

① مقادیر  $n$  را طوری تعیین کنید که توابع یک به یک شوند؟

الف)  $f \in \{(x, y), (n, 0), (3, n^2 - n), (m, 2), (-1, 4)\}$

ب)  $f \in \{(-1, 4), (1, 2), (2, 3), (a, m-1), (a+2, n), (m, 3)\}$

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

$(n-2)(n+1) = 0$

$n \leq 2$        $n \leq -1$        $m \leq 3$

$m \leq 2 \rightarrow m-1 \leq 2-1 \leq 1$        $(a, 1)$  و  $a \leq -1$

$a \leq -1 \rightarrow a+2 \rightarrow -1+2 \leq 1 \rightarrow (1, n)$        $n \leq 2$

② تابع یک به یک عدد  $a$  را تعیین کنید.

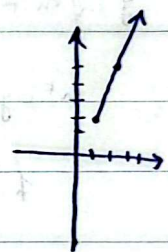
$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq 1 \\ x+a, & x < 1 \end{cases}$

$x < 1$        $x+a < 1$        $1+a \leq 1$        $a \leq 0$

مجموعه  $(m, n)$

$[-\infty, 1+a)$

$1+a \leq 1$        $a \leq 0$



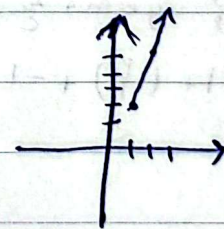
$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & x \geq 1 \\ a + x - 1, & x < 1 \end{cases}$

در  $x=1$  است  $(1, 0)$

برای این که تابع یک به یک باشد

سی بس خط باید  $x=1$  را

$a > 0$       این شرط باید       $0 < a < 2$



③ معکوس تابع را در هر یک از موارد زیر بیابید.

الف)  $y = x^2 - 2$

$y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

$x_1^2 - 2 = x_2^2 - 2 \rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

$x^2 = y + 2$        $x = \sqrt{y+2}$

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

ب)  $y = x^2 - 4x + 2$

$y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

$x_1^2 - 4x_1 + 2 = x_2^2 - 4x_2 + 2 \rightarrow x_1^2 - 4x_1 = x_2^2 - 4x_2$

$x_1^2 - 4x_1 = x_2^2 - 4x_2$

$x = \frac{y+2}{2}$

ج)  $y = \frac{r_{m+1}}{n-r}$

ب)  $y = \frac{r_{m+1}}{n+r}$

⑤

$y_{n-r} = r_{m+1} \rightarrow n(y-r) = r_{m+1}$

$\frac{a+b}{c+d} \rightarrow ad = bc$

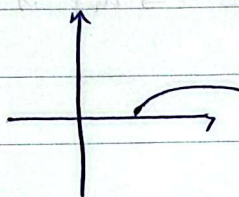
$n = \frac{r_{m+1}}{y-r} \rightarrow y = \frac{r_{m+1}}{n-r}$

$r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\alpha \sqrt{\frac{r_1}{r_2}}$

$f^{-1}(m) = \frac{r_{m+1}}{n-r}$

④

ج)  $y = \sqrt{n-r}$



ب)  $y = n^r - (n+r) \quad n \in [r, +\infty)$

$y = \sqrt{n-r} \quad n = \sqrt{y+r}$

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

$\frac{0.01}{0.01} \sqrt[r]{y+1} + r$

$n^r < y+r \rightarrow y = n^r + r \rightarrow n > 0$

$f^{-1}(m) = r + \sqrt[r]{m+1}$

$f^{-1}(m) = n^r + r \quad m > 0$

$ra + rb + rc \quad \text{⑤}$

$(0, +\infty) \rightarrow f(m) = n-r \rightarrow f^{-1}(m) = a + b\sqrt{n-c}$

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

$\frac{0.01}{0.01} \rightarrow y = n + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - \sqrt[r]{n + \frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow f^{-1}(m) = n + \frac{1}{r} - \sqrt[r]{n + \frac{1}{r}}$

$1 + (\frac{1}{r}) + -1 = 1$

$and \quad b = \frac{1}{r} \quad c = \frac{1}{r}$

④

$f(m_1) = f(m_2) \rightarrow \frac{m_1}{\sqrt{m_1^2 - r}} = \frac{m_2}{\sqrt{m_2^2 - r}} \rightarrow \frac{m_1^2}{m_1^2 - r} = \frac{m_2^2}{m_2^2 - r}$

$m_1^2 m_2^2 - r m_1^2 = m_2^2 m_1^2 - r m_2^2 \rightarrow m_1^2 = m_2^2 \rightarrow m_1 = \pm m_2 \rightarrow \frac{0.01}{0.01}$

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

$y = \frac{r_{m+1}}{n-r} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[r]{\frac{r_{m+1}}{n-r-1}}$   
 $\frac{0.01}{0.01} y = n = \frac{0.01}{0.01}$

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

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

$$g \text{ inverse } = -\frac{r}{g}$$

$$f(g) = -\frac{r}{g}$$

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$$\sqrt{m} - 1 = -\frac{r}{g} \Rightarrow \sqrt{m} = -\frac{r}{g} + 1$$

$$m = \frac{g}{r/g}$$

$$f(-\frac{r}{g}) + g^{-1}(-\frac{r}{g}) = ?$$

$$\frac{g}{g} + -\frac{r}{r} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$-\frac{r}{g} = f \text{ inv } \rightarrow -\frac{r}{g} = f \text{ inv } g$$

$$\frac{m}{1+m} = -\frac{r}{g} \Rightarrow m = -r - r(1+m) \Rightarrow m = -r - r - rm$$

$$m = -r \rightarrow m = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$f^{-1}(m) = \sqrt{m} - 1$$

$$g = \sqrt{m} - 1 \rightarrow m = \sqrt{g+1} \rightarrow m^2 = g+1 \rightarrow m^2+1 = g$$

$$g(m) = f(m) + \sqrt{f(m)}$$

$$f(m) = m^2+1$$

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

$$g_{inv}$$

$$g(m) = f(m) + \sqrt{f(m)} = r$$

$$f(m) = m^2+1 \Rightarrow m^2+1 = r \Rightarrow m^2 = r-1 \Rightarrow m = \sqrt{r-1}$$

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