

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

$$a^{a-1} = 1 \cdot a - 1$$

-1

$$a^a - 1 \cdot a + 1 = 0$$

$$a^a + 1 \cdot a - 4a^2 - 1 - 2a + 2a + 4a^2 = 0$$

$$(a-2)^2(a+2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow a=2 \rightarrow \text{ریشه مضاعف}$$

$$\rightarrow a=-4 \rightarrow \text{ریشه مضاعف}$$

$a \geq -4 \rightarrow$ چون تابع باید یک یک باشد و چون ریشه مضاعف است مشکلی نیست و جوابی آورد

$$f^{-1}(2) = 4 \quad f(n) = n \cdot k \rightarrow \frac{n}{k} + k \leq 2 \rightarrow k=1$$

-2

$$f^{-1}(1) = 3 \times 1 - 1 = 2$$

$$f^{-1}(f(n)) = 3(3n-1) - 1 = 9n-4$$

$$f(n) = \frac{an}{n-1} \quad \text{در } (2, a) \Rightarrow \frac{a \times a}{a-1} \leq 2a$$

-3

$$\rightarrow a \leq 2a \quad \begin{cases} a \leq 0 \\ a \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f \circ f^{-1} = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4)\}$$

-4

$$f^{-1} \circ f = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4)\}$$

$$f \circ g^{-1} = \{(1,1), (2,2)\}$$

$$g^{-1} \circ f = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$$

D

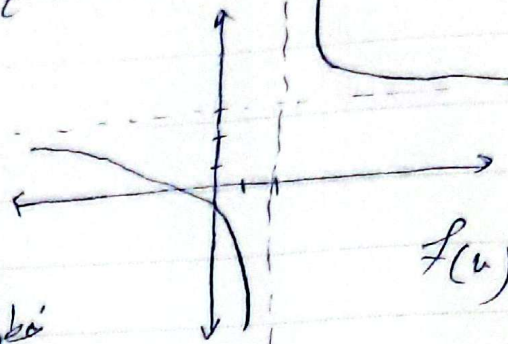
$$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \\ 2 &\rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} \\ 3 &\rightarrow \frac{1}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right), \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{x_{n+1}}{n-2}$$

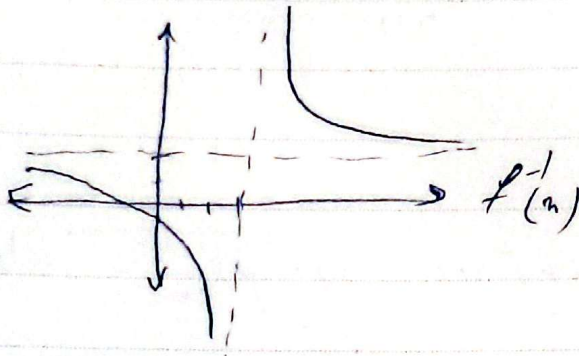
میان افقی = 2
میان عمودی = 3



خطوط افقی تابع را جدا کرده اند و تقاطع می کنند

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

میان عمودی = 2
میان افقی = 3

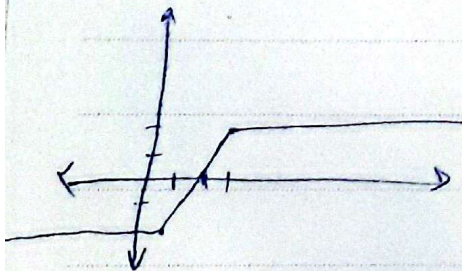


$$f(x) = |x-1| - |x-2|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \\ \hline 1-x+n-2 \quad x-1+n-2 \quad 2-1-n+2 \\ -2 \quad 2n-5 \quad 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

تابع پله ای

دوره [1, 2]



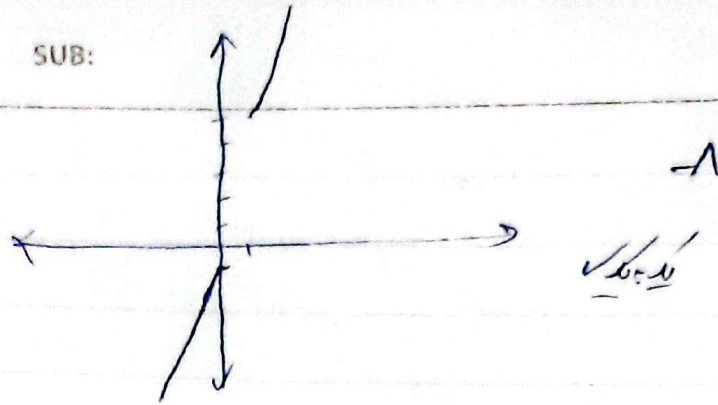
$$y = x_{n-2} \rightarrow n = x_{y-2} \rightarrow y = \frac{n+2}{2} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n}{2} + 1$$

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DATE:

SUB:

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n^r + 1, & n \geq 1 \\ f_{n-1}, & n < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$y^r + 1 = n \rightarrow y = \sqrt[r]{n-1}, \quad n \geq 0$$

$$f_{y-1} = n \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r}n + \frac{1}{r}, \quad n < -1 \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[r]{n-1}, & n \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{r}n + \frac{1}{r}, & n < -1 \end{cases}$$

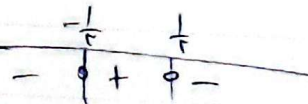
$$y^r - \frac{(y+1)^r}{y+r} = n \rightarrow \frac{y^{r+1} + r y^r - y^{r+1} - 1 - r y^r - r y}{y+r} = n$$

$$\frac{-r y - 1}{y+r} = n \rightarrow y = \frac{-r n - 1}{n+r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{-r n - 1}{n+r} = \frac{-r n - 1}{r n + 9}$$

$$b = -r \rightarrow f^{-1}(-r) = \frac{-r-1}{1} = \textcircled{a}$$

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

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4 n^r}}{2 n^r} \quad D_{f^{-1}}(n) = \left[-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r} \right] - \{0\}$$



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