

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

$a^2 - 1 \geq 1(a - \varepsilon)$

$(a - \varepsilon)^2 (a + \varepsilon) \geq 0$

$a \in [-\varepsilon, +\infty)$

$n^2 - \varepsilon = 1a^2 - 1$

$n^2 - 1a^2 + 1 = 0$

$n = 1 \rightarrow a = (-\infty, 1]$

$a = 1$

$f(n) = 3n + k$

$f(n) = 5n + 1$

$f^{-1}(x) = \varepsilon \rightarrow f(\varepsilon) = x \rightarrow x = 3(\varepsilon) + k$

$\rightarrow k = 1$

$f(n) = ?$

$f(n) = 3(n) - 1 = 3n - 1$

$f(f(n)) = ?$

$f(3n - 1) = 3(3n - 1) - 1 = 9n - 3 - 1 = 9n - 4$

$A \mid_a^a \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} f^{-1}(n) \Rightarrow B \mid_a^a \xrightarrow{f} f(n)$

$f(n) = \frac{an}{n-1}$

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

$a = 1$

$a = 0$ نمی تواند باشد زیرا در این صورت $f(a) = 0$ می شود، و درون پذیر نخواهد بود.

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

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

$f(f^{-1}(n)) = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 4), (4, 3)\}$

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

$f^{-1}(f(n)) = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 4), (4, 3)\}$

$g^{-1}(g(n)) = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 4), (4, 3)\}$

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

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

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

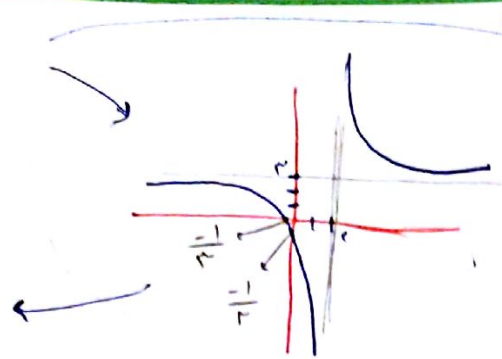
$f(g^{-1}(n)) = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 4), (4, 3)\}$

$\frac{h}{f(g^{-1}(n))} = ? = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{2}{1}\right), \left(2, \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(3, \frac{4}{3}\right), \left(4, \frac{3}{4}\right) \right\} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{2}{1}\right), \left(2, \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(3, \frac{4}{3}\right), \left(4, \frac{3}{4}\right) \right\}$

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

هوکراشیک

یک به یک است

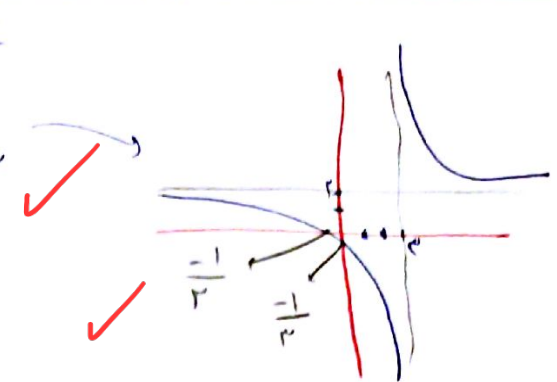


$$Q_2: x = \frac{2y+1}{y-2}$$

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

هوکراشیک

(۲)



$$f(x) = |x-1| - |x-3|$$

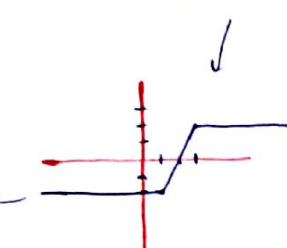
در بازه‌ی [a, b] یک به یک است

$$a=1, b=3$$

یک به یک است

(۲)

$$\frac{1}{-2} |x-1| \frac{3}{2}$$



داریم: $x = 2y - 1$ $1 \leq y \leq 3$

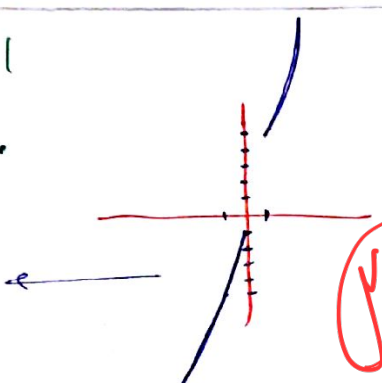
$$y = \frac{x+1}{2} \quad 1 \leq y \leq 3$$

$$y = \frac{x+1}{2} \quad -1 \leq x \leq 5$$

(۲)

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

یک به یک است



(۲)

$$\rightarrow \text{داریم} \begin{cases} x = y^2 + 1 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-1}; y \geq 1 \\ x = \varepsilon y - 1 \rightarrow y = \frac{x+1}{\varepsilon}; y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$$

$$\text{داریم} \rightarrow x = \frac{ay+b}{cy+d} \rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{y} = \frac{-dx+b}{cx-a}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \rightarrow 2x \\ -2 = -\frac{d}{x} \rightarrow d = 4 \\ -1 = \frac{b}{x} \rightarrow b = -2 \\ 2 = -\frac{a}{x} \rightarrow a = -4 \end{cases}$$

(۲)

$$f^{-1}(b) = ? (b < -1) \rightarrow f^{-1}(-2) = \frac{-4(-2) - 2}{2(-2) + 4} = \omega$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$$

(۲)

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

چون a در هر علامت در بین نقاط قابل قبول است

$$y = \frac{x_1}{x_1^2+1}$$

$$y = \frac{x_2}{x_2^2+1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{x_1}{x_1^2+1} &= \frac{x_2}{x_2^2+1} \\ \frac{x_1}{x_1^2+1} &= \frac{x_2}{x_2^2+1} \end{aligned} \right. \rightarrow x = \frac{y}{y^2+1} \rightarrow ay^2 + a = y \rightarrow ay^2 - y + a = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4a^2}}{2a}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_1^2+1} = \frac{x_2}{x_2^2+1} \rightarrow x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} = x_2 + \frac{1}{x_2} \rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \text{ or } x_1 = \frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4x^2}}{2x}, |a| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

مثال
یک به یک است