

1 is pair 6, 2 is ki, ka

1) $(1, 2, x + y), (x - y, 2 - x)$

$x + y = -1$ $x + y = -1$
 $x - y = 1$ $x - y = 1$
 $2x = 0$ $x = 0$
 $x = 0$ $y = -1$

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

2) $(-1, -2), (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}, \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y})$ $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$

$y - x = -1$ $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$
 $x \cdot y$ $y - x = -x \cdot y$ $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{y - x}{x \cdot y}$
 $y = x - x \cdot y \rightarrow y = x(1 - y)$ $\frac{y}{1 - y} = x$
 $\frac{y}{1 - y} = x$

$-x \cdot y = -1$ $x + 1 = -1$ $x = -2$ $y = -1 - (-2) = 1$

3) $f = \{(a, f(a)), (b, f(b)), (1, f(1))\}$ $b = ?$

$f(a) + f(b) = f(1)$
 $a + b = 1$
 $b = 0$

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

$m - 2m = -2$ $(2, 2)$ $(m + 2, m + 1)$
 $m - 2m + 2 = 0$
 $(m - 1)(m - 2) = 0$
 $m = 1$ $m = 2$

مسئله حل کنید

$x \rightarrow y$ $y \rightarrow x$
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 (یعنی $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$ و $f(f^{-1}(y)) = y$)

$x \rightarrow y$ $y \rightarrow x$
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$y = \sqrt{x+1}$ $y = -\sqrt{x+1}$ $x = |y-1|$

$y_1 = \sqrt{x_1+1}$ $x_1 = x_2 \rightarrow x_1+1 = x_2+1$
 $y_2 = -\sqrt{x_2+1}$ $\sqrt{x_1+1} = \sqrt{x_2+1}$

$-\sqrt{x_1+1} = -\sqrt{x_2+1}$
 $y_1 = y_2$ ✓

~~$x^2 = y^2$
 $x^2 - y^2 = 0$
 $(x-y)(x+y) = 0$
 $x = y$ $x = -y$~~

~~$x^2 = y^2 + 2xy^2$
 $x^2 = y^2(x^2+1)$
 $x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$~~

$x = |y-1|$

$(y+1)^3 + 2y + 2x - 1 = 0$

$y+1 = \sqrt[3]{-2y-2x+1}$

$y = \sqrt[3]{-2y-2x+1} - 1$

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$$v) f(x) = \frac{x^{r+1} + (a+d)x^r + 1}{x^{r+1} + bx + v}$$

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

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

$$y = rx + a = 0 \quad y = rx - a$$

$$(-b-r) \quad -r/a = -1 - a + b$$

$$-r - r - a \quad -r = b$$

$$-1 = -a \quad a = 1$$

$$rx - 1 = x^r + ax - r$$

$$0 = x^r - rx - 1 \quad \rightarrow \sqrt{-1}$$

$$0 = (x+1)(x^r - x - 1)$$

$$-1 \quad \rightarrow 1 \pm \sqrt{1} \quad 1 + \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{1}$$

$$2) f = \{(ra+b) \cdot (b-ra) \cdot (-1/a - (b+1))\}$$

$$a+b = ra = a - (b+1)$$

$$b = a \quad -a+1 = ra$$

$$10) f(x) = \frac{bx^r - ax + c + 1}{bx + r}$$

$$ra = 1 \quad a = \frac{1}{r} = b$$

$$bx^r + rx = x^r - ax + c + 1$$

$$bx^r - a - r - a = x^r - a - r - a = x^r - r - 1 = 0$$

Arman $a+1 = 0 \quad c = -1$

