} \end{cases} \rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$a+rb+ec = 1+r\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) + r\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = 1+x-x = 1$$

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^r-r}} \quad \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^r-r}} = \frac{x_r}{\sqrt{x_r^r-r}} \rightarrow x_1 \sqrt{x_r^r-r} = x_r \sqrt{x_1^r-r} \xrightarrow{()^r} x_1^r (x_r^r-r) = x_r^r (x_1^r-r)$$

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

$$\rightarrow x_1 = x_r$$

$$x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^r-r}} \rightarrow x^r = \frac{y^r}{y^r-r} \rightarrow x^r y^r - r x^r = y^r \rightarrow y^r (x^r-1) = r x^r \rightarrow y^r = \frac{r x^r}{x^r-1} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[r]{\frac{r x^r}{x^r-1}}, x > 0$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{1+|x|} \rightarrow f(x) = ? \quad \begin{cases} + \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{1+y} \rightarrow x+xy = y \rightarrow \frac{-x}{x-1} = y \\ - \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{1-y} \rightarrow x-xy = y \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{x+1} \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$g\left(\frac{r}{a}\right) = \left(-\frac{r}{a} + \frac{a}{a}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{r^2}{a^2}$$

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

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

$$g(x) = f(x) + \sqrt{f(x)} \rightarrow g(x) = x^2+1 + \sqrt{x^2+1} \rightarrow g(x) = \left(\sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = ?$$

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

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