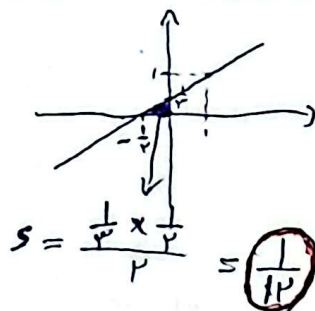


$$f(x) = \frac{3x-1}{2} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x+1}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow$$



الف) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad x \in [1, +\infty)$

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



یک به یک است

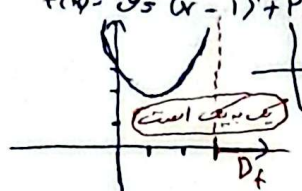
$$(x-1)^2 + 1 = y = f^{-1}(x)$$

نیازی به شرط مانده ندارد

$R_f = [2, +\infty)$ و $D_{f^{-1}} = [2, +\infty)$ پس نیازی به شرط مانده ندارد

ب) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \quad x \in [3, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = y = (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow R_f = [4, +\infty)$$



یک به یک است

$$(x-1)^2 + 1 = y = f^{-1}(x)$$

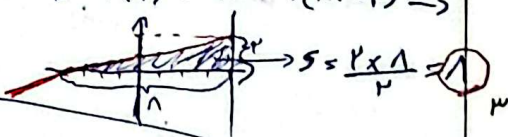
$$x \in [4, +\infty)$$

چون $D_{f^{-1}}$ و R_f برابر نبود به شرط مانده نیاز داشت

$$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{17-4x} \quad f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{17-4x} + 4x \rightarrow f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{(2x-4)^2} \rightarrow 2x - |2x-4| = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 & x \in [2, +\infty) \\ 4x-4 & x \in (-\infty, 2) \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+4}{4} \quad x \in (-\infty, 4) \cup [12, +\infty)$$



$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-5}} \rightarrow f(x_1) = f(x_2) \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-5}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-5}} \xrightarrow{\text{علاقه هم علامت هستند}} \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-5} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-5}$$

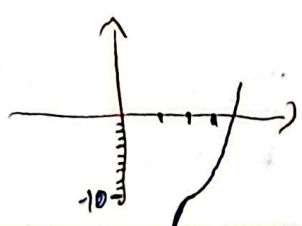
$$\rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - 5x_1^2 = x_1^2 x_2^2 - 5x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$$

علاقه تنه چون علامت هستند

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

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{5x^2}{x^2-1}} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{5}x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + k & x \geq 2 \\ -x^2 + 4x + 3k & x < 2 \end{cases}$$



$$-4 + k \geq 4 + 3k$$

$$-12 \geq 2k$$

$$-6 \geq k$$

$$f(x) = 2x + |x| \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & x \geq 0 \\ x & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{1} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = ax + b|x| \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{a}x + \frac{1}{a}|x| \rightarrow ab = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a^2} = ab$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+2}{x+1} \xrightarrow{(2,10)} \frac{2+10}{1+1} = -10 \rightarrow m = -2 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2x+2}{x-2}$$

$$y = f \circ f^{-1}(x) + f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow x = x + \frac{2x+2}{x-2} \rightarrow 0 = \frac{2x+2}{x-2}$$

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

$$f(2-2x) = 2 - g\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \rightarrow -2 = 2 - g\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \rightarrow g\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 4 \rightarrow g^{-1}(4) = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$f(2-2x) = -2 \rightarrow f^{-1}(-2) = 2-2x \rightarrow \frac{2-f^{-1}(-2)}{2} = x$$

$$\frac{2-f^{-1}(-2)}{2} = f^{-1}(4) \rightarrow 2-f^{-1}(-2) = 4f^{-1}(4) \rightarrow 4f^{-1}(4) + f^{-1}(-2) = 2$$

$$y = \frac{2x-13}{1-x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x-2} y = -\frac{2x-13}{1-(x-2)} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x+13}{1+x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow x-2} y = \frac{2(x-2)+13}{1+x-2}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{2x+3}{x-1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow y-2} y = \frac{2x+3}{x-1} - 2 \rightarrow y = \frac{2x+3-2x+2}{x-1} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2x+5}{x-1}$$

$$yx - y = 2x + 5 \rightarrow x(y-2) = y+5 \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{y+5}{y-2} \rightarrow \frac{2x+5}{x-1} = \frac{y+5}{y-2} \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 20}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{6}$$

$$f(x) = x + f[x] \rightarrow y = x + f[x] \rightarrow x = y + f[y] \rightarrow [x] = [y + f[y]]$$

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

$$(f-g)(x) = (x + f[x]) - (x - \frac{f}{2}[x]) = \frac{3f}{2}[x]$$

$$D_{(f-g)} = D_f \cap D_g$$

$$x \in [\omega_k, \omega_{k+1})$$