

برای اینکه تابع یک به یک باشد باید $f(n)$ همواره صعودی بگیرد.

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n^3 - 4 & ; n > a \\ 12n - 20 & ; n \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$a^3 - 4 \geq 12a - 20$$

$$a^3 - 12a + 16 > 0$$

$$(a-2)^2(a+4) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-2}{-2} + \frac{2}{2}$$

$$a \geq -4$$

$$a = [-4, +\infty)$$

$$y = 3x + k \Rightarrow 3y + k = x \Rightarrow 3y = x - k \Rightarrow y = \frac{x-k}{3} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x-k}{3}$$

$$f^{-1}(2) = \frac{2-k}{3} = 4 \Rightarrow 2-k = 12 \Rightarrow k = -10 \Rightarrow f(x) = 3x - 10$$

$$\text{الف) } f(7) = 3 \times (7) - 10 = 11$$

$$\text{ب) } f(f(x)) = 3(3x - 10) - 10 = 9x - 30 - 10 = 9x - 40$$

$$y = \frac{am}{n-1} \Rightarrow n = \frac{ay}{y-1} \Rightarrow ny - n = ay \Rightarrow ay - ny = -n \Rightarrow y(a-n) = -n$$

$$y = \frac{-n}{a-n} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{-n}{a-n}$$

$$f^{-1}(4a) = \frac{-4a}{a-4a} = a \Rightarrow \frac{-4a}{-3a} = a \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$\text{الف) } f \circ f^{-1} \quad f^{-1} = \{(2,3)(4,4)(6,5)(8,6)\}$$

$$f \circ f^{-1} = \{(2,2)(4,4)(6,6)(8,8)\}$$

$$\text{ب) } f^{-1} \circ f$$

$$f^{-1} \circ f = \{(2,2)(4,4)(6,6)(8,8)\}$$

$$\text{ج) } f \circ g^{-1} \quad g^{-1} = \{(2,3)(4,1)(6,9)\}$$

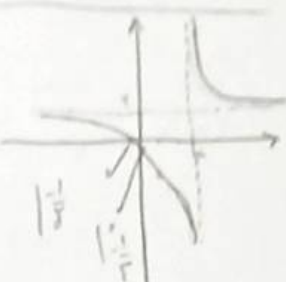
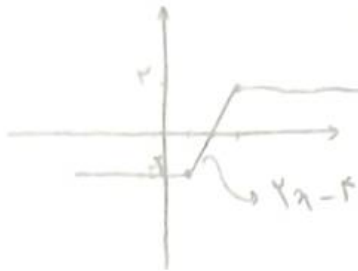
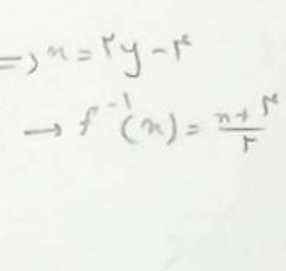
$$f \circ g^{-1} = \{(2,5)(4,7)\}$$

$$\text{د) } g^{-1} \circ f$$

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

$$g^{-1} = \{(1,2)(3,4)(5,6)\} / f \circ g^{-1} = \{(1,4)(3,6)(5,8)\}$$

$$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \{(1, \frac{1}{2})(3, \frac{1}{4})(5, \frac{1}{6})\}$$

$y = \frac{r+1}{n-r} \rightarrow y(n-r) = r+1$ $rn - yx = -ry - 1$ $n(r-y) = -ry - 1$ $n = \frac{-ry-1}{r-y}$ $y = \frac{rn+1}{n-r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{rn+1}{n-r}$	$f^{-1}(n)$	یکدست پذیری باشد ✓ 	۶
$f(n) = n-1 - n-r $ 	$[a, b] \Rightarrow [1, r]$ $f(x) = rx - r \rightarrow y = rx - r \Rightarrow x = \frac{y+r}{r}$ $ry = x+r \rightarrow y = \frac{x+r}{r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n+r}{r}$ $D_{f^{-1}}: [-r, r]$ $R_{f^{-1}}: [1, r]$		۷
$f(n) = \begin{cases} n^r + r & ; n \geq 1 \\ n-1 & ; n \leq 0 \end{cases}$ 	$n^r + r = y$ $y^r = \frac{n-r}{r}$ $f^{-1}(n) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[r]{n-r} & ; n \geq r \\ \frac{n+1}{r} & ; \frac{n+1}{r} \leq r-1 \end{cases}$ $r(n-1) = y$ $ry = n-1$ $y = \frac{n+1}{r}$	تابع یک به یک است پس وارون پذیری باشد. $R_{f(n)}$ $R_{f(n)}$	۸
$f(n) = n^r - \frac{(n+1)^r}{(n+r)} \Rightarrow \frac{n^r(n+r)}{n+r} - \frac{(n+1)^r}{n+r} = \frac{n^{r+1} + rn^r - n^r - 1 - n^r - r n^r}{n+r}$ $\frac{-r n^r - 1}{n+r} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{-r n - 1}{n+r} = \frac{-y n - 1}{r n + r} \rightarrow a = -r, b = -1, d = r$ $f^{-1}(-1) = \frac{(-4x-1)r}{(-4x+1)+r} = \frac{10}{r} = 5$			۹
$f(n) = \frac{n}{n^r+1}$ $y = \frac{n}{n^r+1} \rightarrow n = \frac{y}{y^r+1} \rightarrow n y^r + n - y = 0$ $y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4(n^r)}}{2n}$ $R_{f(n)} = [-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}] \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}(n)} = [-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}]$ $f^{-1}(n) = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4(n^r)}}{2n}$; $D_{f^{-1}(n)} = [-\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}]$			۱۰