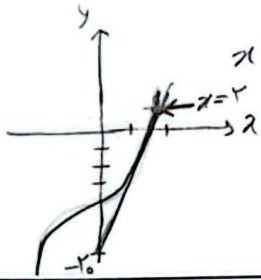
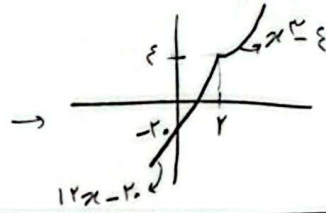


$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - \varepsilon & x > a \\ 12x - 2 & x \leq a \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} x^3 - \varepsilon x &= 12x - 2 \\ x^3 - 12x + 14 &= 0 \\ x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^3 - \varepsilon & ; x \geq 2 \\ 12x - 2 & ; x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$



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الف) $f(2) = 22 - 1 = 21$

$$f^{-1}(2) = \varepsilon \rightarrow f(\varepsilon) = 2 \rightarrow 12\varepsilon - 2 = 2 \rightarrow \varepsilon = 1/3$$

ب) $f(f(x)) = 3(12x - 2) - 1 = 36x - 7$

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$$A(2a, a) \rightarrow A'(a, 2a)$$

$$2a = \frac{a^2}{a-1} \rightarrow 2a^2 - 2a = a^2$$

$$a^2 - 2a = 0$$

$$a < 0 \quad \times$$

$$a > 2 \quad \checkmark$$

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الف) $\begin{matrix} 3 \rightarrow \omega \rightarrow x \\ \varepsilon \rightarrow \nu \rightarrow 2 \\ \nu \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow x \\ 9 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow x \end{matrix} \rightarrow f \circ f^{-1} = \{(\varepsilon, 2)\}$

ب) $f^{-1} \circ f(x) = \{(3, 3), (\varepsilon, \varepsilon), (\nu, \nu), (4, 4)\}$

ج) $f \circ g^{-1}(x) = \{(2, 0), (\omega, 4)\}$

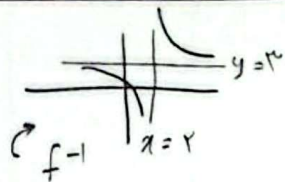
د) $g^{-1} \circ f = \{(3, 4), (\nu, 3), (4, 8)\}$

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$$Df = \{2, \varepsilon, 4\} \quad Dg^{-1} = \{1, 3, \omega\} \quad Dh = \{1, 3, \varepsilon, \omega\}$$

$$\frac{h(3)}{f(g^{-1}(3))} = \frac{\varepsilon}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

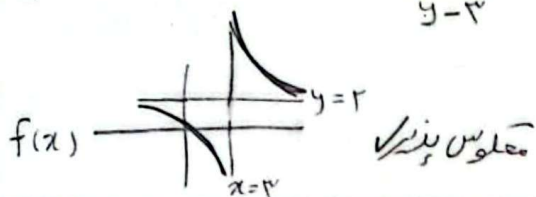
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$$y = 3 \quad yx - 2y = 3x + 1$$

$$x(y - 3) = 1 + 2y$$

$$x = \frac{1 + 2y}{y - 3} \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1 + 2x}{x - 3}$$



6

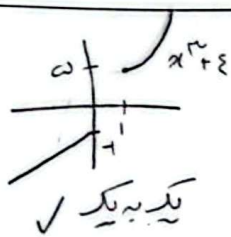


$$\Rightarrow [a, b] = [1, 3]$$

$$f(x) = 2x - 1 \quad ; 1 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x - 1}{2} \quad ; 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

7



$$x = y^{\sqrt{x+1}} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-1} \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$x = \frac{y}{y+1} \rightarrow y = \frac{x+1}{x} \leq 0 \rightarrow x \leq -1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x-1} & ; x \geq 0 \\ \frac{x+1}{x} & ; x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

8

$$y = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - x^3}{x + 3} = \frac{-3x - 1}{x + 3} \rightarrow yx + 3y = -3x - 1$$

$$x(y + 3) = -3y - 1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{-3x - 1}{x + 3} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-3x - 1}{x + 3} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$f^{-1}(b) = \frac{(-4x - 2) - 2}{(3x - 2) + 4} = \frac{1}{2} = a$$

$$f^{-1}(b) = a$$

9

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

$$\mathbb{D} f \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} g \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4x^2}}{2x}$$

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