

① $R \rightarrow (a^3 - f, +\infty)$
 ② $R \rightarrow (-\infty, 12a - r_0]$

$f(a) = \begin{cases} a^3 - f & n > a \text{ ①} \\ 12a - r_0 & a \leq a \text{ ②} \end{cases}$

$a^3 - f - 12a + r_0 > 0 \Rightarrow a^3 - 12a + 14 > 0$ if $a = 2 \rightarrow$ نه

$$\frac{a^3 - 12a + 14}{-a^2 + 12a} \cdot \frac{a-2}{a^2 + 12a - 1} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{(a-2)^2(a+4)}{-a^2 + 12a} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{a^2 - 12a + 14}{-a^2 + 12a} \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \in [-f, +\infty)$$

$f^{-1}(r) = f \Rightarrow f(f) = r \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{r}{f}\right) + k = r$ $k = -10$ $f(u) = 3u + k$ $f(u) = 3u - 10$

الف) $f(v)$
 $\frac{3(v)}{v} - 10 = 11$

$\Rightarrow f(f(u)) \quad 3(3u - 10) - 10 = 9u - 30 - 10 = 9u - 40$

$A \mid \frac{r_0}{a} \rightarrow \mid \frac{a}{r_0}$

$f(a) = \frac{a^n}{n-1}$ if $n=a \rightarrow \frac{a^r}{a-1} = r_0 \Rightarrow a^r = r_0 a^r - r_0 a \Rightarrow a^r - r_0 a =$

$a = 0$ $a = 2$

$f^{-1} \rightarrow (\omega, 3)(\nu, 4)(\gamma, 5)(\epsilon, 9)$

$f \rightarrow \{(1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6)\}$ $g \rightarrow \{(2, 3)(4, 1)(\omega, 9)\}$

الف) $f \circ f^{-1} \rightarrow f \circ f^{-1} \rightarrow \{(\omega, \omega)(\nu, \nu)(\gamma, \gamma)(\epsilon, \epsilon)\}$

ب) $f^{-1} \circ f \rightarrow \{(1, 3)(3, 4)(\nu, \nu)(\epsilon, 9)\}$

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

د) $g^{-1} \circ f \rightarrow \{(2, 4)(\nu, 3)(\epsilon, 1)\}$

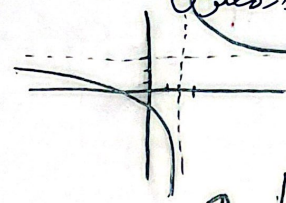
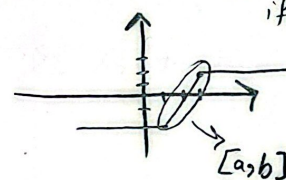
$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}}$ حاصل $h = \{(1, 2)(3, 4)(\epsilon, 1)(\omega, 9)\}$

$f \circ g^{-1} = (1, 4)(3, 1)(\omega, 9)$

$h = (1, 2)(3, 4)(\epsilon, 1)(\omega, 9)$

$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} \rightarrow \{(1, \frac{r}{f})(3, \frac{f}{r})(\omega, \frac{1}{\omega})\}$

$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \{(1, \frac{1}{f})(3, \frac{1}{f})\}$

$y = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$ معکوس یکنواخت بر حسب وضایحه معکوس و نمودار معکوس $y \rightarrow 2$ (افقی) $x \rightarrow 1$ (عمودی) $if x=0 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$  $y = \frac{x+1}{x-2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x_{n+1}}{x-2} \Rightarrow y(x-2) = x_{n+1}$ $yx - 2y = x_{n+1}$ $x_{n+1} - yx = -2y - 1$ $x(x-y) = -2y - 1$ $x = \frac{-2y-1}{x-y}$ $y = \frac{-x_{n+1}-1}{-x_{n+1}-x}$ ضایحه معکوس	$f(x) = x-1 - x-3$ در بازه $[a, b]$ وارون پذیر. اگر طبق این بازه حاصل شود، ممکن ضایحه تابع معکوس؟ $if x=1 \rightarrow -2$ $if x=3 \rightarrow 2$ $[a, b] = [1, 3]$  $if 1 < x < 3 \rightarrow x-1 - (-x+3)$ $x-1+x-3$ $y = 2x-4$ $y+\epsilon = 2x_{n+1} \Rightarrow x_{n+1} = \frac{y+\epsilon}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{2} + 2$
$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+2 & x \geq 1 \\ 2x-1 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ $if x=1 \Rightarrow y=3$ $if x=0 \Rightarrow y=-1$ $f^{-1}(y) = \begin{cases} y^2 = \sqrt{x-2} & x \geq 2 \\ y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ $y = x^2+2 \rightarrow y-\epsilon = x^2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{y-\epsilon} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-\epsilon}$ $y = 2x-1 \rightarrow y+1 = 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+2 & x \geq 1 \\ 2x-1 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ وارون پذیر؟ در صورت ممکن ضایحه تابع بر حسب؟ $y = x^2+2 \rightarrow y-\epsilon = x^2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{y-\epsilon} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-\epsilon}$ $y = 2x-1 \rightarrow y+1 = 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{y+1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
$f^{-1}(b) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$ حاصل $f^{-1}(b)$ $\frac{x^2 + 2x - 1 - 2x - 1}{x+2} = \frac{-1-2x}{x+2}$ $y = \frac{-1-2x}{x+2} \Rightarrow yx + 2y = -1-2x$ $yx + 2x = -1-2y$ $x(y+2) = -1-2y$ $x = \frac{-1-2y}{y+2}$ $f^{-1}(y) = \frac{-1-2y}{y+2}$ $\frac{-1-2x}{x+2} \rightarrow \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$ $a=-4, b=-2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(-2) = \frac{-1-(2x-2)}{-2+2} = \frac{-1-2x+2}{0} = \frac{1-2x}{0} = \infty$	$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ ؟ ضایحه معکوس تابع
$yx^2+y-x=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4y^2}}{2y}$ $Rf \frac{x}{x^2+1} \rightarrow [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2x} \Rightarrow x \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$	$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ ؟ ضایحه معکوس تابع