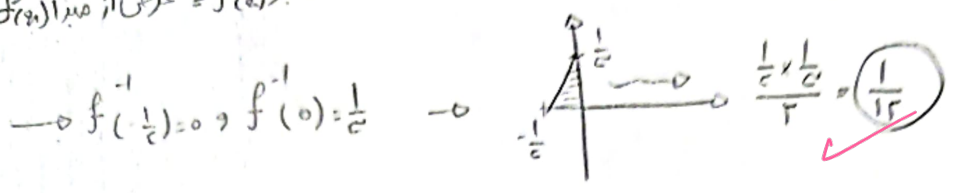


نام و نام خانوادگی: ... شماره کلاس: ...

فرد از مبدأ $f^{-1}(0) = 0$ عرض از مبدأ $f(0) = 1$ و $f(1) = 0$ و $f(0) = 1$ و $f(1) = 0$ و $f(0) = 1$ و $f(1) = 0$



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الف) از این به بعد باید قبل وارد کرد $\frac{-b}{2a} = 1$

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

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

$1 \pm \sqrt{y-2} = x \rightarrow R_f = D_{f^{-1}} = [2, +\infty)$

$1 \pm \sqrt{y-2} = x \rightarrow R_f = D_{f^{-1}} = [2, +\infty)$

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شکل تابع وارون شدن این تابع فقط حال مثبت
نوع وارون است پس باید این دو انتظم کنیم

$\frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow$ تابع متکثر با ۱ $2x - 2|x-2|$

$\rightarrow y \leq 2 \rightarrow x \leq 2$

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$\frac{a_1}{\sqrt{a_1^2 - 5}} = \frac{a_2}{\sqrt{a_2^2 - 5}} \rightarrow \frac{a_1^2}{a_1^2 - 5} = \frac{a_2^2}{a_2^2 - 5} \rightarrow a_1^2(a_2^2 - 5) = a_2^2(a_1^2 - 5)$

$\rightarrow a_1^2 = a_2^2 \rightarrow a_1 = \pm a_2$

$\rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5y^2}{y^2 - 1}}$

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این شرط فقط وقتی $a=2$ را می توانیم
نوع وارون است پس باید این دو انتظم کنیم

$\frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = 3 \rightarrow 2k \leq -12 \rightarrow k \leq -6$

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$$\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & \\ \hline \gamma a = y & \Sigma a = y \\ \text{Cib} \downarrow & \text{Cib} \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\frac{a}{\gamma} = y, a \in (-\infty, 0] \quad \frac{a}{\Sigma} = y, a \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\frac{21}{\gamma} + \frac{21}{\Sigma}}{\gamma} = \frac{21}{\Lambda}$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{21}{\Lambda} \pm \left| \frac{1}{\Lambda} a \right| \rightarrow y = \frac{21}{\Lambda} - \left| \frac{1}{\Lambda} a \right|$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{21}{\Lambda}, b = \frac{1}{\Lambda} \quad (ab = \frac{21}{\gamma \Sigma})$$

$$f(r) = \frac{10}{r+m} = -10 \rightarrow m = -20 \rightarrow f(r) = \frac{20r+20}{r-20} \rightarrow f(r) = f^{-1}(r) \leftarrow a = -d \text{ Cib}$$

$$\rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(r) + f^{-1}(r) = r + \frac{20r+20}{r-20} \rightarrow r + \frac{20r+20}{r-20} = r \rightarrow \frac{20r+20}{r-20} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (r = -\frac{20}{20})$$

$$g\left(\frac{r}{\gamma}\right) = k \rightarrow g^{-1}(k) = \frac{r}{\gamma} \rightarrow g^{-1}(k) = r \rightarrow f(r - \gamma a) = r - k \rightarrow f^{-1}(r - k) = \gamma - \gamma a$$

$$f^{-1}(r - k) = \gamma - \Sigma g^{-1}(k) \rightarrow f^{-1}(r - k) + \Sigma g^{-1}(k) = \gamma \rightarrow k = \Sigma \rightarrow f^{-1}(r) + \Sigma g^{-1}(\Sigma) = \gamma$$

$$\text{Cib} \rightarrow -y = \frac{-2a - 10}{1+a} \rightarrow \frac{2a+10}{1+a} = y \rightarrow \text{Cib} \rightarrow \frac{2a+10}{1+a} = y$$

$$\text{Cib} \rightarrow \frac{2a+10-10a+10}{a-1} = \frac{2a+4}{a-1} = y \rightarrow y = \frac{a+4}{a-1} \rightarrow \frac{2a+4}{a-1} = \frac{a+4}{a-1}$$

$$2a^2 + 2a - 12 = a^2 + 2a - 4 \rightarrow a^2 - 10a + 4 = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{96}}{2} = 5 \pm 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$y = a + \epsilon[a] \rightarrow a = y + \epsilon[y] \rightarrow y = a - \epsilon[y] \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \rightarrow a = y + \epsilon[y] \rightarrow [a] = [y + \epsilon[y]] = [y] \rightarrow [y] = \frac{[a]}{\epsilon} \rightarrow f^{-1} a - \frac{\epsilon}{\delta} [a]$$

$$\rightarrow f - f^{-1} = \epsilon[a] + \frac{\epsilon}{\delta} [a] \left(\frac{\gamma \Sigma}{\delta} [a] \right)$$