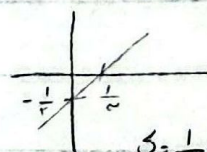


میشا، ضای

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

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \rightarrow (0, \frac{1}{2}) \\ y=0 \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \end{cases}$$



$$\delta = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{1r}$$

الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2 \rightarrow y = (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} = |x-1| \xrightarrow{x \geq 1} \sqrt{y-2} = x-1$ (پ)

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{y-2} + 1 = x \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \quad D_{f^{-1}} = [2, \infty)$$

ب) $x^2 - 2x + 2 \rightarrow y = (x-1)^2 + 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{y-1} = |x-1| \xrightarrow{x \geq 1} \sqrt{y-1} = x-1$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{y-1} + 1 = x \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} y = \sqrt{x-1} + 1 \quad D_{f^{-1}} = [1, \infty)$$

$$x_2 = \frac{b}{r_2} = 1$$

هر ۲ (الف و ب) " با هم ضرب می شود "

$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{4 - \epsilon x(\epsilon - x)} \rightarrow y = 2x - \sqrt{(2x - \epsilon)^2} = 2x - |2x - \epsilon|$$

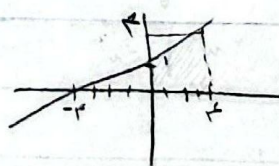
$1 - \epsilon x + \epsilon^2 x^2$

(پ)

2
$2x + 2x - \epsilon$
$\epsilon x - \epsilon$

$\checkmark$ $\times$

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



$$(0, 1) \text{ و } (-\epsilon, 0)$$

$$(\epsilon, \epsilon)$$

$$\frac{(1+\epsilon) \times \epsilon}{\epsilon} = y$$

(پ)

تابع مستقیم: $(x_1, y_1) \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - a}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - a}} \rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - a} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - a}$

$$x_1^2(x_2^2 - a) = x_2^2(x_1^2 - a) \rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - a x_1^2 = x_1^2 x_2^2 - a x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2 \rightarrow \text{مستقیم } y, m \rightarrow \text{مستقیم } y, m$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - a} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{a y}{y - 1} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a y}{y - 1}} \xrightarrow{\text{مستقیم } y, m} m = \frac{\sqrt{a} y}{\sqrt{y - 1}} \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{a} m}{\sqrt{m^2 - 1}}$$

چون کسب این صفت دادن می کنیم یعنی به ازای $n=2$ $\rightarrow -4 + K \rightarrow n=2$ $\rightarrow n^2 - 4n + K \xrightarrow{n=2} 4 - 8 + K$
 $\rightarrow n^2 + 4n + 5K \xrightarrow{n=2} 4 + 8 + K$ باید کمتر این است

$$4 + 3K < K - 4 \rightarrow 2K < -8 \rightarrow K < -4$$

(نقاط التماس نباید تدری داشته باشند) (صدا می آید) (در حدیث) و درست به روشی مشابه $K < -4$

$y = 3x + |x| \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 2x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} x \\ x \end{matrix} \rightarrow f^{-1} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x & x < 0 \end{cases}$

میانگین $\frac{1}{2}$ و $\frac{1}{2}$ $\rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = a$

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{چون } \frac{1}{2} \text{ در حدیثه}} b = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $g(x) = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}|x| \rightarrow \boxed{ab = -\frac{3}{4}}$

$$y = f \circ f^{-1} + f^{-1}(u) = u + f^{-1}(u) \quad \text{بفرض } y=0, \quad u + f^{-1}(u) = 0 \rightarrow f^{-1}(u) = -u \quad (v)$$

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

$$m=0 \rightarrow \frac{3}{-2} = \text{جواب}$$

$$f(2-m) = 2 - g\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) \quad f(2-m) = t \rightarrow f^{-1}(t) = 2-m$$

$$2 - g\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) = t \rightarrow g\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) = 2 - t \rightarrow g^{-1}(2-t) = \frac{m}{2} \rightarrow m = 2g^{-1}(2-t)$$

$$f^{-1}(t) = 2-m \rightarrow f^{-1}(t) = 2 - 2g^{-1}(2-t) \xrightarrow{t=-2} f^{-1}(-2) = 2 - 2g^{-1}(4)$$

$$2g^{-1}(4) + f^{-1}(-2) = 2g^{-1}(4) + 2 - 2g^{-1}(4) = 2$$

$$\text{ترتیب } y, m \rightarrow \frac{-2m-13}{1+m} = -y \rightarrow \frac{2m+13}{1+m} = y \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در } 1+m} \frac{2(m-2)+13}{1+m-2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در } 1+m-2} \frac{2m+3}{m-1} - 2 = \frac{2m+9}{m-1} \xrightarrow{f^{-1}(m)} y = \frac{m+4}{m-2}$$

$$\frac{2m+9}{m-1} = \frac{m+4}{m-2} \rightarrow 2m^2 + 2m - 12 = m^2 + 5m - 4 \rightarrow m^2 - 3m - 8 = 0 \quad S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$f(m) = m + f[m]$$

$$f^{-1}(m) = g(m) \quad y = m \quad \text{چون نسبت به } f \text{ و } g \text{ متقابل معکوسند}$$

$$g(m) = f^{-1}(m) \Rightarrow m = y + f[y] \xrightarrow{\text{بفرض } m=y} [m] = [y + f[y]] \rightarrow [m] = [y] + f[y]$$

$$[m] = \omega[y] \rightarrow \frac{[m]}{\omega} = [y] \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در } \omega} m = y + \frac{f[m]}{\omega} \rightarrow y = m - \frac{f[m]}{\omega}$$

$$(f-g)(m) = m + f[m] - m - \frac{f[m]}{\omega} = \frac{\omega f}{\omega} [m]$$