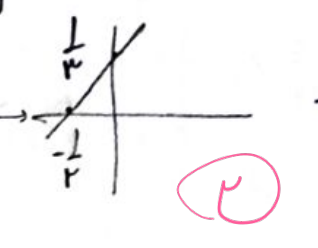


1. تابع معکوس

1.1.1

1.1.2

1.1.3

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


$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ ✓

$y = x^2 - 2x + 2, x \in [1, +\infty), -\frac{b}{2a} = 1$ (یک به یک)

$f^{-1}: x \rightarrow (y-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow y-1 = \sqrt{x-2} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1, Df^{-1} = [2, +\infty)$

$y = x^2 + 2x + 2 \rightarrow x \in [2, +\infty), -\frac{b}{2a} = -1$ (یک به یک)

$f^{-1}: \sqrt{x-2} + 1, x \in [4, +\infty), Rf^{-1} = [2, +\infty)$

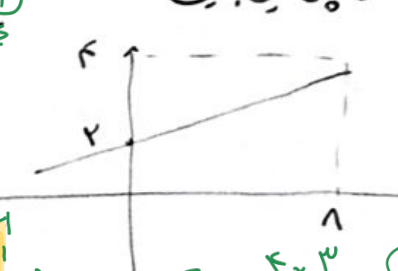
$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{19 - 4x(4-x)} = 2x - \sqrt{4x^2 - 76x + 76} = 2x - 1 + \sqrt{4x^2 - 76x + 76}$

$x \in (-\infty, 4] \rightarrow f(x) = 4 - x \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(4-x)$

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

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

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{4-x}{2}, Df^{-1} = (-\infty, 4]$



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

$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - \omega}} \rightarrow \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{y_1^2 - \omega}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - \omega}} \rightarrow x_1, x_2 = \omega x_1 - \omega x_2 = x_1, x_2 \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

$x_1 = \pm x_2 \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

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

$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\omega x}{x^2 - 1}}$

$y = x$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^r - kx + c & x \geq r \\ x^r + 4x + ck & x < r \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} -\frac{b}{ra}, r \\ -\frac{b}{ra}, r \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Skull } \omega/\omega \\ \text{L: } F \text{ zu } k+1 \rightarrow k \leq 9 \end{matrix} \quad \text{--- } \omega$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx & x \geq 0 \\ rx & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{c}x & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{r}x & x < 0 \end{cases} \end{matrix} \quad \text{--- } \omega$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{cx}{c} - \frac{1}{r} |x| = \frac{cx}{c} - \frac{a}{c_0} |x| \rightarrow a, \frac{c}{a}, b, \frac{1}{a} \quad a, b, -\frac{c}{a}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{cx + k}{x + m} \rightarrow f(1) = 1 \rightarrow km = k_0 \rightarrow m = -k_0 \rightarrow x \neq k_0, f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow f^{-1}(1) = 1$$

$$y, f \circ f^{-1}(x) = f^{-1}(x) = x + \frac{cx + k}{x - k} = x \Rightarrow \frac{kx + k}{x - k} = 0 \quad \text{--- } \frac{kx + k}{x - k} = 0 \quad x = -\frac{k}{r}$$

$$f(k - rx) = r - g\left(\frac{cx}{r}\right) \rightarrow g\left(\frac{cx}{r}\right) = r - f(k - rx) \rightarrow g\left(\frac{cx}{r}\right) = t \quad t = r - f(k - rx)$$

$$f^{-1}(r - t) = k - rx \rightarrow f^{-1}(r - t) = k - rg(t)^{-1} = k - f(-r)$$

$$g^{-1}(1) = x \rightarrow rg^{-1}(x) = f^{-1}(-r) = k$$

$$y = \frac{\omega x - 1k}{1 - x} \xrightarrow{\text{Zeil}} \frac{\omega x + c}{x - 1} \rightarrow \frac{\omega x + c}{x - 1} - c = \frac{\omega x + k - rx + k}{x - 1} = \frac{rx + c}{x - 1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{rx + c}{x - 1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = x = \frac{cx + c}{x - 1} \rightarrow y = \frac{cx + c}{x - 1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{cx + c}{x - 1} = \frac{rx + c}{x - 1}$$

$$x + \omega x - y \rightarrow (x - y)(x + 1) \rightarrow rx^2 + rx - 1 \rightarrow rx^2 - cx - y \rightarrow -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{(-c)}{1} = r$$

$$f(x) = x + \epsilon[f] \rightarrow g(x) = f'(x) \rightarrow x - y + \epsilon[y] \rightarrow y = x - \epsilon[f] = g(x)$$

Skizze
1.

$$\epsilon_y g = [x + \epsilon[f]] \rightarrow \epsilon_y g = \omega[f] \rightarrow f'(x) - g(x) = x + \epsilon[f] - x - \epsilon[f] = \epsilon[f]$$

$$[n] = \frac{[y]}{\Delta} \rightarrow f'(n) = n - 1 \wedge [n]$$

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