

۱۸, ۲۰

$$f = \{ (r, r), (n, a), (r, n^r - n), (m, r), (-1, a) \}$$

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$$n^r - n = r \rightarrow n^r - n - r = 0 \rightarrow (n-r)(n+1) \begin{cases} n=r & \text{قانون} \\ n=-1 & \text{غیرقانون} \end{cases}$$

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$$f = \{ (-1, 1), (1, r), (r, r), (\bar{a}, m^r - 1), (\bar{a} + r, n), (m, r) \}$$

$$\begin{matrix} m=r \\ a=-1 \\ n=r \end{matrix} \rightarrow (1, r)(1, n) \rightarrow n=r$$

$$f(m) = \begin{cases} r^{m-1} & m \geq 1 \\ n+a & m < 1 \end{cases} \quad a=?$$

$$f(1) = r(1) - 1 = r$$

$$f(1) = 1 + a = r$$

همه تابع صعودی اند پس شرط هم جهت بودن مت

۲

if $a=1 \rightarrow$ پیوسته $\rightarrow$ تابع صعودی

if $a>1 \rightarrow$ تابع از ابتدا به کوچک می رود $\rightarrow$ صعودی نیست

if $a<1 \rightarrow$ از ابتدا به راست افزایش $\rightarrow$ نزولی نیست

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پس $a \leq 1$ است

$$m \geq 1 \rightarrow r(1) - 1 = r \rightarrow R = [r, +\infty)$$

$$m < 1 \rightarrow R = (-\infty, 1+a)$$

$$R_1 \cap R_2 = \emptyset$$

$$f(m) = \begin{cases} r^{m-1} & m \geq 1 \rightarrow [r, +\infty) \\ a m + a - 1 & m \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad a=?$$

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$$\begin{cases} a > 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, a-1] \\ a \leq 0 \rightarrow [a-1, \infty) \end{cases}$$

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نمایه اشتراک داشته باشد $a-1 < r \rightarrow a < r+1$ و همچنین $a > 0$

$$y = m^r + r \quad f(m_1) = f(m_2)$$

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$$m_1^r + r = m_2^r + r \rightarrow m_1^r = m_2^r \rightarrow m_1 = m_2 \quad \checkmark$$

۵

$$D_y = R_y = \mathbb{R} \quad y = f(m) = m^r + r \rightarrow m = \sqrt[r]{y-r}$$

$$f^{-1}(m) = \sqrt[r]{m-r}$$

$n^2 - \varepsilon n + r$

$f(0) = 0^2 - \varepsilon(0) + r = r$

$f(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon(\varepsilon) + r = r$

$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-\varepsilon}{2} = r$

میدانی

$f^{-1}(n) = r + \sqrt{n-r} \quad n \geq r$

$f^{-1}(n) = r - \sqrt{n-r} \quad n \leq r$

فقط $n \geq r$ تابع
فقط $n \leq r$ تابع

$\frac{r m_1 + n_1 - r}{n - r} = \frac{r m_1 + 1}{n_1 - r} = \frac{r m_r + 1}{n_r - r} \rightarrow (r m_1 + 1)(n_r - r) = (r m_r + 1)(n_1 - r)$ (۲)

$r m_1 n_r - 4 m_1 + n_r - r = r m_r n_r - 4 m_r + n_1 - r$

$-4 m_1 + n_r = -4 m_r + n_1 \rightarrow -4 m_1 + 4 m_r = 0 \rightarrow m_1 = m_r$ تابع

$y = (n-r) = r m + 1 \rightarrow y n - r y = r m + 1$

$y n - r m = r y + 1 \rightarrow n(y-r) = r y + 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{r y + 1}{y-r} \rightarrow y = \frac{r m + 1}{n-r}$

$\frac{\varepsilon + r m}{n+r} = \frac{r m_1 + \varepsilon}{m_1 + r} = \frac{r m_r + \varepsilon}{m_r + r} \rightarrow (r m_1 + \varepsilon)(m_r + r) = (r m_r + \varepsilon)(m_1 + r)$

$r m_1 m_r + \varepsilon m_r + \varepsilon m_1 + r \varepsilon = r m_r m_r + \varepsilon m_1 + \varepsilon m_r + r \varepsilon$

$r m_r + \varepsilon m_1 = \varepsilon m_r + r m_1 \rightarrow r m_1 - r m_r = 0 \rightarrow m_1 = m_r$

$y = \frac{r m + \varepsilon}{n+r} \rightarrow y(n+r) = r m + \varepsilon$

$y n + r y = r m + \varepsilon \rightarrow y n - r m = \varepsilon - r y$

$n(y-r) = \varepsilon - r y \rightarrow n = \frac{\varepsilon - r y}{y-r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = \frac{\varepsilon - r m}{n-r}$

$r(r+\varepsilon) = r, \varepsilon \neq -r$
تابع

$\sqrt{n-r} \quad D = n-r > 0 \rightarrow n > r$

✓ معقولی $n \neq m_r$ تابع

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

$n^2 - \varepsilon n + r, n \in [r, +\infty)$

$f(n) = n^2 - \varepsilon n + r = (n-1)(n-r)$

$\frac{-b}{2a} = r \rightarrow \text{معیاری}$

$D = n \geq r \rightarrow \text{معیاری} \rightarrow \text{تابع}$

$y = n^2 - \varepsilon n + r$

$n^2 - \varepsilon n + (r-y) = 0$

$n = \frac{\varepsilon \pm \sqrt{14 - \varepsilon(r-y)}}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon \pm 2\sqrt{y+1}}{2} = r \pm \sqrt{y+1}$

$n > r \xrightarrow{\text{علامت +}} f^{-1}(n) = r + \sqrt{n+1}$

(۳)

(۴)

(۱)

$$y = f(n) = n + \sqrt{n}$$

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

$$t = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4n}}{2} \quad t = \sqrt{y} > 0$$

$$y = t^2 = \left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4n}}{2} \right)^2 \rightarrow y = \frac{1 - 2\sqrt{1 + 4n} + 1 + 4n}{4} = n + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{1 + 4n}$$

$$n + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{1 + 4n} \rightarrow an + b - \sqrt{n - c} \quad \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{1 + 4n} = \sqrt{n - c}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}(1 + 4n) = n - c \quad \frac{1}{4} + n = n - c \quad c = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$a = 1 \quad b = \frac{1}{4} \quad a + 2b + 4c = 1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 4\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = 1$$

(۲)

$$f(n_1) = f(n_2) \rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

$$\frac{n_1}{\sqrt{n_1^2 - r}} = \frac{n_2}{\sqrt{n_2^2 - r}}$$

(۱)

$$n_1 \sqrt{n_2^2 - r} = n_2 \sqrt{n_1^2 - r} \xrightarrow{r} n_1(n_2^2 - r) = n_2(n_1^2 - r)$$

$$n_1^2 n_2^2 - r n_1^2 = n_2^2 n_1^2 - r n_2^2 \rightarrow -r n_1^2 = -r n_2^2 \rightarrow n_1^2 = n_2^2$$

$$n_1 = n_2 \quad n_1 = -n_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} n > 0 &\rightarrow \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 - r}} > 0 \rightarrow n \geq \sqrt{r} \\ n < 0 &\rightarrow \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 - r}} < 0 \rightarrow n \leq -\sqrt{r} \end{aligned}$$

(۳)

$$y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 - r}} \rightarrow y \sqrt{n^2 - r} = n$$

$$y^2(n^2 - r) = n^2 \rightarrow y^2 n^2 - r y^2 = n^2$$

$$y^2 n^2 - n^2 = r y^2 \rightarrow n^2(y^2 - 1) = r y^2$$

$$n^2 = \frac{r y^2}{y^2 - 1}$$

$$n > 0 \rightarrow n = \sqrt{\frac{r y^2}{y^2 - 1}}$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{\frac{r y^2}{y^2 - 1}} \quad y > 1$$

$$f^{-1}\left(-\frac{r}{a}\right) = \frac{-\frac{r}{a}}{1 + \frac{r}{a}} = \frac{-\frac{r}{a}}{\frac{a+r}{a}} = -\frac{r}{a+r}$$

(۹)

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

(۱, ۲, ۵)

$$g^{-1}\left(-\frac{r}{a}\right) = \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{r^2}{a^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(a) &= \frac{r}{a} = \frac{a}{1+a} \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{1+r} \\ g(b) &= \frac{r}{b} = \sqrt{b} - 1 \rightarrow b = \frac{r}{1+\sqrt{b}} \end{aligned} \right\} a + b = \frac{r}{1+\sqrt{a}}$$

$$-\frac{r}{a} + \frac{r}{a^2} = \frac{13r}{14a} \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

مسألة

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$$g = f^{-1}(n) = \sqrt[n]{n-1} \rightarrow g^n = n-1 \rightarrow n = g^n + 1 \rightarrow f(n) = n^n + 1$$

$$g(n) = f(n) + \sqrt{f(n)} = (n^n + 1) + \sqrt{n^n + 1}$$

$$g^{-1}(12) \rightarrow n^n + 1 + \underbrace{\sqrt{n^n + 1}}_t = 12$$

$$t^n + t = 12 \rightarrow t^n + t - 12 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4n}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4n}}{2} \begin{cases} t_1 = 3 & \text{GG} \\ t_2 = -4 & \text{GG} \end{cases}$$

$$t = \sqrt{n^n + 1} = 3 \rightarrow n^n + 1 = 9 \rightarrow n^n = 8 \rightarrow n = 2$$

$$g^{-1}(12) = 2$$