

$$a^2 - 2 \gg 12a - 20 \rightarrow a^2 - 12a + 14 \gg 0 \rightarrow (a^2 + 12a - 6a^2 - 1) - 22a + 22 + 12a^2 \gg 0$$

$$(a-2)^3 + 6(a^2 - 2a + 14) = (a-2)^3 + 6(a-2)^2 = (a-2)^2(a-2+6) \\ = (a-2)^2(a+4) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -4 \\ a = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{a \gg -4}$$

$$f_{(1)}^{-1} = 2 \rightarrow f(2) = 2 \quad f_{(2)} = 3x + k = 2 \rightarrow k = -1 \rightarrow f_{(2)} = 3x - 1$$

$$\text{الف) } f_{(1)} = 3x - 1 = 2$$

$$\text{ب) } f(f_{(2)}) = f(3x - 1) = 3(3x - 1) - 1 = 9x - 4$$

۳) دتر (۲، ۱) و (۱، ۲) تابع معکوس (۱، ۲) و (۲، ۱) خود تابع است.

$$2a = \frac{a \times a}{a-1} \Rightarrow 2a^2 - 2a = a^2 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a(2-a) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

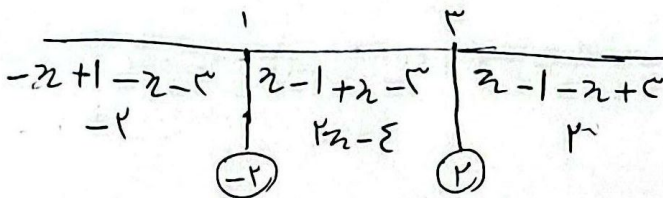
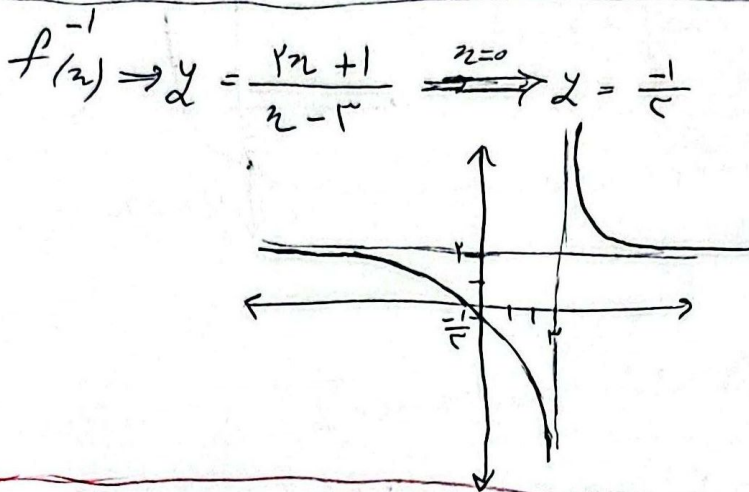
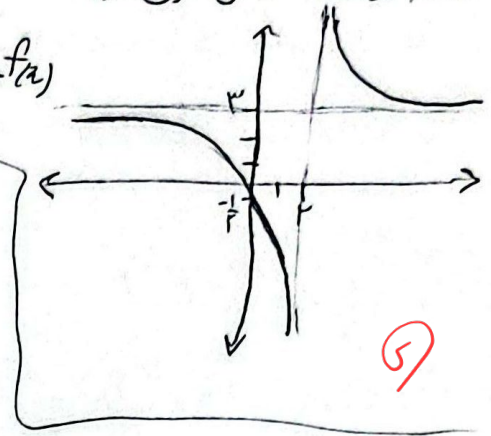
$$f \circ g^{-1} = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 3)\}$$

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



(4) یک به یک → معکوس آنش →  $ad \neq bc \rightarrow 3(-2) \neq 1 \rightarrow$   $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{3x+1}{x-2} \rightarrow \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \Rightarrow ad \neq bc$   $\Rightarrow$  قابلیت معکوس شدن دارد.

$f(x) \leftarrow$  با توجه به شکل تابع مستوی می شود که یک به یک است.



$[a, b] \rightarrow [1, 3]$

$y = 2x - 3$

$2x = y + 3$

$x = \frac{y+3}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$

(1)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 1 & x \geq 1 \\ x^3 - 1 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad R = [2, +\infty) \Rightarrow$  وارون پذیر → یک به یک  $R = (-\infty, -1]$

$y = x^3 + 1 \rightarrow x^3 = y - 1 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y - 1} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{x - 1}$

$y = x^3 - 1 \rightarrow x^3 = y + 1 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y + 1} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x}$

$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x - 1} & x \geq 2 \\ \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x} & x \leq -1 \end{cases}$

$$z^r - \frac{(z+1)^r}{z+c} = z^r - \frac{(z^r + rz^{r-1} + rz + 1)}{z+c} = \frac{z^r + rz^{r-1} - z^r - rz^{r-1} + rz + 1}{z+c} \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{rz+1}{z+c}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{rz+1}{z+c}$$

$$f(z)^{-1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{-cz-1}{z+c} = \frac{-cz-1}{rz+y}$$

$$f^{-1}(-1) = \frac{-c(-1)-1}{-1+c} = \boxed{\Delta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -c \\ b &= -1 \\ d &= c \end{aligned}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{z^r+1} \Rightarrow z = \frac{y}{y^r+1} \Rightarrow zy^r+z=y \rightarrow zy^r-y+z=0 \quad (10)$$

$$y = \frac{+1 \pm \sqrt{1-\epsilon z^r}}{rz}$$

$$1-\epsilon z^r=0 \Rightarrow z=\frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{-\phi} + \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\phi} =$$

$$f^{-1}(z) = \frac{1+\sqrt{1-\epsilon z^r}}{rz}$$

چون  $x$  و  $y$  هم علامت هستند پس  $\sqrt{\Delta}$  - غیر قابل قبول است

$$D_f^{-1}(z) = \left[ \frac{-1}{r}, \frac{1}{r} \right] - \{0\}$$