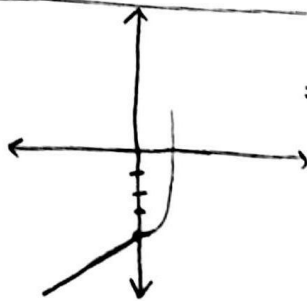
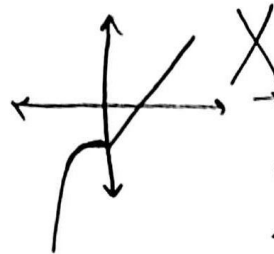


-1



$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a=0}$$



در این حالت باید
در مفاصل باشد و در این
شرایط α و β مناسب و
مستمر گردد درست نمی آید

$$f(91) = 11n + k \rightarrow \underline{f(r)} = 11 + k \rightarrow k = -10$$

12

الف) $f(v) = (v^2 - 10) = 11$, $\rightarrow f(f(v)) = (f(v)^2 - 10) = 91 - 10 = 81$

$$f(x) = \frac{ax}{x-1} \rightarrow yx - y = ax \xrightarrow{x = \frac{-y}{(a-y)}} y = \frac{-x}{(a-x)} \xrightarrow{\text{bei } a} a = \frac{-1a}{(a-1a)}$$

3-

$$-a^r + ya = 0 \rightarrow a(-a+y) = 0 \rightarrow a = y, 0 \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

الف) $f(f_{\omega}^{-1}(\omega)) = \omega$, $f(f_{\nu}^{-1}(\nu)) = \nu$, $f(f_{\gamma}^{-1}(\gamma)) = \gamma$, $f(f_{\eta}^{-1}(\eta)) = \eta \rightarrow \{(\omega, \omega), (\nu, \nu), (\gamma, \gamma), (\eta, \eta)\}$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(f(\psi)) = \psi, f^{-1}(f(\kappa)) = \kappa, f^{-1}(f(\nu)) = \nu, f^{-1}(f(A)) = A \rightarrow \{(x_3, x) (x_9, x) (x_9, y) (x_9, z)\}$$

c) $f(g_3^{-1}(r)) = \omega$, $f(g_1^{-1}(y)) = x$, $f(g_9^{-1}(a)) = \zeta \rightarrow \{(r, \omega)(\omega, y)\}$

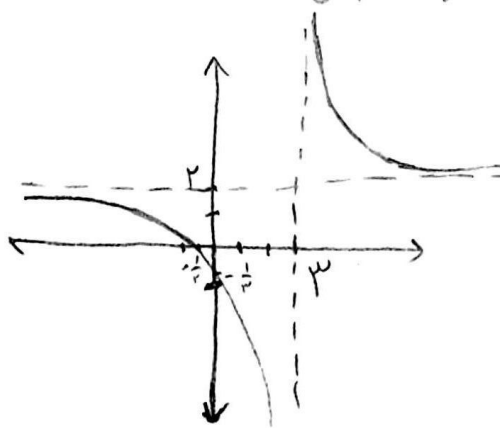
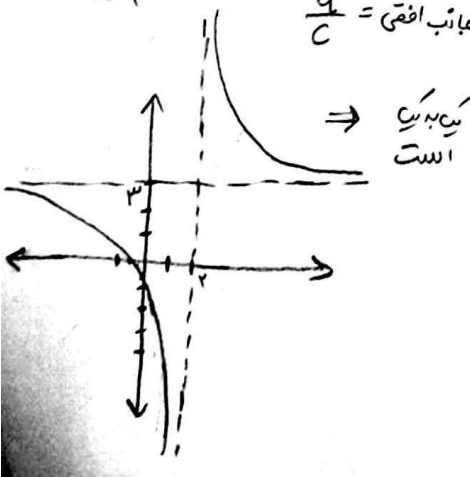
$$b) g^{-1}(f(\omega)) = a, \quad g^{-1}(f(\psi)) = x, \quad g^{-1}(f(\nu)) = y, \quad g^{-1}(f(\eta)) = 1 \rightarrow \{(y, a), (y, x)\}$$

$$f(g^{-1}(1)) = \kappa, f(g^{-1}(\mu)) = 1, f(g^{-1}(\omega)) = 0 \rightarrow \int (1, \kappa)(\mu, 1)(\omega, 0)?$$

$$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} \Rightarrow \left\{ \left(1, \frac{r}{r}\right) \left(r, \frac{r}{r}\right) \left(\cancel{a}, \frac{1}{\cancel{a}}\right) \right\}$$

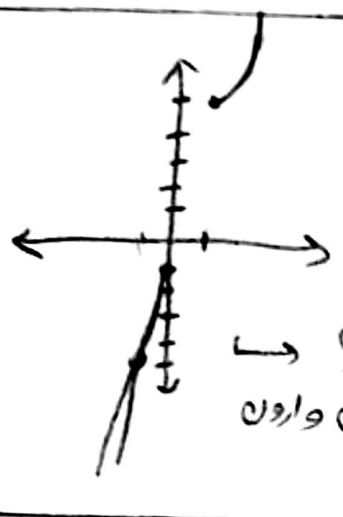
$y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$ $\Rightarrow$ $y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2}$ $\Rightarrow$ $y(x-2) = 3x+1$ $\Rightarrow$ $yx - 2y = 3x + 1$ $\Rightarrow$ $yx - 3x = 2y + 1$ $\Rightarrow$ $x(y-3) = 2y+1$ $\Rightarrow$ $x = \frac{2y+1}{y-3}$

-9



۱۱) $\frac{a}{c}$ جانب نام

$$\begin{cases} 2 & : x > 1 \quad x \\ 2x-1 & : 1 \leq x \leq 3 \quad \text{و } [a, b] = [1, 3] \\ -1 & : x < 1 \quad x \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = 2x-1 \rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{تعويض}} y = \frac{x+1}{2}$$



$$\begin{cases} y = x^3 + 1 \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{y-1} = x \xrightarrow{\text{تعويض}} \sqrt[3]{x-1} = y \\ y = 1-x \rightarrow \frac{y+1}{1} = x \rightarrow \frac{x+1}{1} = y \end{cases} \quad -1$$

استخرجت
نقطة التقاطع

$$\frac{x^2(x+3) - (x+1)^3}{x+3} = \frac{-x^3-1}{x+3} = y \Rightarrow x = -\frac{y+1}{y+3} \xrightarrow{\text{تعويض}} y = \frac{(-x^3-1)x}{(x+3)x} = \frac{-x^4-1}{x^2+3} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -4 \\ b = -1 \\ c = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(-1) = \frac{-4(-1)-1}{-1+3} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{x+1} \rightarrow yx^2 - x + y = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4y^2}}{2y} \Rightarrow \Delta = 1-4(y)(y) = 1-4y^2$$

$$y = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2x}$$