

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

$$x - \frac{1}{N} = x \rightarrow \left[x - \frac{1}{N} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{...}} f'(x) \approx \frac{f(x) - f(x - \frac{1}{N})}{\frac{1}{N}}$$

$$y = \frac{ax + c}{cx + b}$$

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ب) محدودی: $-\frac{b}{c}$

$$\rightarrow y = x \rightarrow \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{a}{a} \rightarrow \boxed{a - b}$$

$$y = \frac{cx + r}{rx - a}$$

$$y = \frac{ax + r}{cx + d} \xrightarrow{\text{C}} \frac{ax + b}{cx + d} \rightarrow ax + d \rightarrow f(x) \cdot f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x: ax + r \rightarrow ax - ay + ay + r \\ cx + d \rightarrow cx - cy + cy + d \end{matrix}$$

7) $f \circ f(x), f \circ f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(2\sqrt{4}) = \boxed{2\sqrt{4}}$

$$\sqrt{y_2 \frac{0.2 \times 10^3}{(100 - 0)}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{mx + r}{n + (m-r)}$$

$$y = \frac{\ln x + r}{2 + (\ln x)}$$

$$\rightarrow K = \frac{m_y a^2}{2(m_x r)}$$

$$\rightarrow xy + x(m+r) = my + r$$

$$xy - my : r = x(m+r) \rightarrow$$

$$y(x-m), \quad x$$

$$x(m, r) \rightarrow y' =$$

$$\mu = \mu(m, r)$$

$$\frac{mx + r}{x + m + r} = \frac{r - mx - rx}{x - m}$$

$$\rightarrow mx^p - m^p x + px$$

$$r_m = r_x + r_{m,q} - m_x r - m$$

$$x^2 - r_1 x - r_1 r' - r_1 x - 9x$$

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$$x \cdot \frac{m \cdot x + 1}{x} \rightarrow x^2 + m \cdot x + 1 = (m \cdot x + 1) \rightarrow x^2, x^{-1} z \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \text{B} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} = \frac{A+B}{AB} \rightarrow \frac{5}{10 \times 10} = \frac{1}{r} \quad (1)$$

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در این بازه برداشت

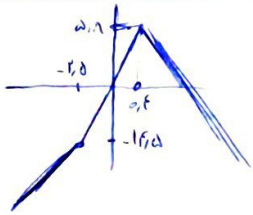
$x \geq \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow V - \frac{1}{m} \rightarrow \text{منحنی}$

$$-\frac{d}{r_1} \leq n < \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow V_n + \mu$$

$$n < -\frac{d}{r} \rightarrow r_{n-v}$$

$$y = V \cdot r_a \rightarrow x = V \cdot r_y \rightarrow r_y = \frac{x}{V} \rightarrow y = \frac{V \cdot x}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{f'(x) \cdot \frac{V \cdot x}{r}}$$

$$R_{f-1}^{-1} : [\frac{\gamma_1}{\alpha}, \infty) \quad R_{f-1}^{-1} : [\frac{\gamma_9}{\alpha}, \infty)$$



$$g(x) = rf(x) - 1 \longrightarrow g'(rf(x) - 1), x \longrightarrow rf(x) - 1, \ell \longrightarrow f(x), \ell$$

$$f^{-1}\left(\frac{b+1}{r}\right) \in C_n \rightarrow \frac{f^{-1}\left(\frac{b+1}{r}\right)}{c} \in C_n \rightarrow g^{-1}(n) \cdot \frac{1}{r} f^{-1}\left(\frac{b+1}{r}\right) \rightarrow \frac{a \cdot \frac{1}{r}}{b+1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{b^2 + d^2}}{r b} \quad \frac{r}{r} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

a. $\frac{1}{2}$
 b. 1
 c. 2
 d.

$$f'(x) = 2x + 2\sqrt{x}$$

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

$$\sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{y} + 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{x+1} - 1 = \sqrt{y} \rightarrow (\sqrt{x+1} - 1)^2 = y \rightarrow D_{f^{-1}(x)} = R_{f(x)} = [0, +\infty)$$

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

$$y = x - 1 + 2^x = x \rightarrow 2^x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$

در نقطه (0,0) منحنی را قطع می کند ✓

$$f(x) = x^2 \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\sqrt{f^{-1}(x)} = x \xrightarrow{||} f^{-1}(x) = x^2$$

تابع $f(x)$ و $f^{-1}(x)$ در $x=0$ و $x=1$ با هم تقاطع می کنند و در $x=0$ و $x=1$ با هم تقاطع می کنند

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + c} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2 + c}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) > x \rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}(x) > f(x) \rightarrow x > f(x) \rightarrow x > x^2 + c \rightarrow 0 > x^2 + c$$

برای $c > 0$ جواب نداشت $[-\infty, 0] \rightarrow (-\infty, 0]$

$$① \rightarrow f(x) = -x + \sqrt{x+c} \rightarrow y = -x + \sqrt{x+c} \rightarrow x = -y + \sqrt{y+c}$$

$x > -2 \quad L: R(x) = [c, +\infty)$

$$x = -y + \sqrt{y+c} \rightarrow x + y = \sqrt{y+c} \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = y + c \rightarrow y' + (x+1)y + x^2 = 0$$

$$y' + (x+1)y + x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow y' + (x+1)y + (x+1)^2 = 0$$

$$y = x^2 \rightarrow (x-1)' + (x+1)(x^2) + x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$x(x+2) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ یا } x = -2$$



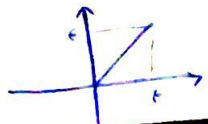
برای $c < 0$ جواب نداشت $[0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$

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

$$f \circ f(x) = f((2 - \sqrt{x})^2) = (2 - \sqrt{(2 - \sqrt{x})^2})^2 = 0$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 4 \rightarrow (2 - 2 + \sqrt{x})^2 \rightarrow (\sqrt{x})^2 = x$$

$$x > 4 \rightarrow (2 + 2 - \sqrt{x})^2 \rightarrow (4 - \sqrt{x})^2$$



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

$$(2 - |2 - \sqrt{x}|)^2$$

