

البريد

(2) (1)



(بردار P_0 همان f باشد) $f' \in [2, \infty)$ و $P_0(a) \cdot \sqrt{a-1} + 1$

$$R_{\mathcal{F}}: (n-1) \leq r \leq q \Rightarrow D_{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}[q, \infty) \quad \checkmark$$

$\sum_{\Delta} \frac{(1+r)^k}{r}$

بررسی یاب به یاب بودن به یاب منفی

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{\frac{\omega r}{g_{r-1}}} \Rightarrow g = \sqrt{\frac{\omega a^2}{r_{r-1}}} \Rightarrow a > \sqrt{\omega} \Rightarrow g > 0, a < -\sqrt{\omega} \Rightarrow g < 0$$

میں تصویریں تصویریں و ہم علامت ہوں گے ✓ $f(a) = g = \sqrt{\frac{\omega a}{r_{r-1}}}$

$$\Rightarrow q = r \Rightarrow F - 1 + K = -F_e / r_e K r \Rightarrow r K = -1 r \Rightarrow K = -1 \text{ (a)}$$

✓ $K \in (-\infty, -6]$ در نتیجه K و -6 در مجموعه K قرار می‌گیرد.

$$f(x) = rax + a, f^{-1}(x) = g(x) = ax + b$$

(2) (9)

$$f(x) = rax + a \Rightarrow \frac{0}{rax + a} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{0}{\frac{1}{r}x + \frac{1}{r}a} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = ax + b$$

$$\frac{0}{(a-b)x + (a+b)x} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} a-b = \frac{1}{r} \\ a+b = \frac{1}{r} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow ra = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r^2}, b = \frac{1}{r} - a = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{r-1}{r^2}$$

دقت!

$$f(x) = \frac{rx+f}{x+m} \Rightarrow \frac{r(r)f}{r+m} \Rightarrow -r-1 \cdot m = 1 \Rightarrow m = -r \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{rx+f}{x-r}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a + \frac{ra+f}{a-r} = a \Rightarrow \frac{ra+f}{a-r} = 0 \Rightarrow ra+f = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{f}{r}$$

$$f(r-x) = r - y\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) \Rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = a \Rightarrow g(a) = x \Rightarrow \frac{x}{r} = a \Rightarrow ras = x \Rightarrow f(r-xa) = r - g(x) = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(r-xa) = -r \Rightarrow f^{-1}(-r) = r-xa \Rightarrow \frac{x}{r} = g^{-1}(x) = f^{-1}(-r) = r-xa \Rightarrow x = r - xa \Rightarrow x = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\omega x - 13}{1-x} \xrightarrow{\text{قرینه نسبت به } y} y = \frac{\omega x + 13}{x+1} \xrightarrow{\text{دو طرفه ضرب با } (x-2)+1} y = \frac{\omega(x-2) + 13}{(x-2)+1} \xrightarrow{\text{دو طرفه ضرب با } (x-2)+1} y = \frac{\omega(x-2) + 13}{(x-2)+1}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow rx^2 + yx - rx - 1 = x^2 + yx - x - y \Rightarrow x^2 - rx - y = 0 \Rightarrow S = \frac{b}{a} = \alpha + \beta = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$f(x) = x + f[x], y = x$$

$$\Rightarrow [y = x + f[x]] \Rightarrow [y] = \omega[x] \Rightarrow [x] = \frac{[y]}{\omega} \left\{ \frac{f}{\omega} [y] = y - x \Rightarrow x = y - \frac{f}{\omega} [y] \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = g(x) = x - \frac{f}{\omega} [x] = (f-g)(x) = x + f[x] - x + \frac{f}{\omega} [x] = \frac{rf}{\omega} [x]$$

$$\Rightarrow (f-g)(x) = \frac{rf}{\omega} [x]$$