

14, 5

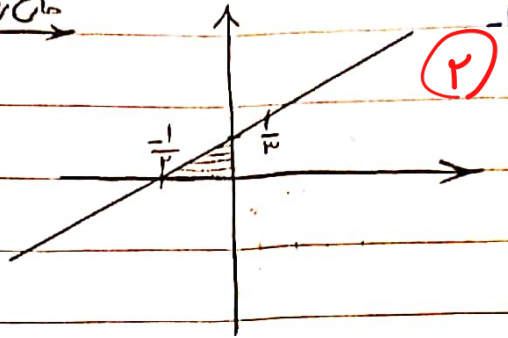
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = y_2 \\ x_1 = x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = y_2 \\ x_1 = x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = y_2 \\ x_1 = x_2 \end{cases}$$

تجربیات حالت اشرفی

$$y = 2x - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} y' = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} y'' = 0$$

$$\frac{2x+1}{2} = y \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x+1}{2}$$

$$S_D = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \checkmark$$



$$y = x^2 - 2x + 3, x \in [1, +\infty) \quad R = [2, +\infty)$$

ext | 1 2

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2 \Rightarrow y = (x-1)^2 + 2$$

$$x = (y-1)^2 + 2 \Rightarrow x-2 = (y-1)^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-2} + 1 = y \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \quad D = [2, +\infty)$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 3, x \in [3, +\infty)$$

ext | 3/2 = 1

$$R_f = [4, +\infty)$$

$$D_f = [3, +\infty)$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2 \Rightarrow y = (x-1)^2 + 2$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \checkmark$$

$$D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = [4, +\infty) \checkmark$$

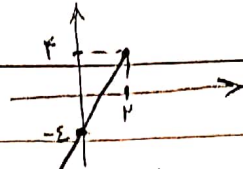
$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{14 - 4x(x-4)} \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{14 - 4x^2 + 16x} = 2x - \sqrt{(2x-4)^2} = 2x - |2x-4|$$

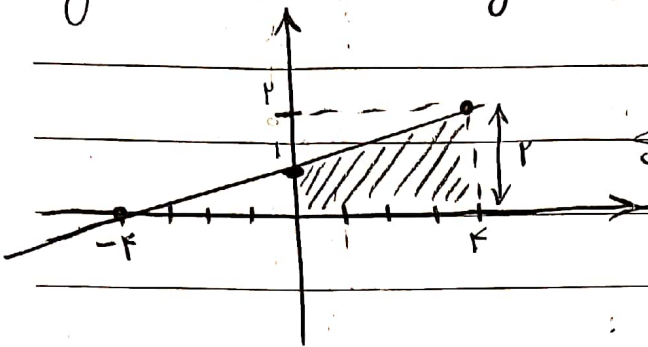
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 4x - 4 \quad x \leq 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2x+2x-4 & 2x-2x+4 \\ \hline 4x-4 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = kx - k \quad x \in (-\infty, 2]$$



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



$$D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = (-\infty, 2]$$

$$S = \frac{(2+1) \times \frac{1}{k}}{k} = \frac{3}{k^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a}}$$

۴- چون فرجه عبارت عذاره صفت است پس x و y عذاره
عم علامت هستند

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = y_2 \\ x_1 = x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - a}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - a}}$$

بررسی می کنیم بر این (ن) تابع :
به توان ۲ ۲

$$\frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - a} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - a} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - a} - \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - a} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1^2(x_2^2 - a) - x_2^2(x_1^2 - a)}{(x_1^2 - a)(x_2^2 - a)} = 0$$

$$x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2 \quad \text{چون علامت هستند} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \checkmark$$

پس تابع یک به یک و رویه یک به یک است ! ✓

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 - a}} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2 - a}$$

$$y^2 = - \frac{-a x^2}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{a x^2}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a x^2}{x^2 - 1}}$$

چون x و y عذاره هستند $\Rightarrow y = + \sqrt{\frac{a x^2}{x^2 - 1}} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{a} x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad \checkmark$

$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + k : x \geq 2 \\ -x^2 + 4x + 3k : x < 2 \end{cases}$

$\text{ext} \begin{cases} x \\ -4+k \end{cases}$

$\text{ext} \begin{cases} x \\ 4+3k \end{cases}$

$(2, 1+3k)$

$1+3k \leq -4+k$

$3k \leq -12 \Rightarrow k \leq -4$ ✓

$f(x) = 3x + |x| \xrightarrow{\text{عکس وارده}} g(x) = ax + b|x| \Rightarrow ab = ?$

$x_0 \rightarrow f(x) = 3x \rightarrow y = 3x \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}y \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}x$

$x_1 \rightarrow f(x) = 2x \rightarrow y = 2x \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}y \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x$

$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2+3}{6} = \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3a}{a} \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{5}$

$\left| \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow a = 10$

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3}{5}x + \frac{1}{5}|x| \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{5} \quad b = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow ab = \frac{3}{25}$

$f(x) = \frac{3x+4}{x+m} \xrightarrow{\text{عبور از (2,1)}} \frac{1}{2+m} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -2-m = 1 \Rightarrow -3 = m$

$f(x) = \frac{3x+4}{x-3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{f \circ f^{-1}(x)}{x} + f^{-1}(x)$

$f^{-1}(x) = f(x)$

$y = x + f(x) \Rightarrow y = x + \frac{3x+4}{x-3}$

$a + d = 0$ چون

$\frac{3x+4}{x-3} = x \Rightarrow \frac{3x+4}{x-3} = 0 \Rightarrow 3x+4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3}$

بر خود باقی ماندن از اولی:

$$f(r - ra) = r - g\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) \rightarrow f^{-1}(r) + r g^{-1}(r) = 1 \quad (r)$$

$$f(r - ra) = t = r - g\left(\frac{a}{r}\right)$$

$$f^{-1}(t) = r - ra$$

$$g\left(\frac{a}{r}\right) = r - t$$

$$ra = r - f^{-1}(t)$$

$$g^{-1}(r - t) = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow a = r g^{-1}(r - t)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r - f^{-1}(t)}{r} = r g^{-1}(r - t)$$

$$r - f^{-1}(t) = r g^{-1}(r - t)$$

$$r g^{-1}(r - t) + f^{-1}(t) = r \Rightarrow f^{-1}(-r) + r g^{-1}(r) = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \frac{\omega a - 13}{1 - a} \xrightarrow{\text{تقسيم بسط}} -y = \frac{-\omega a - 13}{a + 1} \quad (r) = 9$$

$$y = \frac{\omega a + 13}{a + 1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\omega(a - 1) + 13}{(a - 1) + 1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\omega a + 3}{a - 1}$$

$$y = \frac{\omega a + 3}{a - 1} = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{\omega a + 3 - a + 1}{a - 1} = \frac{3a + 4}{a - 1} = f(a)$$

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

$$f(a) = f^{-1}(a) \Rightarrow \frac{3a + 4}{a - 1} = \frac{a + 4}{a - 3} \Rightarrow 3a^2 - 13a - 4 = 0 \quad 3a^2 - 8a + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow 3 = 13 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(a) = a + f[a] \Rightarrow y = a + f[a] \Rightarrow [y] = [a + f[a]] = 10$$

$$[y] = \omega[a] \Rightarrow [a] = \frac{[y]}{\omega} \Rightarrow y = a + \frac{f[y]}{\omega} \quad (r)$$

$$a = y + \frac{f[a]}{\omega} \Rightarrow y = a - \frac{f[a]}{\omega} = g(a)$$

$$f(a) - g(a) = a + f[a] - a + \frac{f[a]}{\omega} = \frac{f[a]}{\omega} \quad \checkmark$$