

الف) $f(x) = x + [x]$ $f \circ f^{-1}$ و $f^{-1} \circ f$ را قطع کنید
 $x = y + [y] \Rightarrow [x] = y$
 $[y] = x - y \Rightarrow 2x - 2y = [x] \Rightarrow y = x - \frac{[x]}{2}$
 $x - \frac{[x]}{2} = x + \frac{[x]}{2} \Rightarrow$

ب) $f \circ f^{-1} = 2x - 3 \Rightarrow x = 2x - 3$
 $\Rightarrow x = +1.5 \Rightarrow$ زیرا که $\frac{1}{2}$ است
 که خطی است زیرا که $\frac{1}{2}$ است
 اگر $\frac{1}{2}$ باشد در تابع امکان ندارد

$y = \frac{am+b}{cm+d} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = -\frac{b}{d} \Rightarrow [a = -b] \Rightarrow f(m) = f^{-1}(a) \Rightarrow f \circ f(m) = f \circ f^{-1}(a)$
 $\Rightarrow f \circ f(5-\sqrt{6}) = f \circ f^{-1}(5-\sqrt{6}) \Rightarrow 5-\sqrt{6}$

$f(x) = \frac{mx+n}{x+m+n} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-(m+3)x+n}{x-m} \Rightarrow f(m) = f^{-1}(m) \Rightarrow \frac{mn+n}{m+m+n} = \frac{-(m+3)m+n}{m-m}$
 $\Rightarrow (mn+n)(x-m) = (x+(m+3))(-(m+3)x+n) \Rightarrow (2m+3)x^2 + (4m+9)x - (6m+n)$
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow \frac{S}{P} \Rightarrow \frac{-(4m+9)}{-(4m+9)} = 1$

$f(x) = \sqrt{(2x+5)^2} - \sqrt{(x+1)^2} \Rightarrow |2x+5| - |x+1|$
 $R_f = D_{f^{-1}} = [\frac{19}{5}, +\infty)$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+5 - (x+1) \Rightarrow -x+4 & x > \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{x}{1} + \frac{4}{1} \\ 2x+5 + (x+1) \Rightarrow 3x+6 & -\frac{5}{3} < x < \frac{1}{5} \\ -2x-5 + (x+1) \Rightarrow -x-4 & x < -\frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$
 $D_f = R_{f^{-1}} = [\frac{1}{5}, +\infty)$

$g(x) = 2f(2x)-1 \Rightarrow g^{-1}(2f(2x)-1) = x \Rightarrow 2f(2x)-1 = c \Rightarrow f(2x) = \frac{c+1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow f^{-1}\left(\frac{c+1}{2}\right) = x \Rightarrow g^{-1}(x) = f^{-1}\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \quad c = 2$
 $b = 1 \quad d = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{ac+d}{2b} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + 0}{2 \cdot 1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$

$$f(x) = x + 2\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{x})^2 + 2\sqrt{x} = y \Rightarrow (\sqrt{x})^2 + 2\sqrt{x} + 1 = y + 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x = (\sqrt{y+1} - 1)^2 \Rightarrow y = (\sqrt{x+1} - 1)^2 \quad D_f = R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$R_f = D_{f^{-1}} = [0, +\infty)$$

$$y = x - 1 + 2^x$$

از آنجایی که تابع ما تابعی اکیدا صعودی است پس تابع ما و تابع معکوس ما هر یک را در یک نقطه که روی خط $y=x$ باشد قطع می کنند

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x \quad D_{f^{-1}} = R_f = \mathbb{R}$$

اعداد نامنفی

$$y = \sqrt{f^{-1}(x) - x}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f^{-1}(x) \geq x \Rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(x) \geq f(x) \Rightarrow x^3 + 2x \leq x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 + 2x - x \leq 0 \Rightarrow x^3 + x \leq 0 \Rightarrow x(x^2 + 1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 0]$$

$$f(x) = -x + \sqrt{x+2} \Rightarrow y = -x + \sqrt{x+2} \Rightarrow x = -y + \sqrt{y+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{I} (x+2) = (-y + \sqrt{y+2})^2 \xrightarrow{y=x-2} x+2 = -x+2 + \sqrt{x-2+2}$$

$$|x+1| = \sqrt{x+1} \Rightarrow x^2 + 1|x+1| = x+1 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x=0, -2 \Rightarrow x \neq -2 \quad x+2=0 \text{ زیرا } \Rightarrow \textcircled{I} \text{ در } x=0 \text{ برقرار است}$$

$$\hookrightarrow x+y = -2$$

$$\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{x} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} = 2 - \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = 2 - \sqrt{x}, \quad f^{-1}(x) = 2 - \sqrt{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x$$

