

$2y \cdot 2x-1 \rightarrow 2y+1 \cdot 2x \rightarrow 2y \cdot 2x+1 \rightarrow y \cdot \frac{2x+1}{2} \rightarrow y \cdot \frac{2x+1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow 2x+1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 1$

۱) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \text{تک تابع} \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow y = 2 \rightarrow \text{تک تابع}$
 $\rightarrow x \in [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \text{تکلیف}$
 $x^2 - 2x + 3 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow (y-2)^2 + 2 \rightarrow (y-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow y-1 = \sqrt{x-2} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$
 $D_f: [2, +\infty)$
 ۲) $y = x^2 - 2x + 3 \rightarrow \text{تک تابع}$
 $x^2 - 2x + 3 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 + 2 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-2} + 1 \rightarrow \text{برون تابع} = \text{دسته تابع}$
 $D_f: [2, +\infty)$

$f(x) = 2x - \sqrt{14 - 5x(x-2)} \rightarrow 2x - \sqrt{(x-2)^2 - 14x + 28} \rightarrow 2x - \sqrt{(x-2)^2 - 14x + 28}$
 $2x - |2x-4| \rightarrow x \geq 2 \rightarrow 2x - 2x + 4 = 4 \rightarrow \text{تابع یک به یک}$
 $2x - |2x-4| \rightarrow x < 2 \rightarrow 2x - 4 + 2x - 4 = 4x - 8 \rightarrow 4x - 8 = 4 \rightarrow x = 2$
 $y = 4x - 8 \rightarrow 4x = y + 8 \rightarrow x = \frac{y+8}{4} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}x + 2$
 $\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}x + 2 \rightarrow R_f: (-\infty, 2) \rightarrow D_f: (-\infty, 2)$
 حالت دوم: $\Delta = 2: 4$

$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-5}} \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2-5}} + \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2-5}} \rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-5} + \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-5}$
 $\rightarrow x_1 \cdot x_2 = 5 \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{5}{x_2} \rightarrow x_1^2 = \frac{25}{x_2^2} \rightarrow \frac{25}{x_2^2} - 5 = 5 \rightarrow \frac{25}{x_2^2} = 10 \rightarrow x_2^2 = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow x_2 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$
 $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-5}} \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-5}} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-5} \rightarrow x^2 y^2 - 5x^2 = y^2 \rightarrow y^2(x^2-1) = 5x^2$
 $\rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 6x + k & x \geq 2 \\ -x^2 + 4x + 3k & x < 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = 2 \rightarrow$
 چون آزمون تابع یک به یک در دسته تابع بالا قرار دارد پس نباید نقطه آزمون نام برابر باشد
 $x^2 - 6x + k \neq -x^2 + 4x + 3k \rightarrow 2x^2 - 10x + k \neq 0 \rightarrow 2k \neq -\frac{13}{2}$
 $x^2 - 6x + k \neq -x^2 + 4x + 3k \rightarrow 2x^2 - 10x + k \neq 0 \rightarrow 2k \neq -\frac{13}{2}$
 حل ۱ از $(-\frac{13}{2}, +\infty)$ و $(-\infty, -\frac{13}{2})$ است
 چون در آن صورت تابع یک به یک است
 $(-\infty, -\frac{13}{2})$

$$f(x) = r_n + |n| \rightarrow x_{n,0} \rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow y = tx \rightarrow \text{[scribble]} \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{t} \rightarrow \text{[scribble]}$$

$$x_{n,0} \rightarrow y_{n,0}$$

$$x_{n,0} \rightarrow r_n \rightarrow y = rx \rightarrow x_{n,0} \rightarrow y_{n,0} \rightarrow y = \frac{x}{r} \rightarrow \text{[scribble]}$$

$$C(a+b|x) = g(x) \rightarrow x_{n,0}, y_{n,0} \rightarrow C(a+b|x) = \frac{x}{r} \rightarrow (C(a+b)|x) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow C(a+b) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$x_{n,0}, y_{n,0} \rightarrow \text{[scribble]} \rightarrow C(a+b|x) = \frac{x}{r} \rightarrow (C(a+b)|x) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow C(a+b) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$C(a+b) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$C(a+b) = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \left[a = \frac{1}{r}, b = \frac{1}{r} \right] \rightarrow \left[b = \frac{1}{r} \right] \rightarrow \left[C(a+b) = \frac{1}{r} \right]$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{r_{n+t}}{n-t} \rightarrow y = \frac{r_{n+t}}{n-t} \rightarrow x = \frac{r_{n+t}}{y-t} \Rightarrow y = \frac{r_{n+t}}{x-t} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{r_{n+t}}{x-t}$$

$$\text{for } f'(x) = x \rightarrow \text{[scribble]} = R_f \rightarrow R_f = R - \{r\} \rightarrow \text{for } f'(x) = x \rightarrow \text{[scribble]} \rightarrow x \neq \{r\}$$

$$\frac{r_{n+t}}{n-t} + x = x \rightarrow \text{[scribble]} \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+t}}{n-t} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{r}{r}}$$

$$f(r-n) = r - g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) \rightarrow f(r-n) = -r \rightarrow r - g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) = -r \rightarrow g\left(\frac{n}{r}\right) = r$$

$$\boxed{f^{-1}(-r), f^{-1}(r)}$$

$$g^{-1}(r) = \frac{n}{r}, f^{-1}(-r) = r-n$$

$$r-n + \text{[scribble]} \rightarrow r-n$$

$$y = \frac{\Delta n + r}{1-n} \rightarrow y = -\frac{\omega(-n) - 1r}{1-t(n)} \rightarrow y = \frac{\omega(-n) - 1r}{1-t(n)} \rightarrow y = \frac{\Delta n + r}{1-n}$$

$$\frac{\omega(n-r) + 1r}{1-t(n-r)} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta n - 1 + 1r}{n-1} = \frac{\Delta n + r}{n-1} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta n + r}{n-1} = \frac{r_{n-4}}{n-1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r_{n+4}}{n-1} \rightarrow y = \frac{r_{n+4}}{n-1} \rightarrow x = \frac{r_{n+4}}{y-1} \rightarrow y = \frac{x+4}{x-1} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x+4}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{r_{n+4}}{n-1} = \frac{x+4}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{r_{n+4} - r_{n+4} + 4n - 4}{x^2 - r_n - 4} = \frac{x^2 - n - 4}{x-1} \rightarrow x^2 - r_n - 4 = \frac{-b}{c} \text{ (r)}$$

$$g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$$

$$x + f[n] = y \rightarrow y = x + f[n]$$

$$[y] \rightarrow [y + f[y]], [n] \rightarrow [y] + f[y] = [n] \rightarrow [y] + f[y] = \frac{[n]}{\omega} \cdot [y]$$

$$y = x - \frac{f[n]}{\omega}$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = \text{[scribble]}$$

$$x + f[n] - x + \frac{f[n]}{\omega} = \frac{f[n]}{\omega}$$