

الف) $f = \{(x, x), (n, 0), (x, n^x - n), (m, x), (-1, x)\}$ و ب
 $n^x - n \geq 2 \Rightarrow n \geq 1 \rightarrow f = \{(-1, 0), (-1, x), \dots\} \Rightarrow$ غلط
 $n \geq 2 \Rightarrow 00$

ب) $\Rightarrow n \leq 4 \rightarrow n = 2 \quad m = 3$

ج) $f = \{(-1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (a, n-1), (a+2, n), (m, 3)\}$

د) $n = 2 \Rightarrow f = \{(-1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (a, 1), (a+2, n)\}$

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ه) $a = 1 \Rightarrow f = \{(-1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (1, n)\} \Rightarrow n \geq 2$ ✓

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & x \geq 1 \\ ax + a - 1 & x < 1 \end{cases}$

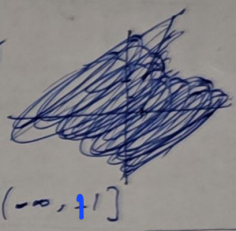
۱- باید یک به یک باشد ✓ $a \neq 0$
 ۲- برده ها نباید عضو مشترک داشته باشند ✓

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$y_1 = x^2 - 1; x \geq 1 \Rightarrow R_{y_1} = [2, +\infty)$

$y_2 = ax + a - 1; x < 1 \Rightarrow R_{y_2} = (-\infty, a+1]$

$\begin{cases} [2, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, a+1] = \emptyset \\ \Rightarrow 2 \geq a+1 \Rightarrow a \leq 1 \end{cases}$ ✓



$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & x \geq 1 \\ ax + a - 1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$

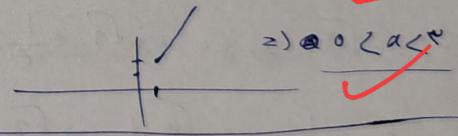
$y_1 = x^2 - 1; x \geq 1 \Rightarrow R_{y_1} = [2, +\infty)$

$y_2 = ax + a - 1; x < 0 \Rightarrow R_{y_2} = (-\infty, a-1]$

$\begin{cases} (-\infty, a-1] \cap [2, +\infty) = \emptyset \\ a-1 < 2 \Rightarrow a < 3 \end{cases}$

۱- $a \neq 0$
 ۲- برده ها عضو مشترک نداشته باشند

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$a \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow 2^x + 2 = 2^x + 2 \Rightarrow 2, 2, 2$

الف) $y = 2^x + 2 \quad y_1 = y_2$

$2^x = y - 2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[y-2]{2} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{2-2} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(3) = \sqrt[3]{3-2}$ ✓

ب) $y = 2^x - 5x + 2$

۲

$a) y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2}$ بجای x از y استفاده می‌کنیم
 $x^2 + 1 = (x - 2)y \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 = xy - 2y \Rightarrow x^2 - xy + 2y + 1 = 0$
 $x = \frac{y^2 + 1}{y - 2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2} = f^{-1}(x)$

$b) y = \frac{x + 2}{x - 2}$ بجای x از y استفاده می‌کنیم
 $y(x - 2) = x + 2 \Rightarrow yx - 2y = x + 2 \Rightarrow yx - x = 2y + 2 \Rightarrow x(y - 1) = 2(y + 1) \Rightarrow x = \frac{2(y + 1)}{y - 1}$

$a) y = \sqrt{x - 3}$ بجای x از y استفاده می‌کنیم
 $y = \sqrt{x - 3} \Rightarrow y^2 = x - 3 \Rightarrow x = y^2 + 3$
 $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = y^2 + 3$
 $R_f = D_f^{-1} = [0, +\infty)$

$b) y = x^2 - 5x + 4, x \in [2, +\infty)$ بجای x از y استفاده می‌کنیم
 $y = x^2 - 5x + 4 \Rightarrow y = (x - 2)^2 - 1$
 $\Rightarrow x = 2 \pm \sqrt{y + 1} \Rightarrow y = 2 + \sqrt{x + 1} = f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x + 1} + 2$
 $R_f = D_f^{-1} = [-1, +\infty)$
 $D_f = R_f^{-1} = [2, +\infty)$

$y = x + \sqrt{x} \quad y_1 = y(x_1) = x_1 + \sqrt{x_1} = x_2 + \sqrt{x_2} = y_2 \Rightarrow (x_2 - x_1)(\sqrt{x_2} - \sqrt{x_1}) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (\sqrt{x_2} - \sqrt{x_1})(\sqrt{x_2} + \sqrt{x_1} + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x_2} - \sqrt{x_1} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x_2} = \sqrt{x_1}$
 $\Rightarrow x_2 = x_1 \Rightarrow$ بجای x از y استفاده می‌کنیم
 $\Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{x_2} + \sqrt{x_1} + 1) \geq 0$

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

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = \frac{1}{x} \\ c = -\frac{1}{x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a + b + c = 1$
 $f(x) = ax + b - \sqrt{x - c}$

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 - 1}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 - 1}} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2 - 1} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2 - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_1^2}{-1} = \frac{x_2^2}{-1} \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm x_2$$

به خاطر اینکه به سوال بر میگردیم جواب نهایی $x_1 = x_2$ است. ✓

بنابراین از جواب ها غرض قیاس است (۲)

بنابراین y, x هم علامت اند ←

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2 - 1} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

معمولاً $y > 1$ ✓ (۲)

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x} - 1 \Rightarrow g^{-1}(\sqrt{x} - 1) = x \quad \sqrt{x} - 1 = \frac{-1}{0} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \frac{-1}{0} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{1 + |x|} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{x}{1 + |x|}\right) = x$$

$$\frac{x}{1 + |x|} = -\frac{1}{0} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1 - x} = -\frac{1}{0} \Rightarrow x = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(-\frac{1}{0}\right) = g^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{0}\right) = \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1 - 0}{0} = \frac{1}{0} \Rightarrow f\left(-\frac{1}{0}\right) = -\frac{1}{0}$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + \sqrt{f(x)} \Rightarrow g^{-1}(f(x) + \sqrt{f(x)}) = x$$

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

$t \Rightarrow t^2 = x - 1 \Rightarrow x = t^2 + 1$

$$\Rightarrow g^{-1}(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x^2 + 1) = g^{-1}(12) \xrightarrow{g \circ g^{-1}} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x^2 + 1 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 + t = 12 \Rightarrow t^2 + t - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow (t + 4)(t - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow t = -4 \text{ or } t = 3$$

$t = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 = 9 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$

(۲)

$$\Rightarrow g^{-1}(12) = 2 \quad \checkmark$$