

الف) $f = \{(r, 2), (n, 2), (r, n^2 - n), (m, r), (-1, r)\}$

$n^2 - n = 2$
 $n(n-1) = 2$
 $n = 2$ ✓
 $m = 3$ ✓

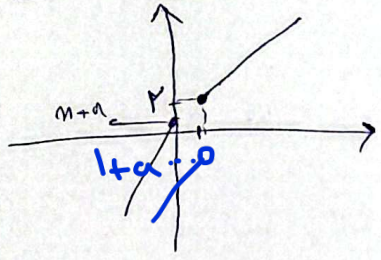
(2)

ب) $f = \{(-1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (a, m-1), (a, r, h), (m, r)\}$

$m = 2$ ✓
 $a = -1$ ✓
 $n = 1$ ✓

$(a, \frac{r-r}{1}) = (-1, 0)$

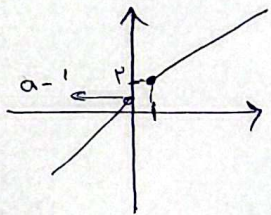
$f(m) = \begin{cases} r^{m-1} & m \geq 1 \\ m+a & m < 1 \end{cases}$
 $1+a$



$n+a < r$
 $1+a < r$
 $a < 1$

(1, 2, 3) - 2

$f(m) = \begin{cases} r^{m-1} & m \geq 1 \\ am+a-1 & m < 1 \end{cases}$

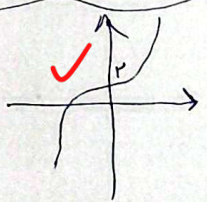


$a-1 < r$
 $a < r$

$a > 0$
 $0 < a < r$ ✓

(2) - 2

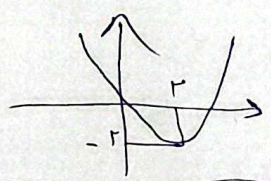
الف) $y = n^r + r$



$n = y^r + r$
 $n - r = y^r$
 $\sqrt[r]{n-r} = y$ ✓

(2) - 2

ب) ~~...~~
 $y = n^r - r^{m+r}$



فردی نیست زیرا در یک تابع برای
 یک به یک بودن باید چند خطا بولاین باشد

الف) $y = \frac{r^{m+1}}{m-r}$

$n = \frac{-ry-1}{r-y}$

تابع های فکتوریل یا بی حد هستند

$f^{-1}(m) = \frac{-rm-1}{r-m}$ ✓

(1) - a

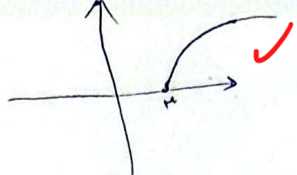
ب) $y = \frac{r+rn}{n+r}$

$\frac{r(r+n)}{n+r} = r$
 $n = \frac{r-ry}{r-y}$

~~$f^{-1}(m) = \frac{r-rm}{r-m}$~~

تابع ثابت نیست!

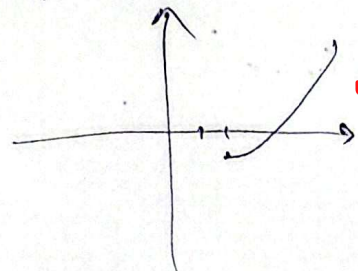
الف) $y = \sqrt{n-r}$



$n = \sqrt{y-r}$
 $n^r = y-r$
 $y = n^r + r$
 $f^{-1}(n) = n^r + r$ ✓

(2) -9

→ $y = n^r - r$, $n \in [r, +\infty)$



$y = (n-r)^r - 1$
 $n-r = \pm \sqrt[r]{y+1}$
 $n = r \pm \sqrt[r]{y+1}$
 $f^{-1}(n) = r + \sqrt[r]{n+1}$ ✓

0 - 10

$y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n-r}}$ $\frac{n^r}{n^r-r} = \frac{n^r}{n^r-r} \rightarrow n^r n^r - r n^r = n^r n^r - r n^r$ $n^r = n^r \rightarrow n = \sqrt[r]{n^r}$ ✓

$n = \frac{y}{\sqrt[r]{y-r}} \rightarrow n^r = \frac{y^r}{y-r} \rightarrow y^r n - r n^r = y^r = y^r n - y^r = r n^r$

$y^r = \frac{r n^r}{n^r-1} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[r]{\frac{r n^r}{n^r-1}}$

$\frac{\sqrt[r]{r n^r}}{\sqrt[r]{n^r-1}}$ ✓

0 - 9

$f^{-1}(n) = \sqrt[r]{n-1} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[r]{n-1} \rightarrow n = \sqrt[r]{y-1} \rightarrow n^r = y-1 \rightarrow n^r + 1 = y$ ✓

$f(n) = \frac{n^r}{n^r-1}$

$g(n) = f(n) + \sqrt{f(n)} \rightarrow g^{-1}(n) = f(n) + \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{f} \sqrt{1+rf(n)} \rightarrow g^{-1}(n) = 1 + \sqrt{1+rf(n)}$

$f(n) + \sqrt{f(n)} = 12 \rightarrow f(n) = 9 - n^r + 1 = 9 \rightarrow n = 2$

$f(n) = n + \sqrt{n} = (\sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{r})^r - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = (\sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r})^r$ ✓

$f^{-1}(n) = n + \frac{1}{r} - \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{r}}$ $\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = \frac{1}{r} \\ c = -\frac{1}{r} \end{cases} \rightarrow a+b+c = 1$

$$f\left(-\frac{r}{\Delta}\right) = a \quad f^{-1}(a) = -\frac{r}{\Delta}$$

9

$$\frac{a}{1+|a|} = -\frac{r}{\Delta} \xrightarrow{a < 0} a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

اگر $a > 0$ باشد جواب
منفی!

$$g^{-1}\left(-\frac{r}{\Delta}\right) = b \quad g(b) = -\frac{r}{\Delta}$$

$$\sqrt{b} - 1 = -\frac{r}{\Delta} \rightarrow b = \frac{r}{r\Delta}$$

$$a + b = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{\Delta}}$$