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ایسی درسی بن

الف) - از آن μ های $(1, 1)$ دو تابع f و f^{-1} روی $\mathbb{R}$ من (فرضه با μ بر این) به ازای j میار
نمودار دو تابع f و f^{-1} را قلمی نشان

$$\text{for } r_m - \frac{c}{r} \rightarrow n, r_m - \frac{c}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{n + \frac{c}{r}} \quad (.)$$

دلیل $\frac{c}{r}$ ، m_{r-1} ، r_f و ρ برابر

۲) یعنی تابع $f(x)$ به طور اقصیٰ از $x = m$ محور تقارن است پس به همی می رسد.

$f(n), f^{-1}(n) \rightarrow f \circ f(n) = f \circ f^{-1}(n) = n$

$$f^{-1}(n), \frac{-(m+r)n + r}{n-m} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(n), f(n) \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{(-m-r)u + r}{u-m} \cdot \frac{mu+r}{u+m+r} \rightarrow (-m-r)u^r + \cancel{r}u - (m+r)u^r + \cancel{r}u + r$$

$$(-2m-2)m^2 - (4m+9)m + 4m+9 =$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{-\frac{b}{a}}{\frac{c}{a}} = -\frac{b}{c} = \frac{9m+9}{4m+9} = \textcircled{1}$$

$$f(n) = |n+0| - |n-1| \quad (C)$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} -n+1 & n \geq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{C1/2r} \\ n+1 & -\frac{1}{r}(n < \frac{0}{r}) \\ n-1 & n \leq -\frac{0}{r} \end{cases} \quad (r)$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n-1}{-1} \quad n \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g(n) = rf(n) - 1 \cdot y \rightarrow g(n) \cdot y \rightarrow g^{-1}(y) \cdot n \quad (a)$$

$$n = f^{-1}\left(\frac{y+1}{r}\right) \rightarrow n = \frac{1}{r} f^{-1}\left(\frac{y+1}{r}\right) \quad (r)$$

$$g^{-1}(y) = \frac{1}{r} f^{-1}\left(\frac{y+1}{r}\right) \Rightarrow g^{-1}(n) = \frac{1}{r} f^{-1}\left(\frac{n+1}{r}\right)$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} a = \frac{1}{r} & c = r \\ b = 1 & d = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{ac+d}{rb} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} + 1}{r} = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \quad (c)$$

$$f(n) = (\sqrt{n+1})^2 - 1 \quad ; \quad n \geq 0 \rightarrow \quad (4)$$

$$y = (\sqrt{n+1})^2 - 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{y+1} = \sqrt{n+1} \rightarrow \sqrt{n} = \sqrt{y+1} - 1 \quad (r)$$

$$\rightarrow n = y+1 - 2\sqrt{y+1} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = n+1 - 2\sqrt{n+1} \quad n \geq 0$$



⑦ چون $y_{n-1} + 2^n$ خود را به y_n اضافه می‌کنیم

$$2 - 1 + r^m \cdot n \rightarrow r^m \cdot | - 6 \cdot n \cdot c$$

$f(n), n^c + (n - \frac{1}{n})$ (محدود)

$$f^{-1}(n) \geq n \rightarrow \frac{f^{-1}(n)}{n} \geq \frac{f(n)}{n^c + \ln n}, n^c + \ln n \leq \dots$$

$$n(n^r + r) \rightarrow [n, r]$$

$$f(x) = (x - \sqrt{x+c}) \rightarrow f(x) = (\sqrt{x+c} - \frac{1}{f})' + \frac{1}{x} \quad (9)$$

$$y = -(\sqrt{m+1} - \frac{1}{r}) + \frac{14}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \sqrt{y + \frac{14}{\varepsilon}} = \sqrt{m+1} - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{m+2} = \sqrt{-y + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow m+2 = -y + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{-y + \frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow$$

$$y = m + \sqrt{m + \frac{1}{\epsilon}} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad m \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon]$$

$$-a + \sqrt{a + \frac{12}{c}} + \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow y = -a - \left[\frac{1}{c} + \sqrt{a + \frac{12}{c}} \right] = -a - c$$

~~مستقل از خود~~
 ~~$\epsilon_m = m + \frac{1}{2} - m + \frac{1}{2}$~~

$$r_{\text{eff}} = r_c \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\beta}}$$

SUBJECT:

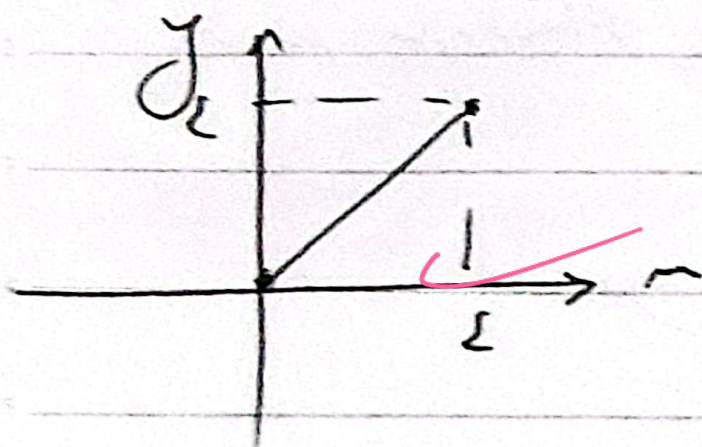
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$$f(x), f^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow f \circ f(x), f \circ f^{-1}(x), x \Rightarrow x \quad (1.)$$



$$f(n) \xrightarrow[\text{نفاذ}]{\text{قرینه نبت}} f^{-1}(n) \xrightarrow[\text{حیث}]{\text{ملاحظه}} f^{-1}(n+1) \longrightarrow g(n) = f^{-1}(n+1)$$

$$g(n) = n - 1 \longrightarrow f^{-1}(n+1) = n - 1 \xrightarrow[\text{فرض}]{\text{از طرف}} n+1 = f(n-1)$$

$$-n + 1 + \sqrt{n+1} = n+1 \longrightarrow 2n+1 = \sqrt{n+1} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} n \geq 0 \\ n \geq -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \checkmark$$

خوب جواب را دنبال کنی

$$\begin{aligned} & \longleftarrow \\ & \epsilon n^2 + \epsilon n + 1 < n+1 \\ & \epsilon n^2 + \epsilon n < 0 \end{aligned}$$