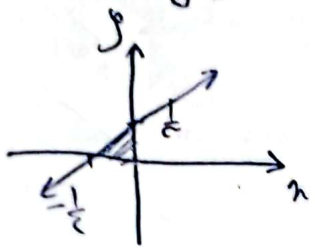


۱-

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


$$S = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

۲

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



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

۲-

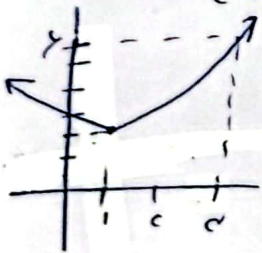
با توجه به نمودار تابع در بازه مربوطه به بدایات پس محاسبه می شود است:

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

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

$$x \in [1, +\infty)$$

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



با توجه به تابع همگانه تابع در بازه مورد نظر بدایات و دامنه آن ω می باشد بدایات آمده می شود بدایات تفاوت در دامنه تابع و دامنه فرق می کند با توجه به شکل داریم:

$$R_f = D_{f^{-1}} = [2, +\infty)$$

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

$$x \in [2, +\infty)$$

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

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2 = (x-1)^2 + 1$$

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

با توجه به شکل تابع در بازه $(-\infty, 2]$ و دامنه بدایات

$$y \in [1, 2] \rightarrow \frac{y-1}{2} = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow x-1 = \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} \rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} + 1$$

$$x \in [1, 2] \Rightarrow x-1 \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow x-1 = \sqrt{\frac{y-1}{2}} \Rightarrow R_f = D_{f^{-1}} = (-\infty, 2]$$

$(-\infty, 2]$ بدایات f^{-1} و f

$$S = \frac{(1+2) \times 2}{2} = 3$$



$$S = \frac{2 \times 3}{2} = 3$$

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^c - d}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x, y) \in f \\ (x_c, y_c) \in f \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_c \quad - \text{ع}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^c - d}} = \frac{x_r}{\sqrt{x_c^c - d}} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1^r}{x_1^r - d} = \frac{x_c^r}{x_c^r - d} \Rightarrow x_1^r = x_c^r \Rightarrow x_1 = x_c \quad \text{ع}$$

برای آنکه تابع معکوس یکتا باشد باید داشته باشیم $x_1 = x_c$ پس $x_1 = x_c$ و $y_1 = y_c$

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^c - d}} \Rightarrow y^r = \frac{x^r}{x^r - d} \Rightarrow x^r = \frac{d y^r}{y^r - 1} \Rightarrow x = \frac{y \sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{y^c - 1}}$$

پس x و y هم معکوس هستند

$$f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y \sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{y^c - 1}}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^c - \varepsilon x + k & x \geq r \Rightarrow x_r = \frac{-b}{ca} \Rightarrow Rf = [k - \varepsilon, +\infty) - \text{د} \\ -x^c + \varepsilon x + 1 + 2k & x < r \Rightarrow x_r = \frac{-b}{ca} = \frac{-\varepsilon}{-c} = \frac{\varepsilon}{c} \end{cases}$$

برای آنکه تابع معکوس یکتا باشد باید $Rf = (-\infty, 1 + 2k)$

برای آنکه تابع معکوس یکتا باشد باید $Rf = (-\infty, 1 + 2k)$

در حالت اول $1 + 2k \leq k - \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow 2k \leq -1 - \varepsilon \Rightarrow k \leq -\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow k \in (-\infty, -\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{2}]$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon x & x \geq 0 \Rightarrow Rf = Df^{-1} = [0, +\infty), f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{\varepsilon} \\ x & x < 0 \Rightarrow Rf = Df^{-1} = (-\infty, 0), f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{c} \end{cases} \quad - \text{ع}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\varepsilon} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{c} & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\varepsilon} + \frac{x}{c} = \frac{cx}{c\varepsilon} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{cx}{c\varepsilon} = \frac{x}{\varepsilon} \quad \text{ع}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{c}{\varepsilon}, b = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow ab = -\frac{c}{\varepsilon^2} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \Rightarrow \varepsilon = c$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r_{n+\varepsilon}}{x+m} \rightarrow f(r) = \frac{1}{c+m} = -1 \rightarrow \boxed{m = -r}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r_{n+\varepsilon}}{x-r} \rightarrow f(r) = \frac{r_{n+\varepsilon}}{r-r}$$

$$Df = R_f = \{R, -r\}$$

$$y = f - f(r) + f(r) = x + f(r) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + f(r), x \rightarrow f(r) \\ \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+\varepsilon}}{x-r} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y = x$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r_{n+\varepsilon}}{x-r} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{\varepsilon}{c}}$$

$$f(r, r_n) = r - g\left(\frac{r}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow r - g(x) = f(r, \varepsilon x) \Rightarrow g(x) = r - f(r, \varepsilon x) = t$$

$$\Rightarrow r - t = f(r, \varepsilon x) \rightarrow f(r, t) = r - \varepsilon x \rightarrow x = \frac{r - f(r, t)}{\varepsilon}$$

$$g(x), t \rightarrow g^{-1}(t) = x \rightarrow g^{-1}(t) = \frac{r - f(r, t)}{\varepsilon}$$

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

$$x = \varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon g^{-1}(\varepsilon) + f(r, \varepsilon) = \boxed{r}$$

$$f(r, r_n) = r - g\left(\frac{r}{\varepsilon}\right) = -r \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{r}{\varepsilon}\right) = \varepsilon \Rightarrow g^{-1}(\varepsilon) = \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon y = r_n \\ f(r, \varepsilon) = r - \varepsilon x : \text{داد} \\ \Rightarrow g^{-1}(r_n) = f^{-1}(r_n, r) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow f(r, \varepsilon) = r - r_n$$

9- برای تعیین کردن ε نسبت به δ و δ نسبت به ε و δ و ε نسبت به δ

$$y = -\frac{-\delta x - r}{1+x} = \frac{\delta x + r}{1+x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\delta(x-r) + r}{1+(x-r)} = \frac{\delta x + r}{x-1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{برای } \delta} y = \frac{\delta x + r}{x-1} = r = \frac{r_n + y}{x-1} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{r_n + y}{x-1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x + y}{x - r}$$

$$f(x), f^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow \frac{r_n + y}{x-1} = \frac{x + y}{x - r} \rightarrow x + \delta x - r = x + \delta(x - r) \rightarrow x - r_n = \delta \rightarrow \delta = \frac{r - r_n}{\varepsilon}$$

2

: fibration over $y = x$ is trivial.

$$y = x + \mathbb{E}[x] \rightarrow x = y - \mathbb{E}[x] \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = y - \frac{\mathbb{E}[y]}{\delta} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{fibration}} \{y, [x + \mathbb{E}[x], \delta \mathbb{E}[x]] \mid \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y, x - \frac{\mathbb{E}[x]}{\delta}) = y$$

$$(f - y)(y) = x + \mathbb{E}[x] - (x - \frac{\mathbb{E}[x]}{\delta}) = \mathbb{E}[x] + \frac{\mathbb{E}[x]}{\delta}, \frac{\mathbb{E}[x]}{\delta}$$