

۱. تابع معکوس

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$f(x) = 2x, f(x) = 2x - 1, f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{2}$ 
 $f^{-1}(\frac{x+1}{2}) = \frac{\frac{x+1}{2} + 1}{2} = \frac{x+3}{4}$

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

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

$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{9 - 4x(4-x)} = 2x - \sqrt{4(9-x^2)} = 2x - 2\sqrt{9-x^2}$ 
 $Df = (-\infty, 4]$ 
 $x \in (-\infty, 4] \rightarrow f(x) = 4x - 1 \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{4}$ 
 $Rf^{-1} = (-\infty, 17] = Df^{-1}$ 
 $\frac{4x+1}{4} = \frac{4x+1}{4} = 4x$

$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \rightarrow \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{y_1^2 - 1}} = \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{y_2^2 - 1}} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$ 
 $y_1 = \pm y_2 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$ 
 $f^{-1}(y) = x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}} \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$ 
 $y = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^r - rx + c & x \geq r \\ x^r + rx + c & x < r \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} -\frac{b}{ra}, r \\ -\frac{b}{ra}, r \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{L: } r \leq c \leq r+1 \rightarrow c \leq r \end{matrix}$$

5/10/10

-w

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

-y

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

$$f(x) = \frac{cx + r}{x + m} \rightarrow f(1) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{c + r}{1 + m} = 1 \rightarrow m = -r \rightarrow x \neq r, f(-1) = r \rightarrow f^{-1}(r) = -1$$

-v

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

$$f(r - rx) = r - g\left(\frac{rx}{r}\right) \rightarrow g\left(\frac{rx}{r}\right) = r - f(1 - rx) \rightarrow g(x) = t \quad t = r - f\left(\frac{r}{x} - rx\right)$$

-n

$$f^{-1}(r - t) = r - rx \rightarrow f^{-1}(r - t) = r - \frac{r}{x} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(r - t) = r - \frac{r}{x}$$

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

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

-q

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

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

$$f(x) = x, \quad f^{-1}(y) = y \rightarrow g(x) = f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow x = y + f(y) \rightarrow y = x - f(y) = g(x)$$

Show Reciprocal  
-1.

$$f(y) = [x + f(x)] \rightarrow f(y) = x \rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = x + f(x) - x - f(x) = 0$$