

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\alpha} - x & , x > \alpha \quad \rightsquigarrow \alpha^{\alpha} - \alpha \\ 15x - x & , x \leq \alpha \quad \rightsquigarrow 15\alpha - \alpha \end{cases}$$

~~(700 240 444)~~

$$a^{\mu} - r \geq 17a - r.$$

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

$$(a-r)(a^2+ra-1) \geq 0 \quad \int \quad (a-r)(a+r)(a-r) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} - & - & + \\ \hline & - & + \\ & + & + \end{array} \rightarrow a \geq -1$$

الف
٢. $f(x) = x^2 + 1$, $f^{-1} = (y) = \pm$

$$f^{-1}(m) = u = py + k \rightarrow py = m - k \rightarrow y = \frac{m - k}{p} = k \rightarrow k = -1$$

$$f(v) = 11 - 1 = 11$$

3) $f(f(M)) = 9M - K_c$

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

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

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma a \\ a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{\cancel{\gamma a}}{\cancel{\gamma a} = a} = a = \boxed{a = \gamma}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

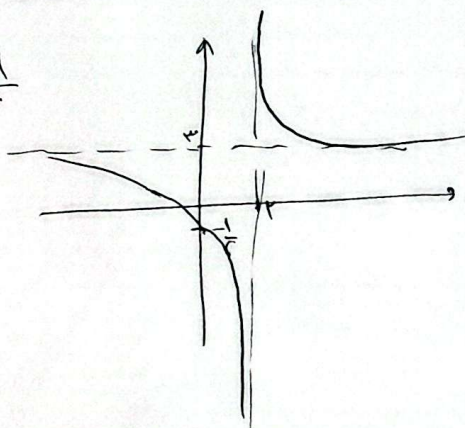
$$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} \rightsquigarrow \{(1, \frac{1}{r}), (\varepsilon, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}), (4, \frac{1}{4})\} \rightarrow \{(1, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}), (\varepsilon, \frac{1}{\varepsilon})\}$$

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

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

$$x = r$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{y}{-1/r}$$

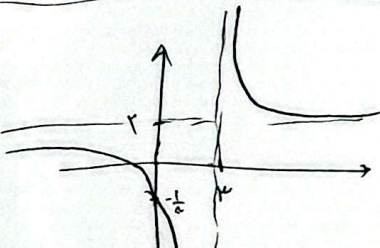


$$\frac{ry+1}{y-r} = x \rightarrow y = \frac{rx+1}{x-r}$$

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

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{y}{-1/r}$$

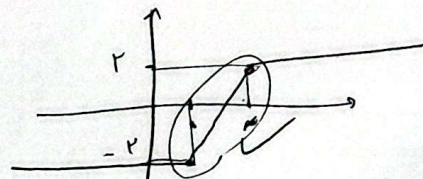
$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{y}{-1/r}$$



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

①

②



$$y = ax + b$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

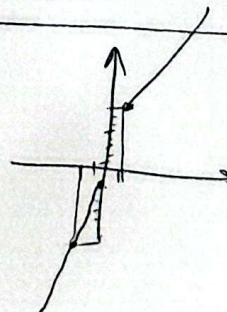
$$R \quad f(x) \rightarrow [-r, r]$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$1-4y^c \geq 0 \rightarrow 4y^c \leq 1 \rightarrow y^c \leq \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow y \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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