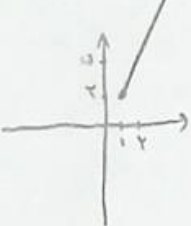
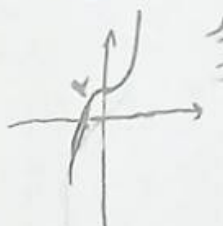
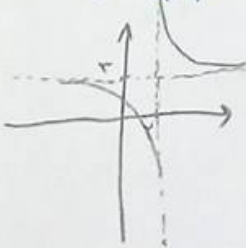
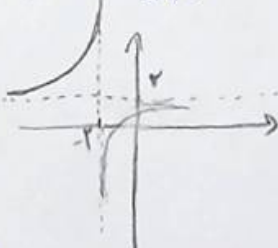
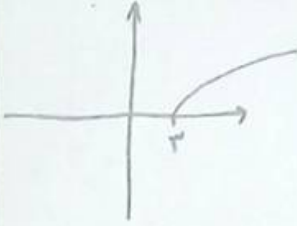
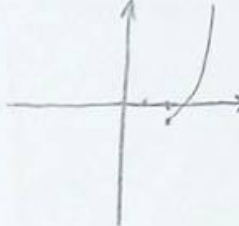


الف) $n=2$ $n^2 - n = 2$ $n^2 - n - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (n-2)(n+1)$ $\begin{matrix} n=2 \\ n=-1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow X$	ب) $n=2$ $(a, 1), (a+2, n)$ $a = -1$ $a+2 = 1 \quad (1, n) \rightarrow n=2$	۱
$f(n) = \begin{cases} 2n-1 & n \geq 1 \\ n+a & n < 1 \end{cases}$ 	برای اینکه تابع یک به یک باشد باید $n+a < 2$ $\begin{cases} n < 1 \\ n+a < 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a < 1$	۲
$f(n) = \begin{cases} 2n-1 & n \geq 1 \\ an+a-1 & n < 1 \end{cases}$ 	چون می‌خواهیم تابع یک به یک باشد باید شیب (a) مثبت باشد. $a > 0 \quad (I)$ $a-1 < 2$ $a < 3 \quad (II)$ $(I), (II) \Rightarrow 0 < a < 3$	۳
الف) $y = x^2 + 2$  یک به یک نیست $\begin{aligned} n &= y^2 + 2 \\ n-2 &= y^2 \\ f^{-1}(n) &= \sqrt{n-2} \end{aligned}$	ب) $y = n^2 - 2n + 2$ تابع یک به یک نیست 	۴
الف) $y = \frac{2n+1}{n-2}$  یک به یک نیست $n = \frac{-2y-1}{2-y}$ $f^{-1}(n) = \frac{-2n-1}{2-n}$	ب) $y = \frac{4+2n}{n+2}$  یک به یک نیست $n = \frac{4-2y}{2-y}$ $f^{-1}(n) = \frac{4-2n}{2-n}$	۵

١) $y = \sqrt{x-r}$ ٢) $y = n^r - r n + r, n \in [r, +\infty)$  $n = \sqrt{y-r}$ $n^r = y-r$ $y = n^r + r$ $f^{-1}(n) = n^r + r$	٣) $y = n^r - r n + r, n \in [r, +\infty)$  $y = (n-r)^r - 1$ $n-r = \pm \sqrt[r]{y+1}$ $n = r \pm \sqrt[r]{y+1}$ $f^{-1}(n) = r + \sqrt[r]{n+1}$	٦
$f(n) = n + \sqrt{n}$ $\sqrt{n} = t \Rightarrow y = t^r + t \Rightarrow t^r + t - y = 0$ $t = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+ry}}{r} \xrightarrow{D_f > 0} t = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1+ry}}{r} \Rightarrow n = \left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1+ry}}{r}\right)^r$ $n = \frac{1 + 1 + ry - 2\sqrt{1+ry}}{r} \Rightarrow y = \frac{rn + r - 2\sqrt{1+rn}}{r}$ $f^{-1}(n) = an + b - \sqrt{n-c}$ $\Rightarrow a=1, b=\frac{1}{r}, c=-\frac{1}{r}$ $a+rb+rc = 1+1-1=1$		٧
$y = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^r-r}} \Rightarrow \frac{n_1^r}{n_1^r-r} = \frac{n_2^r}{n_2^r-r} \Rightarrow n_1^r n_2^r - r n_1^r = n_2^r n_1^r - r n_2^r$ $n_1^r = n_2^r \rightarrow n_1 = \pm n_2$ $n = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^r-r}} \Rightarrow n^r = \frac{y^r}{y^r-r} \rightarrow y^r n - r n^r = y^r = y^r n - y^r = r n^r$ $y^r = \frac{r n^r}{n-1} \rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt[r]{\frac{r n^r}{n-1}} = \frac{\sqrt[r]{r n}}{\sqrt[r]{n-1}}$		٨
$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n}{1+ n } \xrightarrow{D_f > 0} f(x) = \frac{n}{1- x } \sim f(-\frac{x}{2}) = \frac{-\frac{x}{2}}{1- \frac{-x}{2} } = \frac{-\frac{x}{2}}{1-\frac{ x }{2}} = \frac{-\frac{x}{2}}{\frac{2- x }{2}} = \frac{-x}{2- x }$ $g(n) = \sqrt{n} - 1 \sim y = n^r + r n + 1 \rightarrow g^{-1}(-\frac{r}{2}) = \frac{q}{r\Delta}$ $y = \sqrt{n} - 1$ $y+1 = \sqrt{n}$ $y^r+1+r y = n$ $(x), (x) \Rightarrow -\frac{r}{2} + \frac{q}{r\Delta} = \frac{-r^r}{r\Delta}$		٩
$f^{-1}(n) = \sqrt[n]{n-1} \sim y = \sqrt[n]{n-1} \sim n = \sqrt[n]{y-1} \Rightarrow n^r = y-1 \rightarrow (n^r+1=y)$ $f(n) = n^r + 1$ $g(n) = f(n) + \sqrt{f(n)} \xrightarrow{D_f > 0} g^{-1}(n) = f(n) + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{1+ry(n)}$ $g^{-1}(12) = n^r + 1 + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{1+r n^r + r} = 1 + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{4914}$		١٠