

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n^2 - 4 & ; n > a \\ 12n - 2 & ; n \leq a \end{cases}$$

نقطهٔ عطف

خوبتر است که نقطهٔ عطف را در نظر بگیریم

(1)

$$\frac{\text{نقطهٔ عطف}}{\text{نقطهٔ عطف}} \left\{ \begin{matrix} n > a \\ n \leq a \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow 12a - 2 \leq a^2 - 4 \rightarrow 12a \leq a^2 \rightarrow a^2 - 12a + 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow (a-2)(a+2) \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow a+2 \geq 0 \rightarrow a \geq -2 \rightarrow a = [-2, +\infty)$$

$$f(n) = 12n - 2$$

$$\rightarrow f(2) = 2 \rightarrow 12 \cdot 2 - 2 = 2 \rightarrow 22 = 2$$

(2)

$$f^{-1}(1) = 2 \rightarrow f(2) = 2$$

$$f(n) = 12n - 2$$

$$\text{اگر } f(n) = 12n - 2 = 10 \rightarrow 12n = 12 \rightarrow n = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 10$$

$$A(a, a) \rightarrow f(a) = \frac{a^2}{a-1} = 12a \rightarrow a^2 = 12a(a-1) \rightarrow a^2 - 12a(a-1) = 0 \rightarrow a(a-12) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a = 0, 12$$

$$f = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 4), (4, 3)\} \quad , \quad g = \{(1, 3), (3, 1), (2, 4), (4, 2)\}$$

(3)

$$\rightarrow f^{-1} = \{(2, 1), (1, 2), (4, 3), (3, 4)\} \quad , \quad g^{-1} = \{(3, 1), (1, 3), (4, 2), (2, 4)\}$$

$$\text{بنابراین } f \circ f^{-1} = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$$

$$\text{ب) } f^{-1} \circ f = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$$

$$\text{ج) } f \circ g^{-1} = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 4), (4, 3)\} = f$$

$$\text{د) } g^{-1} \circ f = \{(1, 3), (3, 1), (2, 4), (4, 2)\} = g$$

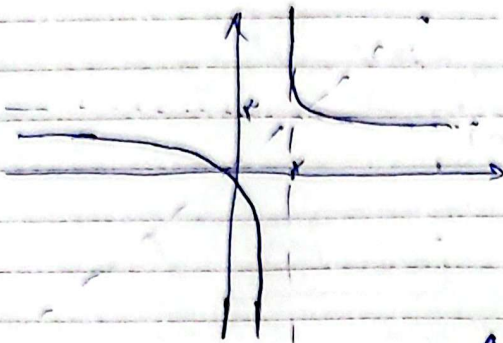
$$f = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 4)\} / g = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\} / h = \{(1, 3), (3, 1), (2, 4)\}$$

(4)

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\} \rightarrow \frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\}$$

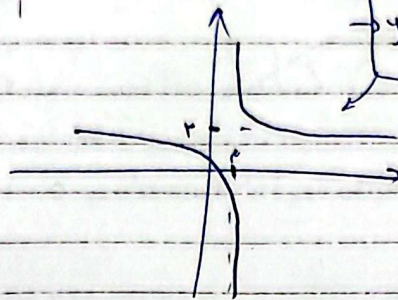
$y = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$ $\xrightarrow[\text{مقلضات}]{\text{تقاطع}}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{مماس عمودي} \rightarrow x=2 \\ \text{مماس افقي} \rightarrow y=\frac{3}{1}=3 \end{array} \right.$



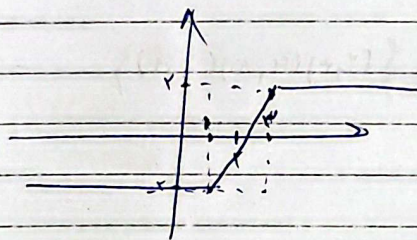
$x = \frac{x+1}{y-2} \rightarrow xy-2x = x+1$

$\Rightarrow xy-3x = x+1 \rightarrow y(x-3) = x+1$

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



$f(x) = |x-1| - |x-2|$ $[a, b]$



$[a, b] = [1, 2]$

$[1, 2] \rightarrow y = 2x - 1 \rightarrow x = y + 1 \rightarrow 2y = x + 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{x+1}{2}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & ; x \geq 1 \\ 2x - 1 & ; x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ $R = [0, +\infty)$

$R_1 = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$ $R_2 = [0, +\infty)$

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

$\rightarrow x = \sqrt{y-1} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-1}$ $f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{2} & ; x \leq -1 \\ \sqrt{x-1} & ; x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$$f(m) = x^r - \frac{(m+1)^r}{n+r} \rightarrow f^{-1}(m) = \frac{a+b}{r_n+d} \rightarrow f^{-1}(b) = ? \rightarrow b < 0 \quad (9)$$

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

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{-r_n - 1}{n+r} \rightarrow x = \frac{-r_n - 1}{y+r} \rightarrow xy + r_n = -r_n - 1 \rightarrow xy + r_n = -1 - r_n$$

$$y(n+r) = -1 - r_n \rightarrow y = \frac{-r_n - 1}{n+r} = \frac{-r_n - 1}{r_n + y} \rightarrow f^{-1}(b) = f^{-1}(-2) = \frac{1 - r}{-r + y} = \omega$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(-2) = \omega \leftarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$f(m) = \frac{n}{m^2+1} \rightarrow y(m^2+1) = n \rightarrow ym^2 + y = n \rightarrow ym^2 - n + y = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\rightarrow m = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4y^2}}{2y} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4y^2}}{2y} \rightarrow y = \frac{r_n}{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4m^2}}$$