

① تابع $\chi_{\alpha}^{(n)}$ در بازه (a, b) به صورت $y = a$ بوده پس در این حالت $\chi_{\alpha}^{(n)}$ تابع $y = a$ می باشد.

بدون تابع f از عدد زوج تا عدد فرد
بعد است یعنی $\frac{3}{2} = n$ غرضی مرید و جواب نمی است!

$y = \frac{ax + k}{cx + b} \Rightarrow$ جانب عمودی: $\frac{a}{c}$ و جانب افقی: $-\frac{b}{c}$ (۲)
 $\Rightarrow a = -b \Rightarrow y = \frac{ax + k}{cx - a} \Rightarrow f(x), f^{-1} \Rightarrow f \circ f(x) = f \circ f^{-1}(x), a \Rightarrow f(f(\omega - \sqrt{c})) = \omega - \sqrt{c}$ ✓

$$P_{(n)}: \frac{m\alpha + r}{\alpha + m + r} \Rightarrow P_{(n)}^{-1} \left(\frac{(-m-r)\alpha + r}{\alpha - m} \right) \frac{m\alpha + r}{\alpha + m + r} \left(\frac{(-m-r)\alpha + r}{\alpha - m} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow -(m+r)\alpha + r - (m+r)\alpha + r(m+r) + m\alpha + r - m\alpha - r \Rightarrow -m\alpha - r\alpha + r - m\alpha - r + 4m\alpha + 4m + 4 + r$$

$$= (-r\alpha - r)(\alpha + 4m + 4) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{p} + \frac{-b}{\frac{c}{2k}} + \frac{-b}{c} + \frac{\alpha + 4m}{4m + 4} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(m) = \sqrt{(2m+\omega)^2} - \sqrt{(\omega-2)^2} = |2\alpha+\omega| - |\omega-2| \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{\omega}{2}}{\frac{\omega}{2}} \quad \text{②} \text{ ⑤}$$

$$\left(\frac{\omega}{2}, +\infty\right) \text{ نزولی است} \Rightarrow y = 2\alpha + \omega \Rightarrow f(\alpha) = 2\alpha + \omega \Rightarrow f^{-1}(m) = \frac{m-\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow P_{f^{-1}} \circ R_f = \left(-\infty, \frac{\omega}{2}\right] \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= r f(r x) - 1, g^{-1}(x) = a f^{-1}\left(\frac{x+b}{c}\right) + d \\ g(x) = t &\Rightarrow r f(r x) - 1 = t \Rightarrow f^{-1}\left(\frac{t+1}{r}\right), r x \Rightarrow x = \frac{f^{-1}\left(\frac{t+1}{r}\right)}{r} \\ \Rightarrow g^{-1}(t) &= \frac{1}{r} f^{-1}\left(\frac{t+1}{r}\right) \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}, b = -1, c = r, d = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a+d}{r_b}, \frac{\frac{r}{r} + 0}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow D_f = [0, +\infty), R_f = [-1, +\infty)$
 $f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} \xrightarrow{\text{نقل الجذر الى اليمين}} f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} + 1 - 1 \Rightarrow f(x) + 1 = x + \sqrt{x} + 1 \Rightarrow f(x) + 1 = (\sqrt{x} + 1)^2$
 $\Rightarrow \pm \sqrt{f(x) + 1} - 1 = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f(x) + 1 = (\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 \Rightarrow f(x) + 1 = x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = x + 2\sqrt{x}$
 $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1 \Rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = [-1, +\infty)$
 $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1$ ✓

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$\Rightarrow x-1 \mid y^q \mid x \Rightarrow y^q \mid x \Rightarrow x \equiv 0 \pmod{y}$ ✓ (در یک نگاه)

$$p(\alpha) = \alpha^3 + 4\alpha \quad \text{و} \quad \sqrt{p'(\alpha) - \alpha} \Rightarrow p_2 = p^{-1}(\alpha) \geq \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \geq p(\alpha)$$

$$\alpha^3 + 4\alpha \geq \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^3 + 3\alpha \geq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha(\alpha^2 + 3) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \geq 0$$

اینه صوری اینه است و $p \circ p^{-1}(\alpha) = \alpha$ $\xrightarrow{p^{-1}}$ $\alpha \geq p(\alpha) \Rightarrow \alpha^3 + 4\alpha \geq \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^3 + 3\alpha \geq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha(\alpha^2 + 3) \geq 0$

اینه صوری اینه است $\hookrightarrow$ همواره نامنفی است پس مقادیرشان صوری کنه. ✓

$f(x) = -x + \sqrt{x+4}$, $x \geq -3$
 $x = -y + \sqrt{y+4} \Rightarrow x+y = \sqrt{y+4} \Rightarrow (x+y)^2 = y+4 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = y+4$
 $\Rightarrow y^2 + 2xy + (x^2 - y - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-2x \pm \sqrt{(2x)^2 - 4(x^2 - y - 4)}}{2} = \frac{-2x \pm \sqrt{4x^2 - 4x^2 + 4y + 16}}{2} = \frac{-2x \pm \sqrt{4y + 16}}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{-2(x+4) \pm \sqrt{4(x+4)^2 - 4(x^2 - (x+4) - 4)}}{2} \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{-2x - 8 \pm \sqrt{4x^2 + 16x + 16 - 4x^2 + 4x + 16}}{2}$
 $g(x) = x - 4 \Rightarrow \frac{-2x - 8 \pm \sqrt{4x^2 + 20x + 32}}{2} = x - 4 \Rightarrow -2x - 8 \pm \sqrt{4x^2 + 20x + 32} = 2x - 8 \Rightarrow \sqrt{4x^2 + 20x + 32} = 4x$
 $\Rightarrow 4x^2 + 20x + 32 = 16x^2 \Rightarrow 12x^2 - 20x - 32 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 5x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 96}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{121}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm 11}{6}$
 $x = \frac{16}{6} = \frac{8}{3}$ or $x = \frac{-6}{6} = -1$
 $x = \frac{8}{3}$ is the only solution.

$$\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{y} = r \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(x) \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} \cdot \sqrt{x} = r \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}(r) \cdot \mathcal{L}(x) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{L}(x), \mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1}(r) \Rightarrow R_f = \rho_{\varphi^{-1}} \Rightarrow R_f = [\cdot, \{ \} \Rightarrow D_f^{-1} = [\cdot, \{ \}$$

