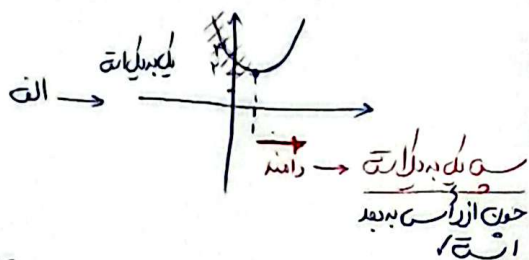


①

$$\rightarrow 2y = 3y - 1 \rightarrow \frac{2y+1}{3} = y^{-1} \rightarrow \frac{2y+1}{3} = \frac{1}{y} \rightarrow 2y^2 + y = 1 \rightarrow 2y^2 + y - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9 \rightarrow y = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } y = -1$$

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$$\rightarrow y = x^2 - 2x + 3$$

$$\rightarrow x = y^2 - 2y + 3$$

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

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$$y = 1 + \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$R_f = D_f^{-1} \rightarrow [4, +\infty)$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 3 = 3 \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = 2$$

$$2x = \sqrt{14 - 4x(x-1)} \rightarrow 2x = \sqrt{14 - 4x^2 + 4x} \rightarrow 2x = \sqrt{14 - 4x^2 + 4x}$$

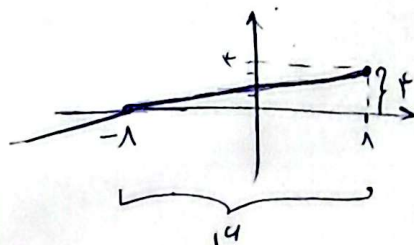
$$x > 4 \rightarrow 2x + 2(x-1)$$

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

$$x < 4 \rightarrow 2x - 1 + 2x = 4x - 1$$

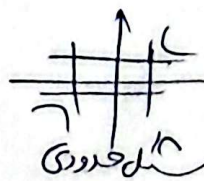
$$y = 4x - 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{4} \rightarrow R_f^{-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, 4]$$

$$D_f^{-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1]$$



$$\rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \times 14 = 7$$

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$$\frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - 5} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - 5} \rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - 5} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - 5} \rightarrow x_1^2(x_2^2 - 5) = x_2^2(x_1^2 - 5)$$

$$\rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - 5x_1^2 = x_1^2 x_2^2 - 5x_2^2 \rightarrow -5x_1^2 = -5x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$$

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

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

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$$x^2 - 4x + k = 0 \rightarrow x = 2 \rightarrow k = 12$$

$$-x^2 + 4x + 3k = 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + 4x + 36 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 36 = 0$$

$$[-4, 12] \leftarrow -12 \geq 2k \leftarrow k - 4 \geq 3k + 1$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow y \rightarrow [0, +\infty) \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$x < 0 \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow y \rightarrow (-\infty, 0] \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} x > 0 \rightarrow (a+b)x \rightarrow a+b = \frac{1}{x} \\ x < 0 \rightarrow (a-b)x \rightarrow a-b = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2x} \\ b = -\frac{1}{2x} \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{ab = -\frac{1}{4x^2}}$$

(V)

$$\frac{y(y+1)}{y+m} = 10 \rightarrow \frac{10}{y+m} = 10 \rightarrow \boxed{m = -3} \quad \boxed{a+d = 0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} f^{-1} \rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{y-3} \rightarrow y = \frac{3x+1}{x-3} \\ f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x \rightarrow D_{f \circ f^{-1}} = \{x \mid x \neq 3\} \end{cases}$$

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

(A)

$$f(3-2x) = t = 2 - g\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \rightarrow f^{-1}(t) = 3-2x$$

$$\rightarrow t - 2 = -g\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \rightarrow x = 2g\left(\frac{2-t}{2}\right) \rightarrow g^{-1}\left(\frac{2-t}{2}\right) = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow 2g^{-1}\left(\frac{2-t}{2}\right) = x$$

$$f^{-1}(t) = 3 - 2g^{-1}\left(\frac{2-t}{2}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(f(x)) = x \rightarrow \boxed{3}$$

$$\frac{3-2g^{-1}\left(\frac{2-t}{2}\right)}{1+t} = \frac{3-2g^{-1}\left(\frac{2-t}{2}\right)}{1+t} = \frac{3-2g^{-1}\left(\frac{2-t}{2}\right)}{1+t}$$

$$\frac{3-2g^{-1}\left(\frac{2-t}{2}\right)}{1+t} = \frac{3-2g^{-1}\left(\frac{2-t}{2}\right)}{1+t} = \frac{3-2g^{-1}\left(\frac{2-t}{2}\right)}{1+t}$$

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

$$\frac{y+1}{y-1} = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \rightarrow y(x-1) = (x+1)(y-1) \rightarrow yx - y = xy + x - y - 1 \rightarrow x = -1$$