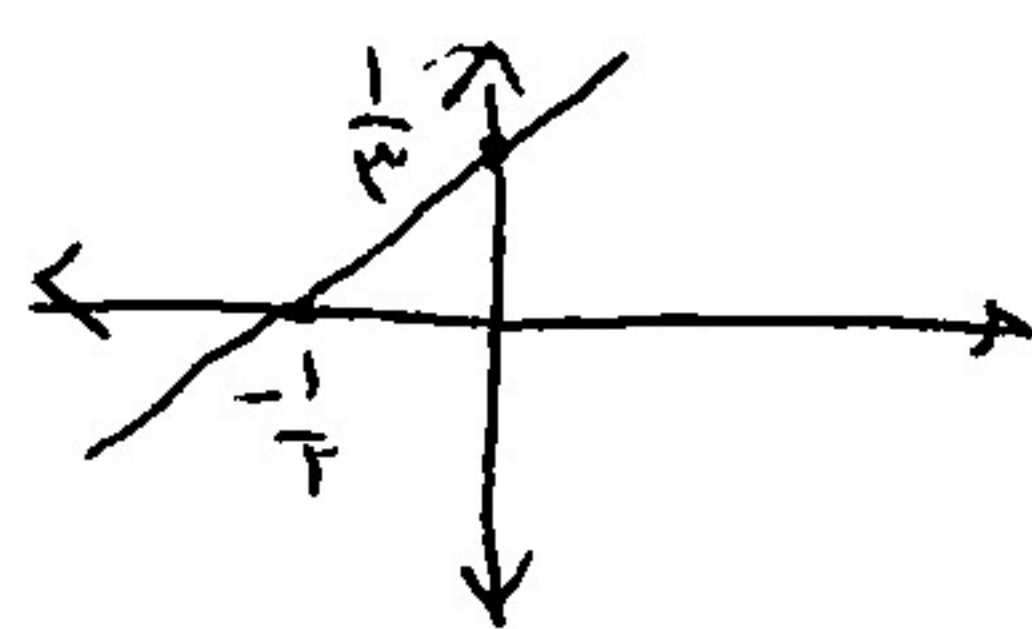


$$y = \frac{x}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y^{-1} = \frac{r}{x + \frac{r}{r}} = \frac{r}{x + 1} = \frac{r}{x} + \frac{1}{r}$$


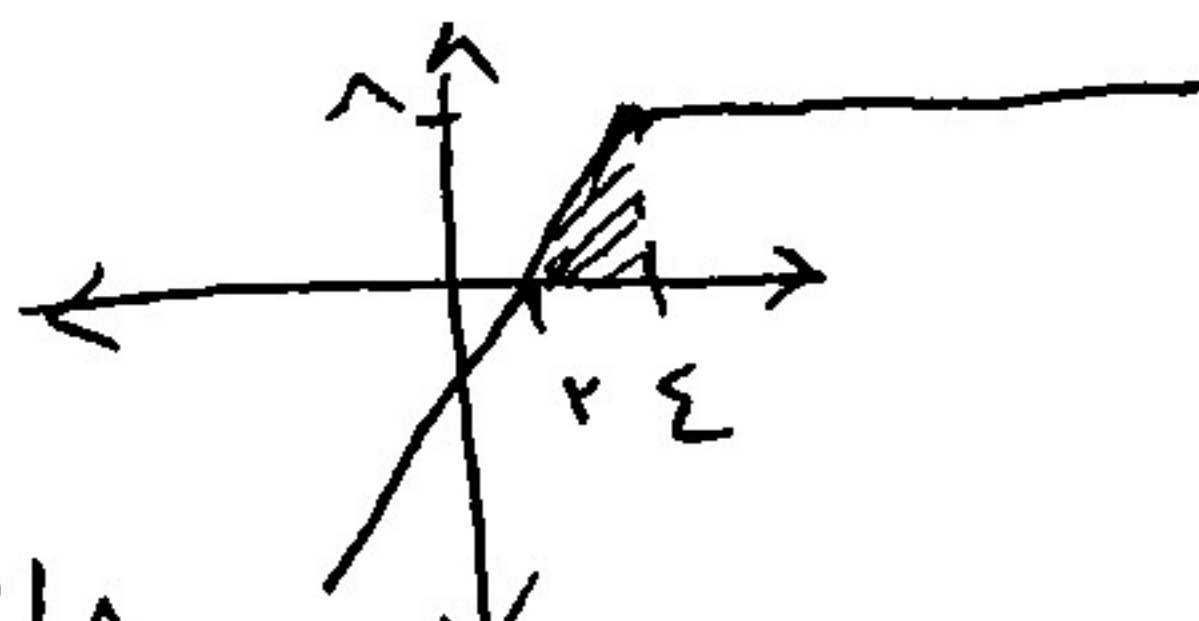
$$S = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r^3}$$

الف) $x_3 = \frac{r}{r} = 1$ تابع صعودی $\rightarrow y = (x-1)^2 + r \rightarrow \sqrt{y-r} = |x-1|$
 $\xrightarrow{x \geq 1} \sqrt{y-r} + 1 = x \xrightarrow{\text{عوض کردن در } y} \sqrt{x-r} + 1 = y = f^{-1}(x) \quad D_{f^{-1}} = [r, \infty)$

ب) $x_3 = 1$ تابع نزولی $\rightarrow$ متناهی است بالا $\rightarrow \sqrt{x-r} + 1 = y = f^{-1}(x)$

$R_f = [r, \infty) \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = [r, \infty)$

$q = y + r$
 $f(x) = 2x - 2(\varepsilon - x)$
 if $x \geq \varepsilon$: $f(x) = x$
 if $x < \varepsilon$: $f(x) = 2x - \varepsilon$



$S = \frac{(\varepsilon - r)\Delta}{r} = \Delta$

$y^r = \frac{x^r}{x^r - \Delta} \rightarrow x^r = \frac{\Delta y^r}{y^r - 1} \rightarrow |x| = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta y^r}{y^r - 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta} |y|}{\sqrt{y^r - 1}}$
 $\xrightarrow{x \geq 0} x = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta} y}{\sqrt{y^r - 1}} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta} x}{\sqrt{x^r - 1}}$

(اثبات: بیابان)

$y_1^r = \frac{x_1^r}{x_1^r - \Delta}$
 $y_2^r = \frac{x_2^r}{x_2^r - \Delta}$

$y_1^r = y_2^r$

$\frac{x_1^r}{x_1^r - \Delta} = \frac{x_2^r}{x_2^r - \Delta}$

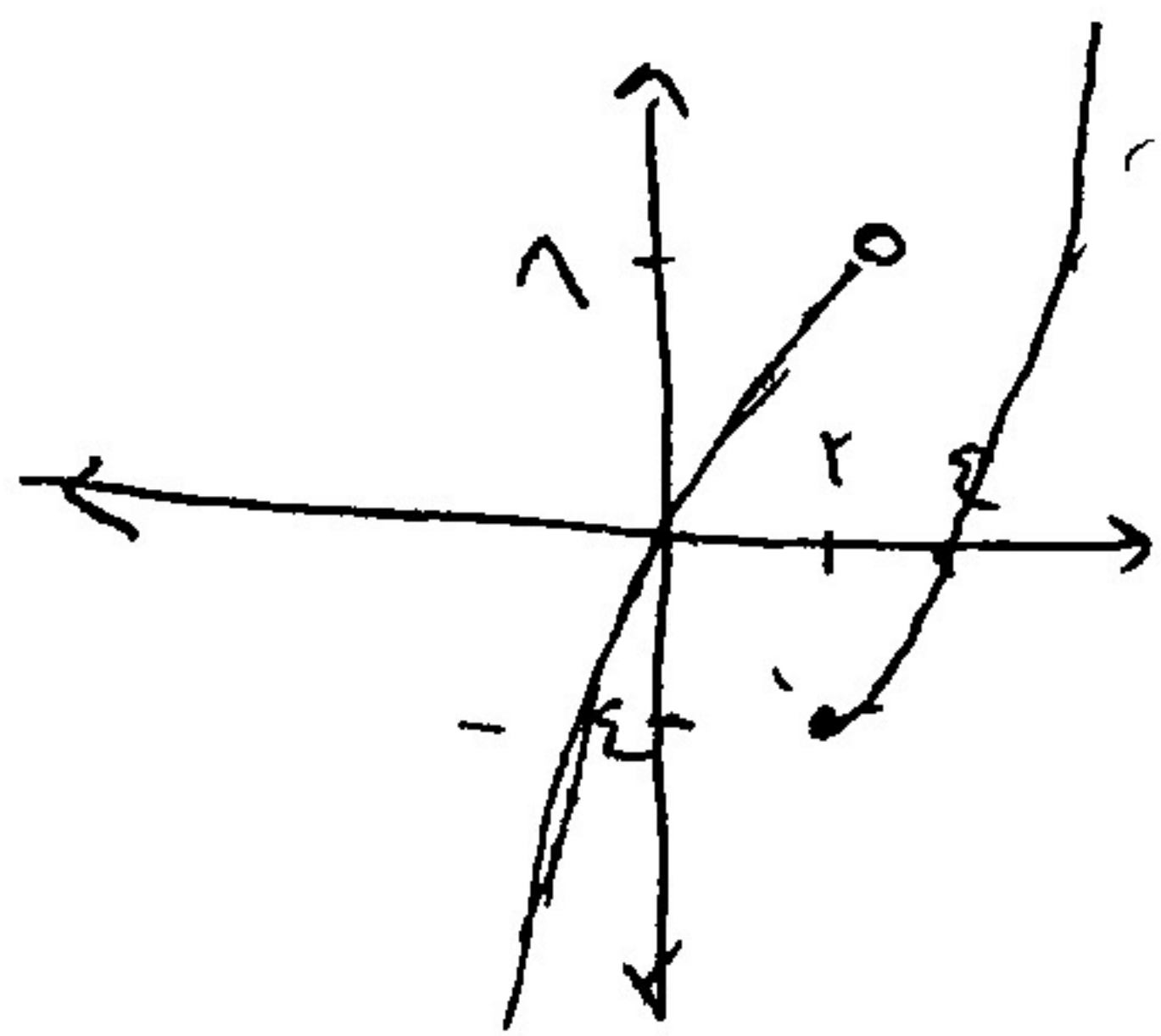
$\xrightarrow{x_1, x_2 \geq 0} x_1 = x_2$

$\rightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| \xrightarrow{x_1, x_2 \geq 0} x_1 = x_2$

$x_1 = x_2$

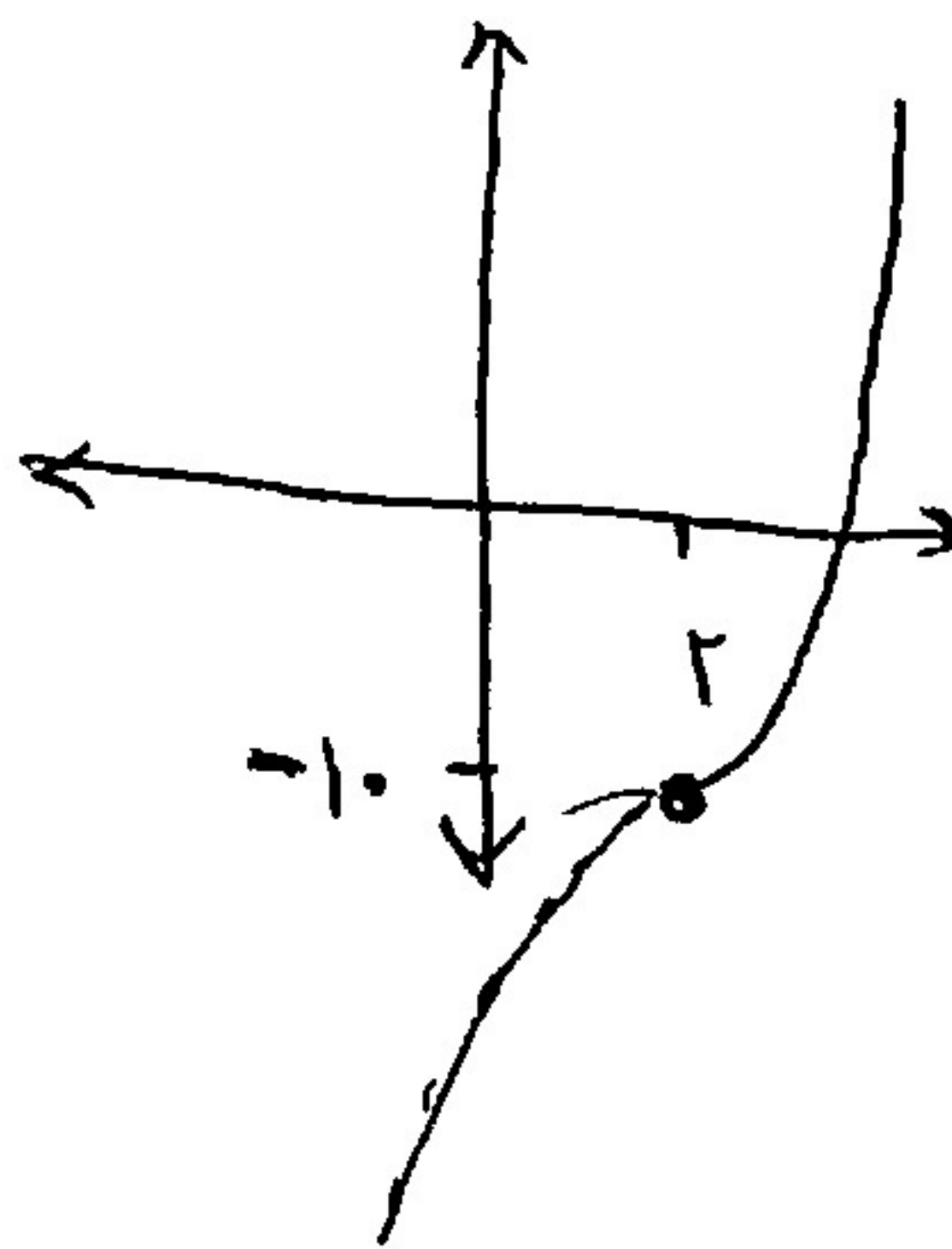
لذا متناهی است

~~$\frac{x_1^r}{x_1^r - \Delta} = \frac{x_2^r}{x_2^r - \Delta} \rightarrow x_1^r - \Delta x_1^r = x_2^r - \Delta x_2^r$~~



فرمانی نه $K = 0$
 نمی توانیم نسبت دهیم
 چون اشغال نمودی و
 سترار g_1 می باشد

$K = \varepsilon - \gamma$



به ازای $K = \gamma - \varepsilon$ تابع صعودی
 می شود و به ازای K های کوچکتر
 تابع اندک می شود و با افزایش K

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} r_n & n \geq 0 \\ r_n & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2} & n \geq 0 \\ \frac{n}{2} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(n) = \begin{cases} (a+b)n & n \geq 0 \\ (a-b)n & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b = \frac{1}{2} \\ a-b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{add}} \begin{cases} 2a = 1 \\ a = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f(r) = -1 \rightarrow \frac{r+\varepsilon}{r+n} = -1 \rightarrow r = -r \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{r+n+\varepsilon}{n-r} = f^{-1}(n)$$

$$y = r + \frac{r+n+\varepsilon}{n-r} = n \rightarrow r+n+\varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

$$f(r-r_n) = -r = r - g\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) \rightarrow g\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = \varepsilon \xrightarrow{g^{-1}} \frac{r}{r} = g^{-1}(\varepsilon)$$

$$g\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = r - f(r-r_n) = \varepsilon \rightarrow -r = f(r-r_n) \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} f^{-1}(-r) = r-r_n$$

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

$$n \rightarrow -n$$

$$y \rightarrow -y$$

$$n \rightarrow n-r$$

$$y \rightarrow y-r$$

$$y = \frac{\omega(n-r)+1r}{1+n} \rightarrow y = \frac{\omega(n-r)+1r}{n-1} = r$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = \frac{r+n+y}{n-1}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n+y}{n-r}$$

$$\frac{r+n+y}{n-1} = \frac{n+y}{n-r} \rightarrow n^2 + \omega n - y = r n^2 + r n + r \rightarrow 0 = n^2 - r n - y$$

$$-\frac{b}{a} = \alpha + \beta = S = r$$

$$[y] = [n + \varepsilon[n]] \rightarrow [y] = \omega[n] \rightarrow y = n + r \cdot \frac{[y]}{\omega}$$

$$n = y - \frac{\varepsilon[y]}{\omega} \xrightarrow{y=n} y = n - \frac{\varepsilon[n]}{\omega} = f^{-1}(n)$$

$$f y = n + r[n] - n + \frac{\varepsilon[n]}{\omega} = \frac{r\varepsilon[n]}{\omega}$$