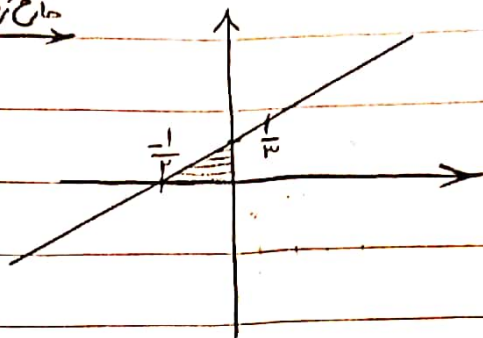


تجربیات مختلف است
 $\begin{cases} y_1 = y_2 \\ x_1 = x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2, x_1 = x_2$ است

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

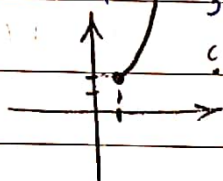
$$\frac{2x+1}{2} = y \Rightarrow f^{-1}(a) = \frac{2a+1}{2}$$

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



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

ext $\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$



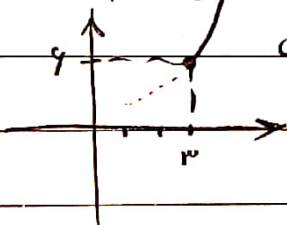
$$y = x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2 \Rightarrow y = (x-1)^2 + 2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(a) = \sqrt{a-2} + 1$$

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

ext $\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$



این عمل تابع یک به یک است پس معکوس پذیر است

$$R_f = [6, +\infty)$$

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

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

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

چون باید $D_f = R_{f^{-1}}$ باشد پس باید $D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = [6, +\infty)$ داشته باشیم

$$f(a) = 2a - \sqrt{14 - 4a(5-a)}$$

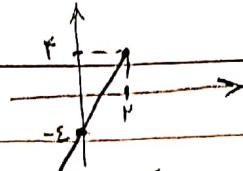
$$f(a) = 2a - \sqrt{14 - 14a + 4a^2} = 2a - \sqrt{(2a-4)^2} = 2a - |2a-4|$$

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

$2a + 2a - 4$	$2a - 2a + 4$
$4a - 4$	4

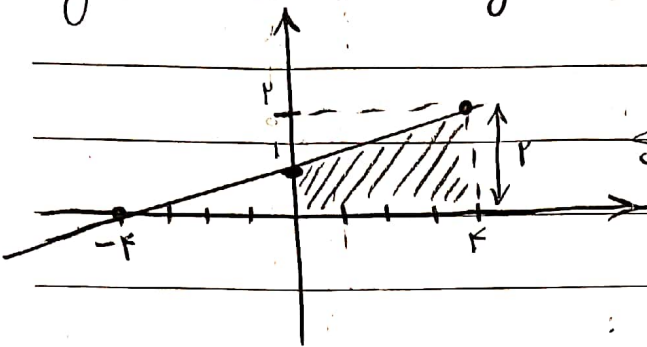
دارد به صورت

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



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

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



$$S = \frac{(k+1) \times k}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

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

ک- چون فرض عبارت عواره است پس x و y عواره
عم علامت هستند

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

برای $x_1 = x_2$ و $y_1 = y_2$:
پس توان $\otimes$

$$\frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - a} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - a} \Rightarrow \cancel{x_1^2 x_2^2} - a x_1^2 = \cancel{x_1^2 x_2^2} - a x_2^2$$

$$x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2 \quad \text{پس علامت} \rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \checkmark$$

پس تابع یک است و درجه یک نیست است !

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

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

پس $\otimes$ علامت $\Rightarrow y = + \sqrt{\frac{a x^2}{x^2 - 1}} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{a} x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ext} \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ -4+4k \end{vmatrix} \\ & \text{ext} \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 4+3k \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2, 1+3k)$$

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

$$3k \leq -1 \Rightarrow k \leq -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$x_1 = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = 3x \rightarrow y = 3x \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}y \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}x$$

$$x_2 = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = 3x \rightarrow y = 3x \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}y \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}x$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}x = \frac{x+3x}{3} = \frac{4x}{3} = \frac{3x}{1} \quad \left| \frac{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}}{3} = \frac{0}{3} = 0 \right|$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}|x| \Rightarrow a = \frac{3}{4} \quad b = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow ab = \frac{3}{16}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 4 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$$

برخود با سبب زدن دایره

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = \frac{\omega a - 1r}{1 - a} \xrightarrow{\text{قريب من 0}} -y = \frac{-\omega a - 1r}{a + 1} \quad 9$$

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

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

$$y = \frac{ra + r}{a - 1} \Rightarrow a = \frac{ry + r}{y - 1} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{-a - r}{a - r} \Rightarrow y = \frac{a + r}{a - r} = f^{-1}(a)$$

$$f(a) = f^{-1}(a) \Rightarrow \frac{ra + r}{a - 1} = \frac{a + r}{a - r} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 - ra - r}{a^2 - 8a + 16} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{8 = r}$$

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

$$[y] = \omega[a] \Rightarrow [a] = \frac{[y]}{\omega} \Rightarrow y = a + \frac{r[y]}{\omega}$$

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

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