

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

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

$$f_{(1)}^{-1} = \varepsilon \rightarrow f(\varepsilon) = 2 \quad f_{(2)} = 3x\varepsilon + k = 2 \rightarrow k = -10 \rightarrow f_{(2)} = 3x - 10 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{الف) } f(v) = 3 \times v - 10 = (11)$$

$$\text{ب) } f(f_{(2)}) = f(3x - 10) = 3 \times (3x - 10) - 10 = \boxed{9x - 40}$$

(3) دتر (2a, a) و اول تابع است پس (a, 2a) بود خود تابع است

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

$$f^{-1} = \{(2, \varepsilon), (v, \varepsilon), (2, v), (4, 9)\} \quad (4)$$

$$g^{-1} = \{(2, \varepsilon), (4, 1), (2, 9)\}$$

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

$$\text{ب) } f^{-1} \circ f = \{(3, 3), (4, \varepsilon), (v, v), (9, 9)\}$$

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

$$\text{د) } g^{-1} \circ f = \{(3, 9), (v, \varepsilon), (9, 1)\}$$

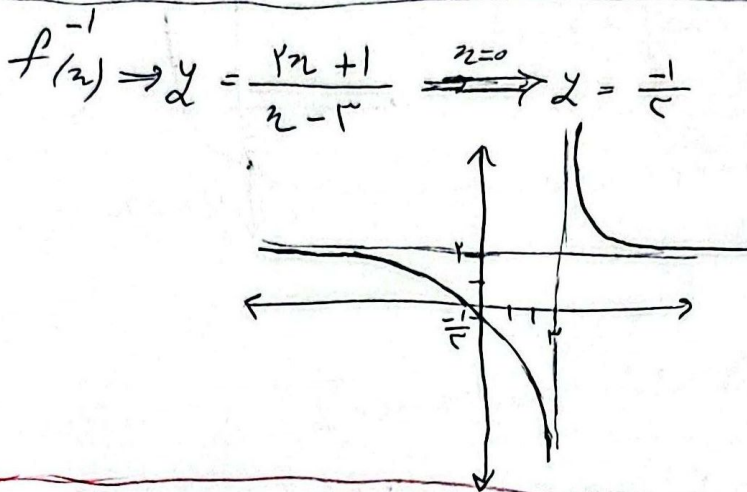
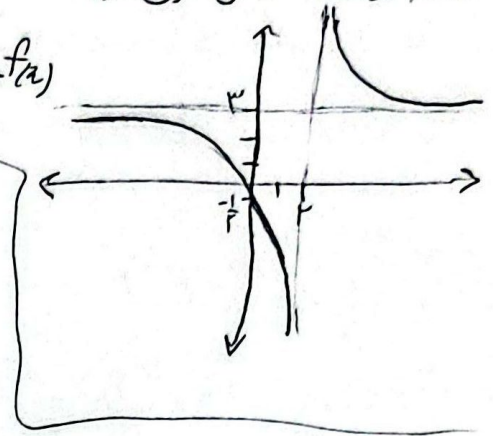
$$g^{-1} = \{(1, 2), (3, \varepsilon), (2, 4)\} \quad (5)$$

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

$$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \left\{ (1, \frac{2}{\varepsilon}), (3, \frac{\varepsilon}{1}), (\cancel{2}, \frac{0}{1}) \right\} = \boxed{\left\{ (1, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}), (3, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}) \right\}}$$

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

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



$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 3 & \\ \hline -x+1-x-3 & x-1+x-3 & x-1-x+3 \\ -2 & 2x-2 & 2 \end{array}$$

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

$y = 2x - 2$

$2x = y + 2$

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

✓

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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