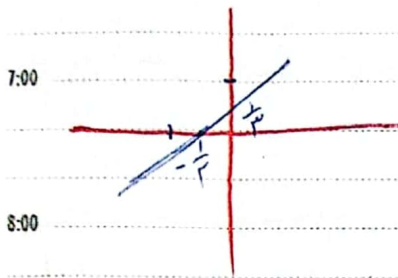


«مردی کرد چانی - تکلیف شماره ۱»



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

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{27}$$

(الف) $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ $\Rightarrow$ بازه $[1, +\infty)$

$$\rightarrow x = y^2 - 2y + 3 \Rightarrow y^2 - 2y + 1 = x - 3 + 1 \Rightarrow (y-1)^2 = x-2 \Rightarrow y-1 = \sqrt{x-2} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$$

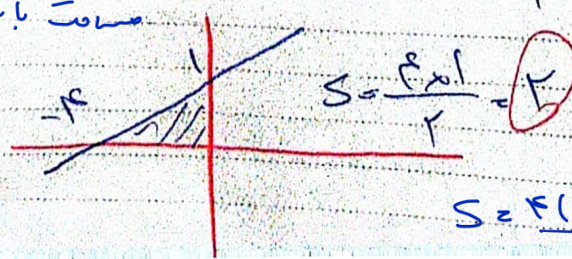
(ب) $\Rightarrow x = y^2 - 2y + 3 \Rightarrow x-2 = (y-1)^2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$
 چون بردار وارون تابع $y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$ باید دامنه مشخص کنیم
 $\sqrt{x-2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 2$
 $D_f = x \geq 2$

(۴) با هم توان رساندن و بازه بندی به قدر مقابل می رسم
 $\frac{x^2}{x^2-5} \Rightarrow$
 $x\sqrt{x^2-5} = y \Rightarrow x^2(y^2-5) = y^2 \Rightarrow x^2y^2 - 5x^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow x^2y^2 - y^2 = 5x^2 \Rightarrow y^2(x^2-1) = 5x^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
 $-1 < x < 1$

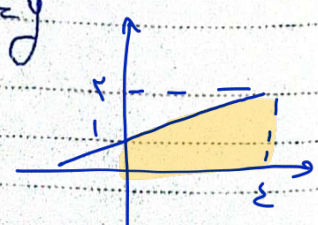
(۳) $2x - \sqrt{4(x-2)^2} = 2x - 2|x-2|$
 $x > 2 \Rightarrow 2x - 2(x-2) = 4$
 $x < 2 \Rightarrow 2x - 2(2-x) = 4x - 4$
 $(-\infty, 2] \Rightarrow$

مساحت باقی‌مانده صفر ها را بر ضرایب

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	



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

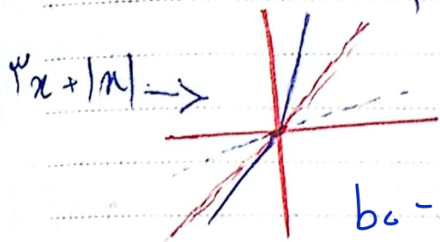


$$S = \frac{1 \times 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

چون ضرب و مثبت و ضرب و منفی رو با هم است. پس با جابجایی

$$K - 4 \geq 1 + 3K \Rightarrow -12 \geq 2K \Rightarrow -6 \geq K$$

$$x = 3y + |y| \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x = y & y \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}x = y & y < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}x + \left| \frac{1}{3}x \right| = y$$



$$ab = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow ab = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4\epsilon}} = -4\epsilon$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x}{4} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{4 + \epsilon}{2 + m} = -10 \Rightarrow m = -3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{3x + \epsilon}{x - 3} \Rightarrow f^{-1} = \frac{3x + \epsilon}{x - 3}$$

$$f \circ f^{-1} = x \Rightarrow x + f^{-1}(x) = x \Rightarrow \frac{3x + \epsilon}{x - 3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-\epsilon}{3}$$

$$g\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 2 \Rightarrow f(3 - 2x) = -2$$

$$2g^{-1}(2) + f^{-1}(-2) = ?$$

$$g\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 2 - f(3 - 2x) \Rightarrow g^{-1}(2) = g\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \Rightarrow 2g^{-1}(2) + f^{-1}(-2) = 14 - 2 = 12$$

$$f(3 - 2x) = t \Rightarrow f^{-1}(t) = 3 - 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{3 - f^{-1}(t)}{2}$$

$$g\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 2 - t \Rightarrow g^{-1}(2 - t) = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2g^{-1}(2 - t)$$

$$t = -2 \Rightarrow 3 - f^{-1}(-2) = 2g^{-1}(2 - (-2)) \Rightarrow 2g^{-1}(4) + f^{-1}(-2) = 12$$

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

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Saturday
June 2023

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

$$-\frac{-2(n-1)-1}{1+(n-1)} = \frac{2n-1}{n-1} = \frac{2n-1}{n-1}$$

$u^2 - 2n - 4 = 0$ Sol (C)

(4)

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1} = \frac{2n-1}{n-1} \Rightarrow \frac{2n-1}{n-1} = \frac{2n-1}{n-1} \Rightarrow x^2 - 1x + 1 = 0$$

(1)

$$\frac{-b}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$-(-x + f[-x]) = x - f[-x] = f(x) \Rightarrow f-g = x + f[x] - f[-x] =$$

(10)

$$\Rightarrow f[x] + f[-x] = f([x] + [-x])$$

$$a[x] = [y] \rightarrow [x] = \frac{[y]}{a}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = n - 1 \wedge [n]$$

$$f \cdot g = n + f[n] - n + 1 \wedge [n] = f \wedge [n]$$