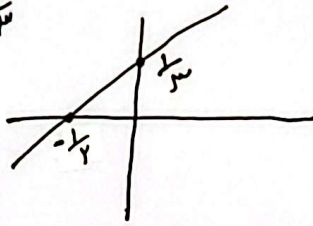


$$f(x) = 2x = 2x - 1 \xrightarrow{\text{عوض}} 2x = 2x - 1 \rightarrow 2x + 1 = 2x \rightarrow x = \frac{2x + 1}{2} = f^{-1}(x)$$

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



$$S = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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

باقوم به اینکه رأس بی است و دامنه x عاقل به بعد است پس عبارت
 $x_5 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(2-1)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$
 بی به یک $x \geq 2$ دامنه تابع وارده
 $y = 2x - 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{2} \rightarrow y = 2x - 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{2} \rightarrow y = 2x - 1$

مثال مورد بالا بی به بی است و معکوس آن
 $y = 2x - 2x + 2$ و $x \in [2, +\infty)$ $x_5 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(2-1)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$

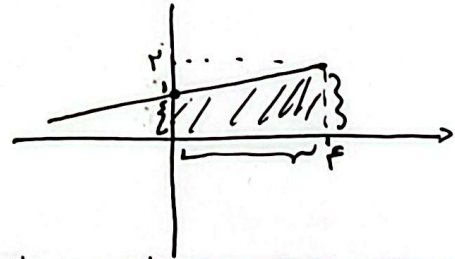
$$y = \sqrt{2x-2} + 1 \quad x \geq 2$$

دقت کنیم که کترین متدلی که به تابع اصلی
 می توانیم بدیم برکت و در لای لای به معنی برد تابع = دامنه تابع معکوس

$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{4 - 2x(5-x)} = 2x - 2|x-2| \rightarrow \text{در دامنه } (2, +\infty) \text{ و } (-\infty, 2) \text{ اکثراً صعودی و بی به بی است}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 2) \rightarrow f(x) = f_1(x) - f_2(x) \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

$$x \in (2, +\infty) \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = (-\infty, 4)$$



$$S = \frac{1+1}{2} \times 4 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$$

دوره به دوره
 ۲ و ۴

$$x = \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2-5}} \xrightarrow{\text{تقریب ریاضی}} \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-5}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-5}} \xrightarrow{\text{دوران}} \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-5} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-5} \rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - 5x_1^2 = x_2^2 x_1^2 - 5x_2^2$$

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

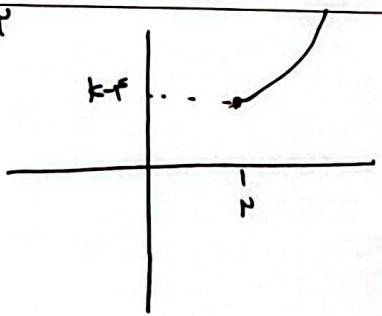
توجه کنیم که $x_1 = x_2$ و $x_1 = -x_2$ (دو حالت)

$$f^{-1} \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-5}} \xrightarrow{\text{دوران}} x^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-5} \rightarrow x^2 y^2 - 5x^2 = y^2 \rightarrow y^2 (x^2 - 1) = 5x^2$$

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

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 2^x - 4x + 1 & x \geq 2 \\ 2^x + 4x + 3 & x < 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow x_5 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(2-4)}{2} = 1$$

$$x_5 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(2+4)}{2} = -3$$



آنگون باید
 در $2^x = 2$ مقدار
 ضابطه یابیم
 تو معادله مساوی
 ضابطه یابیم

$$k-4 \geq 3k+1 \rightarrow 2k \leq -12$$

$$\rightarrow k \leq -6$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & x \geq 0 \\ x & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} & x \geq 0 \\ x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1/0 \cdot x}{1} - \frac{0/0}{1} |x| = \frac{1/0 \cdot x}{1} - \frac{0}{1} |x| \rightarrow a = \frac{1/0}{1/0} = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} x - \frac{1}{1} \\ b = -\frac{0}{1/0} = -\frac{1}{1} = -\frac{1}{1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + f}{x + m} \rightarrow f(1) = -10 = \frac{1^2 + f}{1 + m} \rightarrow -10 - \frac{1 + f}{1 + m} = 10 \rightarrow 10m = -10 - 1 - f \rightarrow m = -\frac{11 + f}{10}$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2 + f}{x - 1} \cdot x \neq +1 \quad \frac{-10/1, x=1}{x=1} \quad f(-10) = \frac{-10^2 + f}{-1 - 1} = \frac{-100 + f}{-2} = 2 \rightarrow$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x^2 + f}{x - 1}, x \neq +1$$

$$y = \frac{f \circ f^{-1}(x)}{x} + f^{-1}(x) = x + \frac{x^2 + f}{x - 1} = x \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + f}{x - 1} = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + f = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{f}{x}$$

$$f \circ f^{-1}(x) = 1 - 0 \left(\frac{x}{1} \right) \rightarrow g \left(\frac{x}{1} \right) = 1 - f \circ f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow g(x) = 1 - f \circ f^{-1}(x)$$

$$f^{-1}(1 - t) = 1 - f \circ g^{-1}(t) \rightarrow g^{-1}(t) = 1 - f \circ g^{-1}(t) \rightarrow g(x) = 1 - f \circ g^{-1}(x)$$

$$g^{-1}(t) = x \rightarrow f \circ g^{-1}(t) = 1 - f \circ g^{-1}(t) \xrightarrow{t = f} f \circ g^{-1}(t) = 1 - f \circ g^{-1}(t) \rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{4 + x}{2 - 1} = \frac{y + 4}{y - 1} \rightarrow x^2 + ax - 4 = y^2 + 2x - 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow 5 = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(2 - 1)}{1} = 1$$

$$f(x) = x + f[x], g(x) = f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow$$

$$y = x + f[x] \xrightarrow{f^{-1}(x)} x = y + f[y] \rightarrow x = x - f[y] \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = x - \frac{f}{2}[x]$$

$$\frac{[x]}{2} = [y]$$

$$f(x) - f^{-1}(x) = x + f[x] - x + \frac{f}{2}[x] = \frac{3f}{2}[x]$$