

19,0

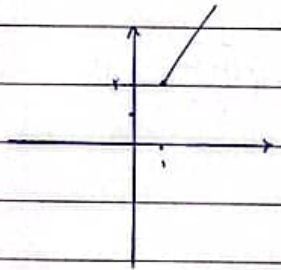
استدلال منطقی از فرضیه A

$$f = \{(r, r) (n, a) (r, n-r) (m, r) (-1, e)\} \rightarrow n-r = r \rightarrow n-r-r = 0 \rightarrow n-r = r \rightarrow n = 2r$$

$$\Rightarrow m = r, n = r$$

۲)

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



$$rx-1; x \geq 1 \rightarrow R = [r, +\infty)$$

$$x+a; x \leq 1 \rightarrow R = (-\infty, 1+a] \Rightarrow 1+a \leq r \rightarrow a \leq r-1$$

۲)

$$rx-1; x \geq 1 \rightarrow R = [r, +\infty)$$

$$ax+a-1; x \leq 1 \rightarrow R = (-\infty, a-1] \Rightarrow a-1 < r \rightarrow a < r+1$$

۱۵)

$$\text{الف) } y = x^r + r \rightarrow y_1 = y_r \rightarrow x_1 = x_r \Rightarrow x_1^r + r = x_r^r + r \Rightarrow x_1 = x_r \checkmark$$

۲)

$$\text{محاسبه معکوس: } x^r = y-r \rightarrow x = \sqrt[r]{y-r} \rightarrow y = \sqrt[r]{x-r} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[r]{x-r}$$

$$\text{ب) } y = x^r - rx + r \rightarrow \text{ضابطه سهمی است بنابراین معکوس نیست}$$

$$\text{الف) } g = \frac{r^{n+1}}{n-r} \rightarrow \text{مشتق میگیریم}$$

۱۵)

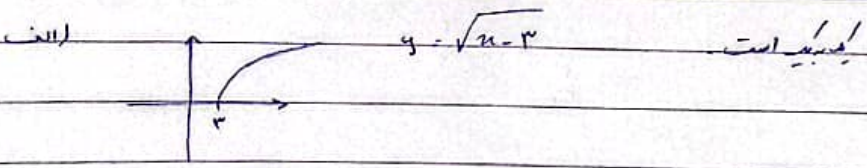
$$y = rx - ry - rx + 1 \rightarrow y = rx - rx - 1 + ry \rightarrow x(y-r) = 1+ry \rightarrow x = \frac{1+ry}{y-r} \rightarrow y = \frac{1+rx}{x-r}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1+rx}{x-r}$$

۲)

$$\text{ب) } y = \frac{r+rx}{x+r} \rightarrow y = \frac{r(x+r)}{(x+r)} \rightarrow y = r$$

این یک خط افقی است و معکوس ندارد



۲)

$$\text{محاسبه معکوس: } x = \sqrt{y-r} \rightarrow x^2 = y-r \rightarrow x \geq r \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = x^2 + r \quad x \geq r$$

s.a.m

$$1) y = x^r \cdot \varepsilon n + r + 1 = 1 \rightarrow y = x^r \cdot \varepsilon n + \varepsilon = 1 \rightarrow y = (n-r)^r = 1 \rightarrow (n-r)^r = y+1$$

$$\rightarrow n-r = \pm \sqrt[r]{y+1} \rightarrow x = r \pm \sqrt[r]{y+1} \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) = r \pm \sqrt[r]{n+1}$$

$D = [r, +\infty)$ - لایه ترانه ضعیف باشد چون

$$y = x + \sqrt{x} \rightarrow n = y + \sqrt{y} \quad \sqrt{y} = n \rightarrow x = n^r + n \rightarrow n^r + n - x = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4n}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{y} \geq 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4n}}{2} \quad n = \sqrt{y} \quad n^r = y \rightarrow y = \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 + 4n} - 1}{2} \right)^r \rightarrow y = \frac{\varepsilon n + r - r \sqrt{1 + 4n}}{\varepsilon}$$

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

$$a = 1 \quad b = \frac{1}{r} \quad c = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow a + rb + \varepsilon c = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$$

$$y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^r - r}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^r - r}} \rightarrow \frac{x_1^r}{x_1^r - r} = \frac{x_2^r}{x_2^r - r} \rightarrow x_1^r x_2^r - r x_1^r = x_2^r x_1^r - r x_2^r$$

$$\rightarrow x_1^r = x_2^r \rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2 \quad \text{لایه ترانه ضعیف باشد} \quad x_1 = x_2$$

$$\text{فرض کنیم: } y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^r - r}} \rightarrow n = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^r - r}} \rightarrow x^r = \frac{y^r}{y^r - r} \rightarrow x^r y^r - r y^r = y^r$$

$$\rightarrow x^r y^r - y^r = r y^r \rightarrow y^r (x^r - 1) = r y^r \rightarrow y^r = \frac{r y^r}{x^r - 1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt[r]{\frac{r y^r}{x^r - 1}} \rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt[r]{r} x}{\sqrt{x^r - 1}}$$

فرض کنیم $y = x$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{1+n} & n \geq 0 \rightarrow R = [0, 1) \\ \frac{n}{1-n} & n < 0 \rightarrow R = (-1, 0) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{U} (-1, 1) = R$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{1-n} & n \geq 0 \\ \frac{n}{1+n} & n < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f\left(-\frac{r}{\varepsilon}\right) = \frac{-\frac{r}{\varepsilon}}{\frac{r}{\varepsilon}} = -\frac{r}{r} = -1$$

s.a.m

$$g(n) = \sqrt{n} - 1 \rightarrow \text{بديهي : } y = \sqrt{n} - 1 \rightarrow n = \sqrt{y} - 1 \rightarrow n + 1 = \sqrt{y}$$

$$\rightarrow y = (n+1)^r \rightarrow g^{-1}(n) = (n+1)^r$$

$$\rightarrow g^{-1}\left(-\frac{r}{\omega}\right) = \frac{9}{r\omega}$$

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$$f\left(-\frac{r}{\omega}\right) + g^{-1}\left(-\frac{r}{\omega}\right) = -\frac{r}{r} + \frac{9}{r\omega} = \frac{-\omega + 9}{r\omega} = \frac{-r^2}{r\omega}$$

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

$$g(n) = f(n) + \sqrt[n]{f(n)} = n^r + 1 + \sqrt[n]{n^r + 1} \rightarrow g(n) = 15$$

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$$\Rightarrow n^r + 1 + \sqrt[n]{n^r + 1} = 15 \quad \sqrt[n]{n^r + 1} = n \rightarrow n^r = n^r + 1 \rightarrow n^r + n = 15 \rightarrow n^r + n - 15 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow n = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+61}}{r} = \frac{-1 \pm 8}{r} \rightarrow n = 7 \quad n = -5 \quad n \geq 0 \rightarrow n = 7$$

$$\sqrt[n^r + 1]{} = 7 \rightarrow n^r + 1 = 49 \rightarrow n^r = 48 \rightarrow n = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{-1}(15) = 7$$