

الف) $y = 2 + [x] \xrightarrow{f=x+y+[y]} [x] = [y + [y]] \rightarrow [x] = 2[y] \xrightarrow{2=y+[y]} y = 2 - \frac{[x]}{2} = f^{-1}(x)$
 $\rightarrow f = f^{-1} \rightarrow 2 + [x] = 2 - \frac{[x]}{2} \rightarrow 3[x] = 0 \rightarrow [x] = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{0 \leq x < 1}$ ✓ ۲
 ب) $f \circ f^{-1}(x) = 2x - \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow 2x - \frac{x}{2} = x \rightarrow x = \frac{x}{2}$ جزو R_f نیست
 $f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x, x \in R_f$ ✓ ۱

میانگین $x = \frac{-b}{c} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{c} = \frac{a}{c} \Rightarrow a = -b \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{ax + c}{cx - a}$
 لحاظ آنتی $y = \frac{a}{c}$
 $f(f(x)) = x \rightarrow f(f(\frac{a}{c})) = \frac{a - \sqrt{c}}{c}, \frac{a - \sqrt{c}}{c} \neq \frac{a}{c}, f(\frac{a - \sqrt{c}}{c}) \neq \frac{a}{c}$
 برای تابع دگرگونی ۲

$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{c}{p} \quad f(x) = \frac{mx + c}{2x + m + c} \rightarrow yx + ym + cy = mx + c \rightarrow x = \frac{c - cy - ym}{(y - m)}$
 $\rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{c(1-x) - xm}{x - m} \rightarrow f(x) = f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow \frac{mx + c}{2x + m + c} = \frac{c - cx - xm}{x - m}$
 $\rightarrow x^2(2m + c) + x(4m + c) - (4m + c) = 0$
 $\rightarrow \frac{c}{p} = \frac{-4m - c}{2m + c} = \boxed{1}$ ✓ ۳

$f(x) = |2x + 5| - |5x - 2|$
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -3x + 7 & x \geq \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow y = -3x + 7 \Rightarrow 3x = 7 - y \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{7 - y}{3} \\ 7x + 3 & -\frac{5}{3} < x < \frac{5}{2} \\ 3x - 7 & x < -\frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$ ۲
 $D_{f^{-1}} = (-\infty, \frac{19}{5}]$ ۴

$y = g(x) = f(\frac{x}{2}) - 1$ $\frac{x+b}{c} = \frac{x+1}{2} \rightarrow b=1, c=2$
 $\rightarrow y+1 = f(\frac{x}{2})$ $\frac{ac+d}{2b} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1)}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ ✓
 $\rightarrow \frac{y+1}{2} = f(\frac{x}{2})$
 $\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = f^{-1}(\frac{y+1}{2}) \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} f^{-1}(\frac{y+1}{2})$ $\delta^{-1}(x) = a f^{-1}(\frac{x+b}{c}) + d$ $a = \frac{1}{2}, d = 0$ ۵

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} \quad D_f = [0, +\infty) \\ R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

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

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

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

چون تابع اکیدا صعودی است محل برخوردش را با خط $y=x$ بیابیم

$$y = x - 1 + x^2 = x \rightarrow x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + x$$

اکیدا صعودی است

$$f^{-1}(x) = x \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) > x \rightarrow x > f(x) \rightarrow x > x^2 + x \rightarrow x(x+1) < 0$$

$$\rightarrow x < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

پس فقط شامل یک عدد صحیح نامنفی یعنی صفر می شود

$$f(x) = -x + \sqrt{x+4} \quad D_f = [-3, +\infty) \\ R_f = (-\infty, 4]$$

تقریباً $y=2$ را
بجای x در $f(x)$

$$f^{-1}(x+4) = x-3 = g(x) \rightarrow f(x-3) = x+4$$

$$\rightarrow -x+3+\sqrt{x+1} = x+4 \rightarrow \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{x+1} \rightarrow x^2+x+1 = x+1$$

$$\rightarrow x^2+x = 0 \rightarrow x(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} & \text{دور از} \\ 0 & \checkmark \end{cases} \rightarrow x = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{y} = 2 - \sqrt{x} \rightarrow 2 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq 2 \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 4$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = (2 - \sqrt{x})^2$$

$$f \circ f(x) = (2 - \sqrt{f(x)})^2 = (2 - \sqrt{(2 - \sqrt{x})^2})^2 = (2 - |2 - \sqrt{x}|)^2 = (2 - (2 - \sqrt{x}))^2 = (\sqrt{x})^2 = x$$

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

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

