

1) $f(x) = x + [x] \rightarrow [y] = [x + [x]]$

ا) $\Rightarrow \frac{[x]}{y} = [x + [x]]$ $[y] = 2[x] \rightarrow [x] = \frac{[y]}{2}$

$\frac{[x]}{2} = 2[x] \rightarrow x = 4[x]$ $[y] = \frac{[x]}{2}$

ب) $\Rightarrow 2x - \frac{x}{2} = x \rightarrow x - \frac{x}{2} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{x}{2}$

2)

$\frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \rightarrow$ پس خودی! واروس برابر

حقیقی و مجانب افقی

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

$\rightarrow x = \sqrt{6}$

اگر مجانب عمودی خط $a = y$ مدبر قطع
کشد یعنی $a = -d$ خودی! واروس برابر!

3)

$f(x) = \frac{mx+n}{x+m+n} = x \rightarrow mx+n = x^2 + mx + nx$

$S = \frac{-c}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + cx - c = 0 \\ -cx^2 + cx + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$

$y = -3x + v \rightarrow x = \frac{v-y}{3}$

گراف

4)

$f(x) = |2x+5| - |2x-1|$ $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{v-x}{3}$, $f^{-1} = Rf = x \leq \frac{v}{2}$

$\frac{-v}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{v}{2}$

$\frac{-3x+v}{1}$

$\frac{x-3}{-3} = f^{-1}(x)$

$-3x + v$

$x \geq \frac{v}{2}$

$\frac{v}{2} + 3 \leq x \leq \frac{v}{2}$
 $3x - v \leq x \leq -\frac{v}{2}$

راه حل یابی نه

1

9) $f(x) = -x + \sqrt{x+4} \quad x \geq -3$

$$+x+y = \sqrt{x+4} \rightarrow x^2+y^2+2xy = x+4 \rightarrow x^2+(2y-4)x+y^2$$

$$(2y-4)^2 = 4y^2 - 16y + 16 - 4y^2 = \sqrt{-16y+16} = 4\sqrt{-y+1}$$

$$\frac{-2y+4+\sqrt{-y+1}}{2} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{-y+1} - y + 2$$

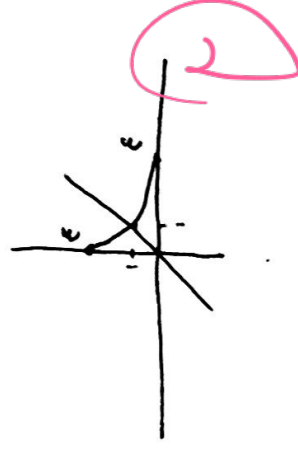
$$\Rightarrow -x+2\sqrt{-x+1}+2 \xrightarrow{x+4} -x-2+2\sqrt{-x-3}$$

$$-x-2+2\sqrt{-x-3} = x-3 \rightarrow 2\sqrt{-x-3} = 2x-1$$

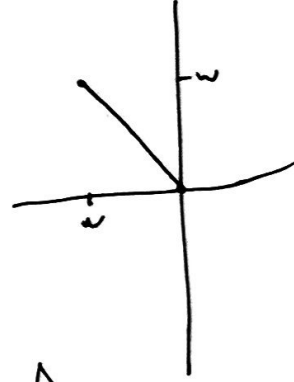
$$+4x+12 = 4x^2-4x+1 \rightarrow 4x^2-8x-11=0$$

نتیجه نه

10) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 2$



محدوده یابی نه



$R_f = [0, 4]$
 $D_f = [0, 4]$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad g(x) = r f(x) - 1 \quad y = r f(x) - 1 \rightarrow \frac{y+1}{r} = f(x)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{r} \quad d = 0$$

$$b = 1 \quad c = r$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \times r = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{f\left(\frac{y+1}{r}\right)}{r} = x \quad \text{---} \quad f\left(\frac{y+1}{r}\right) = rx$$

$$\textcircled{y} \quad f(x) = x + r\sqrt{x} \rightarrow R^T D_f / (R f = 0, +\infty)$$

$$y = x + r\sqrt{x}$$

$$y - x = r\sqrt{x}$$

$$y - rx + x^r = \epsilon x \rightarrow x^r - (ry + \epsilon)x + y^r = 0$$

لحل
بجرب

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{(ry - \epsilon)^2 - \epsilon y + ry - \epsilon}}{r} = \frac{-14y + 14 + ry - \epsilon}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{-y + 1 + y - r} \Rightarrow r\sqrt{-x + 1 + x - r}$$

$$\textcircled{v} \quad r + x - 1 = a \rightarrow r = 1 \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{v} \quad f(x) = x^r + \epsilon x \rightarrow y = x^r + \epsilon x \quad f^{-1}(x) > x$$

البرهان

$$x^r + \epsilon x \rightarrow \epsilon x^r + \epsilon$$

$$\textcircled{\text{نفسه}} \rightarrow \text{نفسه} \rightarrow \text{نفسه}$$

سوال 9

$$f(n) \xrightarrow[\text{تفاضل}]{\text{قرینه نبت}} f^{-1}(n) \xrightarrow[\text{عکس}]{\text{عکس}} f^{-1}(n+1) \rightarrow g(n) = f^{-1}(n+1)$$

$$g(n) = n - c \rightarrow f^{-1}(n+1) = n - c \xrightarrow[\text{فرض}]{\text{ازاد صرف}} n+1 = f(n-c)$$

$$-n + 3 + \sqrt{n+1} = n+1 \rightarrow 2n+1 = \sqrt{n+1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} n \geq 0 \\ n \geq -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \checkmark$$

جواب را سوال مفتی

عَدَد

$$f_{n+1}^2 + c n + 1 < n + 1$$

$$f_{n+1}^2 + c n < 0$$