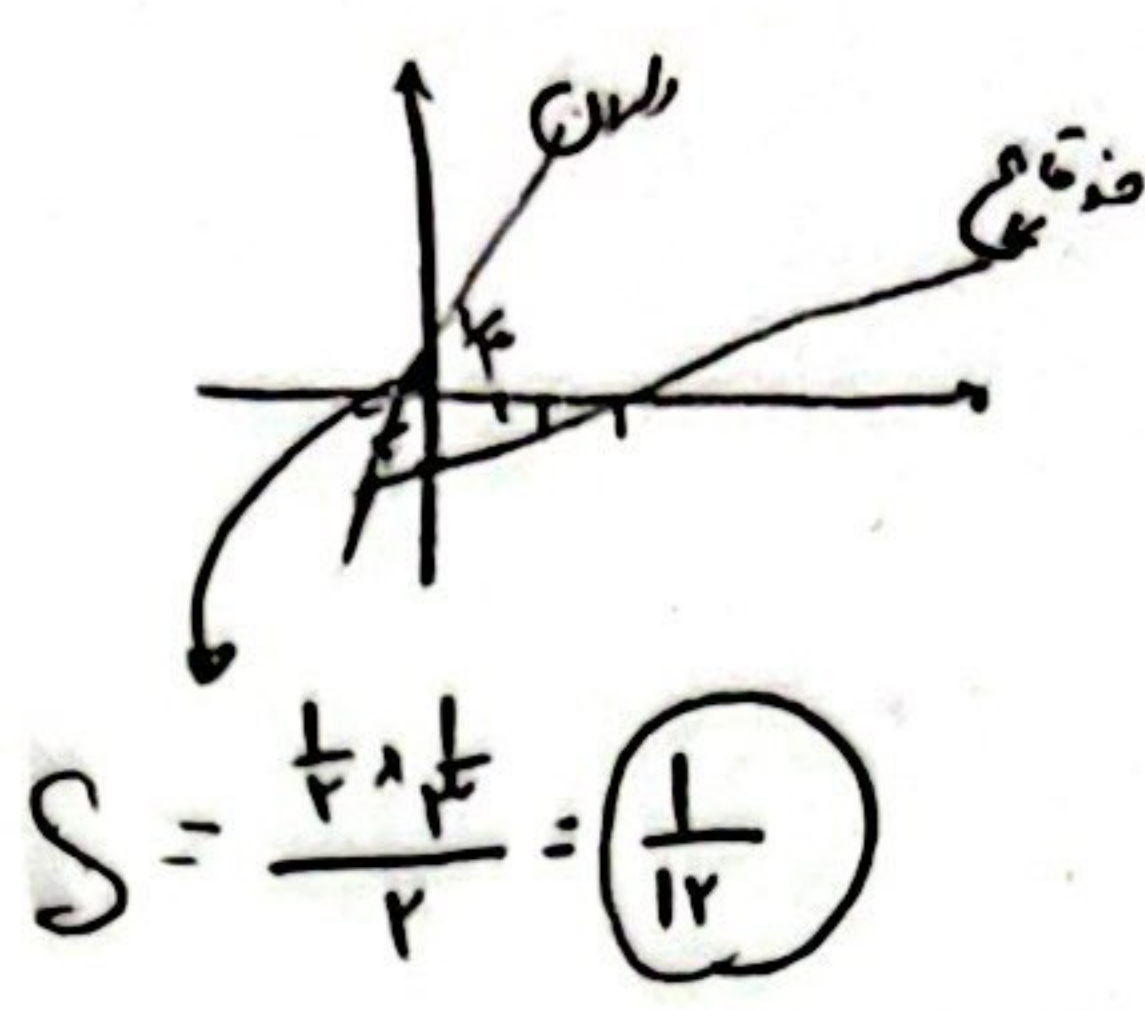


$$y = \frac{3x-1}{2}$$

$$2x = 3y - 1$$

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



$$S = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)$$

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

2) $y = 1 + \sqrt{x-2}$
 $9 - 4 + 4 = 9$
 $D_{f-1} = R_f = [4, +\infty)$

$$y = 2x - \sqrt{14 - 8yx + 4x^2} = 2x - (2x - 6)$$

$$f(x) = 6x - 6$$

$$\hookrightarrow 6x = 6y - 6 \quad y = \frac{x+6}{6} = \frac{x}{6} + 1$$

$$S = \frac{6 \times 1}{2} = 3$$

حل این سوال به روش مشتق گیری و با استفاده از مشتق

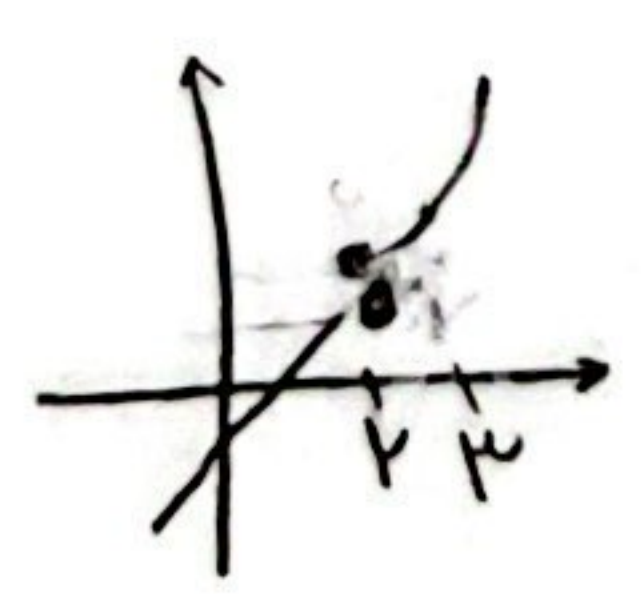
$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-5}}$$

$$y = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-5}}$$

$$y = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-5}}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-5}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-5}}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-5}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-5}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{5x}{x^2-1}}$$


$$\frac{-b}{ka} = \frac{F}{r} = 2$$

$$\frac{-b}{ka} = 3$$

$$F - 1 + K = -F + K$$

$$-F + 12 + K = 1 + 3K$$

$$-F + K \geq 1 + 3K$$

$$-K \geq 2K \quad \boxed{-4 \geq K}$$

$$y = r|x| \xrightarrow{x > 0} y = rx \xrightarrow{\text{Cib}} y = \frac{1}{r}x \xrightarrow{\text{Cib}} \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$y = r|x| \xrightarrow{x < 0} y = rx \xrightarrow{\text{Cib}} y = \frac{1}{r}x$$

$$y = \frac{r}{\lambda}x - \frac{1}{\lambda}|x|$$

$$ab = \frac{-r}{4\epsilon}$$

$$y = ax + b|x|$$

$$\frac{r}{\lambda}x + bx = \frac{1}{r}x$$

$$b = -\frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$a = \frac{r}{\lambda}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{rx + r}{x + m}$$

$$\frac{4+r}{r+m} = -10 \quad m = -r$$

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

$$f^{-1}(x) = 0$$

$$f(0) = x$$

$$\frac{r}{-r} = x$$

$$x = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$a = f(r - rx) = r - g\left(\frac{x}{r}\right)$$

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

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

$$f(r - rx) = a$$

$$f^{-1}(a) = r - rx$$

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

$$x = f^{-1}(a) - r = -rg^{-1}(r - a)$$

$$a = -r$$

$$f^{-1}(-r) - r = -rg^{-1}(r)$$

$$f^{-1}(-r) + rg^{-1}(r) = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-ax - 1r}{1+x} \cdot \frac{ax + 1r}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{a(x-1) + 1r}{x-1} = \frac{ax + 1r}{x-1} - r$$

$$-x^2 + 1x - 9 = \frac{rx + r}{x-1} - r = \frac{rx + r - ry + r}{x-1} = \frac{ry + 4}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{-x+9}{x-1} = \frac{rx+4}{x-1}$$

$$rx - ax - 4 = 0 \quad \delta = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$y = -\frac{x-4}{x-1}$$

$$x = y + f[y] \frac{[x]}{a} \rightsquigarrow x - \frac{f[x]}{a} = y \text{ or } g(x)$$

$$[y] = \frac{[x]}{a}$$

$$[x] = [y + \epsilon[y]] = a[y]$$

$$f(y)(x) = x + f[x] - x + \frac{[x]}{a}$$

$$\frac{[x]}{a}$$