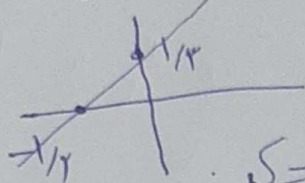
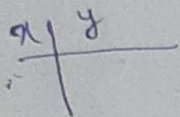


۱۴, ۲۵

نام و نام خانوادگی (موسی) (زبان) پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس ۵

$$y = 2x - 1 \rightarrow y + 1 = 2x \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$



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

۲

الف - در شرط اول $\frac{a+b}{2a} = 1$ در شرط دوم $\frac{a+b}{2a} = 1$

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

ارتقاء

$$D_{f^{-1}} = [4, +\infty) = R_f$$

چون در شرط اول $\frac{a+b}{2a} = 1$

در شرط دوم $\frac{a+b}{2a} = 1$

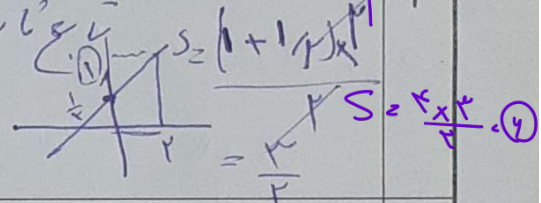
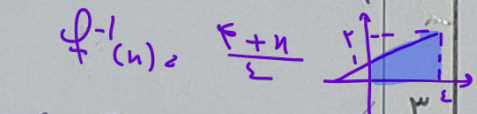
۲

$$f(n) = 2n - \sqrt{4 - 2n(5-n)} = 2n - \sqrt{4 - 10n + 2n^2} = 2n - \sqrt{(2n-5)^2} = 2n - |2n-5|$$

$$\rightarrow x < -2 \rightarrow f(n) = 2n - (5 - 2n) = 4n - 5$$

$$x > 2 \rightarrow f(n) = 2n - (2n - 5) = 5$$

$$y = 5n - 2 \rightarrow f^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}n + \frac{2}{5}$$



$$f(n) = f(n_2) \rightarrow \frac{n_1^2}{n_1^2 - 5} = \frac{n_2^2}{n_2^2 - 5}$$

$$5n_1^2 < 5n_2^2 \rightarrow n_1^2 < n_2^2 \rightarrow n_1 < \pm n_2$$

یک و غیره n_2 مقادیر نامتناهی به دست می آید $n_1 = n_2$

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

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}}$$

ن و هم علامت منته $\oplus$ تا بگیر

حد اکثر مقدار K از شرایط n است که دارای K عدد

$$K - 5 = 2K + 1$$

$$\rightarrow K = -7 \rightarrow K = (-\infty, -7]$$

در تابع را می بیند

۲

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

$$\rightarrow f^{-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} n \\ r_n \end{cases}$$

$$n \geq 0 \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} n - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} |n| \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \quad b = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$f(r) = \frac{10}{r+M} = -10 \rightarrow M = -r$$

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

$$a = d \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r_n + \varepsilon}{n - r} + n = \frac{a^2 + \varepsilon}{a - r} = n \rightarrow r_n + \varepsilon = r_n - r \rightarrow r_n = -\varepsilon$$

$$g^{-1}(\varepsilon) = a \rightarrow g(a) = \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = a \rightarrow n = ra \rightarrow rn = \varepsilon a$$

$$f(r - \varepsilon n) = r - g(a) = r - \varepsilon = -r$$

$$\rightarrow f(r - \varepsilon a) = -r \rightarrow f^{-1}(-r) = r - \varepsilon a$$

$$\rightarrow ra + r - \varepsilon a = r$$

$$y = \frac{\omega n - 1r}{1 - n} \rightarrow y = \frac{\omega(n-r) - 1r}{1 + n} \rightarrow y = \frac{\omega n + 4}{n - 1} \rightarrow \omega n + 4 = (y - 1)(n - 1)$$

$$\rightarrow 10n^2 - 70n + 10 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = S = \frac{70}{10} = 7$$

$$y = x + \varepsilon[n] \quad [y] = \omega[n] \quad [n] = \frac{[y]}{\omega}$$

$$f^{-1}([y]) = \left[\frac{n}{\omega} \right] \quad x + \varepsilon[n] = \left[\frac{n}{\omega} \right] = \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} [n]$$

$$f(x) = r|x+1| \begin{cases} \varepsilon x & x \geq 0 \\ r x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} x \\ \frac{1}{r} x \end{cases}$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} x - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} |x| \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \quad b = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{10}{x+1} = -10 \rightarrow M = -r$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{rx + \varepsilon}{x - r}$$

$$\frac{ra + \varepsilon}{x - r} + x = \frac{ax + a + \varepsilon}{x - r} = x \rightarrow ax + a + \varepsilon = x^2 - rx \rightarrow rx = -\varepsilon \quad x = -\varepsilon/r$$

$$g^{-1}(\varepsilon) = a \rightarrow g(a) = \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = a \rightarrow a = ra \rightarrow ra = \varepsilon a$$

$$f(r - \varepsilon a) = r - g(a) = r - \varepsilon = -r$$

$$\rightarrow f(r - \varepsilon a) = -r \rightarrow f^{-1}(-r) = r - \varepsilon a$$

$$\rightarrow ra + r - \varepsilon a = r$$

$$y = \frac{\omega x - 1r}{1 - x} \xrightarrow{\text{cross multiply}} y = \frac{\omega x - 1r}{1 + x} \Rightarrow \text{cross multiply}$$

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

$$\rightarrow 10x^2 - 10x + 10 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = S = \frac{r_0}{10} = r$$

$$y = x + \varepsilon[x] \quad [y] = \omega[x] \quad [x] = \frac{[y]}{\omega}$$

$$f^{-1}, [y] = \left[\frac{x}{\omega}\right] \quad x + \varepsilon[x] = \left[\frac{x}{\omega}\right] = \varepsilon/1[x]$$