

~~(700 1250 1500 1800)~~

$$\rightarrow a^4 - 14a + 14 \geq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 - 14x + 14 \geq 0 \\ & (x-7)(x^2 + 7x - 14) \geq 0 \\ & (x+7)(x-7) \end{aligned}$$

الف
 $\gamma \cdot f(x) = \gamma x + K$, $f^{-1}(\gamma) = f$

$$f^{-1}(u) = x = ry + k \rightarrow ry = u - k \rightarrow y = \frac{u - k}{r} = 1 \rightarrow (k = -1)$$

$$f(v) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

3) $f(f(m)) = 9m - 10$

$$\psi(\psi_M - 1) = 1. \quad = q_M = \psi. - 1. - 2q_M - 2.$$

Ex. $f(x) = \frac{4x}{x-1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = x = \frac{y}{y-1} = y = x \neq \frac{x}{x-1}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cancel{y} & \cancel{a} \\ \cancel{y} & a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{\cancel{y}}{\cancel{y} = a} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = y}$$

Ex. $f \circ f^{-1} = \{(0,0), (1,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$

$$f^{-1} \circ f = \{(x, x), (y, y), (z, z)\}$$

$$f \circ g^{-1} = \{(1,0)(0,0)\}$$

$$g^{-1} \circ f = \{(c, a), (v, u), (a, v)\}$$

$$2. \quad \mathcal{F} = \{(1, \varepsilon), (\varepsilon, 1), (4, 0)\}$$

$$f \circ g^{-1} = \{(1, \varepsilon), (\varepsilon, 1), (4, 0)\}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \{(1, 1), (\varepsilon, 1), (4, 0)\}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \{(1, 1), (\varepsilon, 1), (4, 0)\}$$

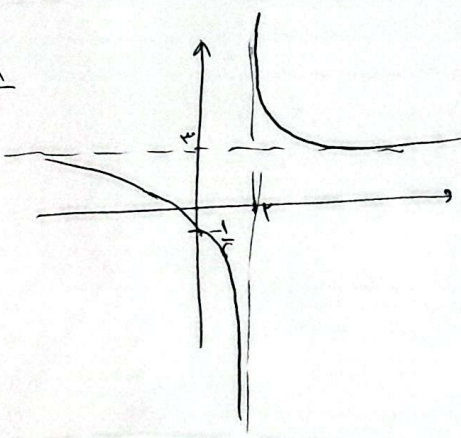
$$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} \rightsquigarrow \{(1, \frac{1}{r}), (\varepsilon, \frac{1}{r}), (4, \frac{1}{r})\} \rightarrow \{(1, \frac{1}{r}), (\varepsilon, \frac{1}{r})\}$$

$$4. \quad y = \frac{r(x+1)}{x-r}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = r$$

$$x = r$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{r}$$



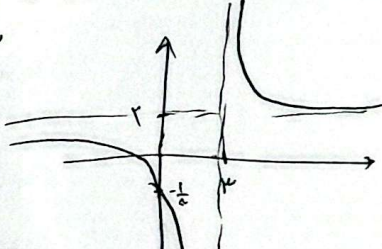
$$\frac{ry+1}{y-r} = x \rightarrow y = \frac{rx+1}{x-r}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = r$$

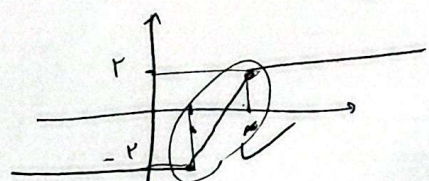
$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{r}$$



$$V. \quad f(x) = |x-1| - |x-r|$$



$$y = ax + b$$

$$\begin{cases} ra+b=r \\ -a-b=r \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} ra=\varepsilon \\ a=0 \\ b=-\varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow y = rx - \varepsilon$$

$$y = rx - r \rightarrow x = \frac{y+r}{r} \rightarrow cy = x + \varepsilon$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{x+\varepsilon}{r}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+\varepsilon}{r}$$

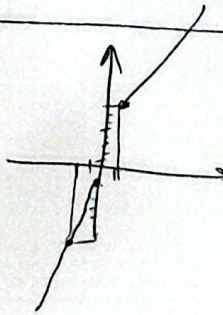
$$R \quad f(x) \rightarrow [-r, r]$$

$$1. \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + r & x \geq 1 \\ \varepsilon x - 1 & x \leq -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow R = [-\delta, +\infty)$$

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

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

$$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x - \varepsilon} & x \geq \delta \\ \frac{x+1}{\varepsilon} & x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$



$$a. f(x) = x^c - \frac{(x+1)^c}{x+r} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^{c+1} + rx^c - x^c - 1 - rx^c - rx}{x+r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-rx-1}{x+r} \rightarrow y = \frac{-rx-1}{x+r} \rightarrow x = \frac{-ry-1}{y+r}$$

$$y = \frac{-rx-1}{x+r} \rightarrow \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \begin{cases} a=-r \\ b=-1 \\ d=r \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(b) = f^{-1}(-1) = \frac{-(-1)-1}{-1+r} = 0$$

$$10. f(x) = \frac{x}{x^c+1} \rightarrow y(x^c+1) = x$$

$$yx^c + y = x \rightarrow yx^c + y - x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \rightarrow a=y \quad b=-1 \quad c=y$$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{1-4y^2}}{2y}$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-4y^2}}{2y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1-4y^2 &\geq 0 \\ 4y^2 &\leq 1 \quad y^2 \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ \rightarrow \boxed{y \leq \frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2y \rightarrow y \neq 0$$

$$y \rightarrow (0, \frac{1}{2}]$$