

$f: x + [x] = y \xrightarrow{f} [x + [x]] = [y] \rightarrow \forall [x], [y] \Rightarrow [x] \cdot \frac{[y]}{r}$ (a)
 $f^{-1} \Rightarrow x + \frac{[y]}{r} = y \xrightarrow{\text{مساواة}} y = x + \frac{[x]}{r} = f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow y = \frac{[x]}{r} = x + [x] \rightarrow [x] = \frac{[x]}{r}$
 $\xrightarrow{x=r} \forall [x] = -[x] \rightarrow \forall [x] = 0 \rightarrow [x] = 0 \rightarrow x \in [0,1) \rightarrow$ (ب)
 $f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x - \frac{x}{r} \rightarrow x \cdot \frac{r}{r} - \frac{x}{r} \rightarrow x \cdot \frac{r-x}{r} = 1$
 $x \cdot D = \{[rk, r(k+1)] : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{مثال ١: } \frac{a}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\text{مبدأ المثلث}} \left(\frac{a}{\varepsilon}, \frac{a}{\varepsilon}\right) = \left(\frac{-b}{\varepsilon}, \frac{-b}{\varepsilon}\right) \rightarrow \frac{a}{\varepsilon} = \frac{-b}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow a = -b \\ & \text{مثال ٢: } \varepsilon n + b = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{\varepsilon} \\ & \Rightarrow y = \frac{(-b)x + r}{\varepsilon n + b} \xrightarrow{\text{مبدأ المثلث}} f(n), f^{-1}(n) \longrightarrow f(f^{-1}(n)) = f \circ f^{-1} = n \\ & \Rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(5\sqrt{4}) = 5\sqrt{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{-\mu}{-\mu} = 1$$

$f(x) = |x+1| - |x-2|$
 $-x \leq x \leq 2$

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

$D = (-\infty, 1] \cup [2, \infty)$

$$g(n) = rf(rn) - 1 \xrightarrow{g^{-1}} y = rf(rn) - 1 \rightarrow \frac{n+1}{r} = f(rn) \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} f^{-1}\left(\frac{n+1}{r}\right) = rn$$

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

$$a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$b = 1$$

$$c = r$$

$$d = 0$$

$$\frac{ac + d}{rb} = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$f(x) = x + 2\sqrt{x} \quad D = [0, +\infty) \\ IR = [0, +\infty)$$

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

$$(\sqrt{y+1})^2 = x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{y+1} = \sqrt{x} + 1 \\ (\sqrt{y+1} - 1)^2 = x \\ D = [0, +\infty)$$

$$x - 1 + 2^x = x \rightarrow 2^x = 1 \rightarrow x = 0$$

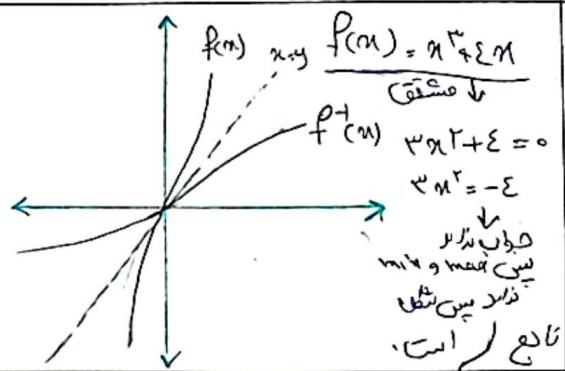
نقطه

$$f^{-1}(x) - x \geq 0 \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) \geq x$$

$$x^3 + \varepsilon x = x \rightarrow x^3 + \varepsilon x - x = 0 \rightarrow x(x^2 + \varepsilon - 1) = 0$$

طبق شکل (برای هر x صفتی $f^{-1}(x)$ بالاتر از x است پس:

$$D = (-\infty, 0]$$



$$f(x) = -x + \sqrt{x+1} \rightarrow x+y = \sqrt{y+1} \Rightarrow (x+y)^2 = y+1 \\ y^2 + (2x-1)y + (x^2-1) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2x+1 \pm \sqrt{4-4(x^2-1)}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = -x + \sqrt{x+1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-2x+1 + \sqrt{4-4(x^2-1)}}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-2x+1 + \sqrt{4-4(x^2-1)}}{2} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-2x+1 + \sqrt{4-4(x^2-1)}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 2 \xrightarrow{f=f^{-1}} x = (2-\sqrt{y})^2 \quad D = R = [0, +\infty) \\ y = (2-\sqrt{x})^2 \quad D = [0, +\infty)$$

$$f = f^{-1} = f \circ f(x) \quad f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x$$

