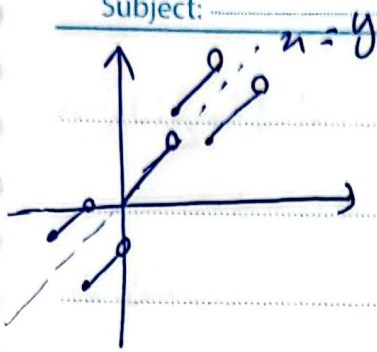


Subject: Math

Date: 11/11/14

تکالیف 11



الف) $n \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow$ صحیح

① (2)

ب) $f \circ f^{-1}(m) = m - \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(m) = m, m \in \mathbb{R}_f$

$\mathbb{R} \quad f(m) = [-\frac{3}{4}, -1) \cup [0, 1) \cup \dots$

$\Rightarrow m - \frac{3}{4} \sim m = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow$ صحیح

② محل برخورد معانبات افقی $(\frac{a}{c}) =$ برخورد معانبات قائم $(-\frac{b}{c}) =$ تابع وارونگی

$$\frac{a}{c} = -\frac{b}{c} \Rightarrow a = -b \sim y = \frac{a \cdot m + b}{c \cdot m + d} \rightarrow a + d = 0$$

(2)

$$f(m) = f(m)^{-1} = \frac{-b \cdot m + 3}{c \cdot m + b} \rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(a - \sqrt{6}) = \underbrace{f \circ f^{-1}}_m(a - \sqrt{6}) = \boxed{a - \sqrt{6}} \checkmark$$

③ $f(m) \leftarrow$ وارون در $\mathbb{R}$ $m \neq -\frac{3}{4} \leftarrow m + \frac{3}{4} \neq -m \leftarrow$ فرض $m \neq -\frac{3}{4}$

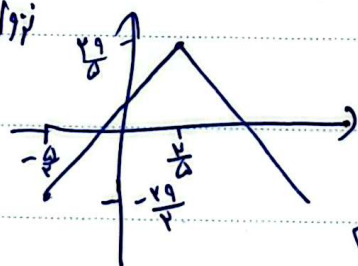
$$f(m) = \frac{m + 3}{m + 4} \Rightarrow \frac{m + 3}{m + 4} = \frac{-1}{m - 1} \Rightarrow m^2 + 3m - 3 = -m - 4 \Rightarrow m^2 + 4m + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a+b}{ab} = \frac{c}{p} = \frac{-3}{1} = -3$$

$$f^{-1}(m) \Rightarrow y = \frac{m + 3}{m + 4} \Rightarrow y \cdot m + 4 = m + 3 \xrightarrow{m=y} m \cdot y + 4 = y + 3 \Rightarrow y(m) = -\frac{1}{m-1}$$

جواب صحیح آفر...

$$\begin{cases} m > \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow 3m + 4 \\ \frac{3}{4} > m > -\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow 4m + 3 \\ m < -\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow 3m - 4 \end{cases}$$



$$f(m) = 3m + 4$$

$$f^{-1}(m) = y = -\frac{m + 3}{m}$$

$$Df^{-1} = Rf = (-\infty, \frac{3}{4}]$$

$$g(m) = t = 2f(m) - 1 \rightarrow g(m) = t \rightarrow g(t^{-1}) = m$$

② (2)

$$f(\frac{t+1}{2}) = \frac{t+1}{2} \rightarrow f^{-1}(\frac{t+1}{2}) = m \Rightarrow g(t)^{-1} = f(\frac{t+1}{2})^{-1} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a(c+d)}{2b} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \checkmark$$

- $b=1$
- $c=2$
- $a=\frac{1}{2}$
- $d=0$



$$f(m) = m + 2\sqrt{m} \quad ; \quad m \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

(2) (4)

$$f^{-1}(m): y = m + 2\sqrt{m} \xrightarrow{m \leftrightarrow y} m = y + 2\sqrt{y} \Rightarrow m = (\sqrt{y} + 1)^2 - 1 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{y} + 1)^2 = m + 1$$

$$y = m + 2\sqrt{m} \Rightarrow y = m + 1 + 1 - 2\sqrt{m+1} \xrightarrow{\text{با ضرب}} \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{m+1} - 1 \leftarrow \sqrt{y} + 1 = \sqrt{m+1}$$

$$Df^{-1} = Rf = [0, +\infty)$$

$$f(m): y = m - 1 + 2\sqrt{m} \xrightarrow{\text{با ضرب}} m = y + 1 + 1 - 2\sqrt{y+1} \Rightarrow m = y + 2 - 2\sqrt{y+1}$$

$$f^{-1}(m): m = y - 1 + 2\sqrt{y} \Rightarrow m + 1 + 2\sqrt{y} = y \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{y} = y - m - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{m=0} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{فقط این جواب}$$

$$f(m) = m^2 + 4m \xrightarrow{\text{با ضرب}} f^{-1}(m) = m = y^2 + 4y \Rightarrow m = y(y + 4)$$

اینجا هم می توانیم

فقط صفر $\boxed{m=0}$

$$f^{-1}(m) > m \rightarrow f(m) < m \rightarrow m^2 + 4m < m \rightarrow m(m + 3) < 0 \Rightarrow m \in (-3, 0)$$

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$$f(m) = -m + \sqrt{m+4} \quad ; \quad m \geq -4 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{با ضرب}} f^{-1}(m) \xrightarrow{\text{با ضرب}} f^{-1}(m+4) = g(m) = m - 4$$

$R = [-4, +\infty)$

$$y + 4 = \sqrt{m+4} \leftarrow m + 4 = -m - 4 + \sqrt{m+4} \leftarrow f(m-4) = m+4$$

$$y + 4 = \sqrt{m+4} \Rightarrow m + 4 = -m - 4 + \sqrt{m+4} \Rightarrow 2m + 8 = \sqrt{m+4} \Rightarrow 4m^2 + 32m + 64 = m + 4 \Rightarrow 4m^2 + 31m + 60 = 0$$

$m = -\frac{31}{8} \times \rightarrow$ در بر رشت

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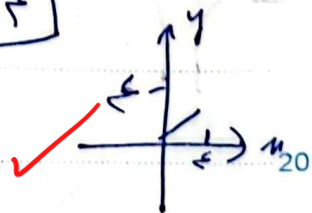
$$\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{y} = 2 \Rightarrow f(m) = f^{-1}(m) \Rightarrow f \circ f(m) = f \circ f^{-1}(m) = m \quad ; \quad m \in Df^{-1}$$

$$\sqrt{y} = 2 - \sqrt{m} \Rightarrow m \geq 0 \Rightarrow m \leq 4$$

$\Rightarrow [0, 4]$

Ruzzle

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



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۳) توابع هموار فیک آنر درون خود را قطع نشده، محل تقاطع روی نیمه از ناحیه اول و دوم

است!

$$\frac{mn + r}{n + m + r} = u \rightarrow n^2 + rn - r = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{S}{P} = \frac{-r}{-r} = 1$$