

۲۵ عالی نوشت

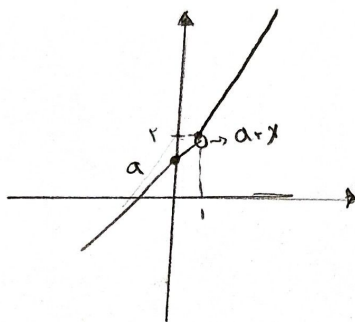
۱- $f = \{(-1, 1), (1, 2), (a, m-1), (2, 3), (a+2, n)\}$
 $(m, 3)$

$(m, 3), (2, 3) \Rightarrow m = 2$ ✓
 $(a, 1), (-1, 1) \Rightarrow a = -1$ ✓
 $(1, 2), (1, n) \Rightarrow n = 2$ ✓

۱- $f = \{(3, 2), (n, 5), (3, n^2-n), (m, 2), (-1, 4)\}$
 $n^2-n=2 \Rightarrow n = +2 \text{ یا } -1$

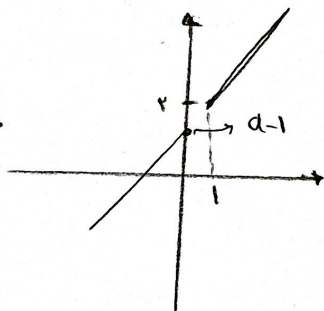
$n \begin{cases} -1 \rightarrow (-1, 5), (-1, 4) \rightarrow \text{تابع نیست} \\ 2 \rightarrow (3, 2), (m, 2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m=3 \\ n=2 \end{cases} \end{cases}$ ✓

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



$a \in \mathbb{R} \} \cap = a \in \mathbb{R}$ ✓

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

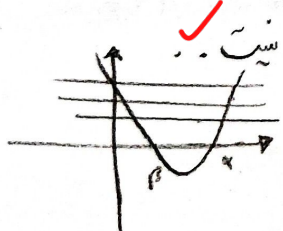


* سبب غی تواند منتهی ده باشد

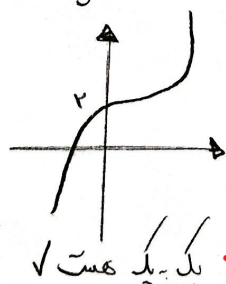
$R_A = (-\infty, a-1]$

$a-1 < 2 \Rightarrow a < 3$
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

۲- $y = x^2 - 4x + 2$ * چون تابع یک سهمی است و دایره/خانی را تر آید



الف) $y = x^3 + 2 \xrightarrow{\text{مکعب}} x = \sqrt[3]{y-2}$



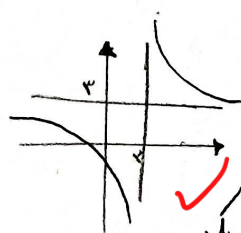
$y^3 = x - 2$
 $y = \sqrt[3]{x-2}$ ✓

یک به یک هست ✓

۳- $y = \frac{a \textcircled{2} x + \textcircled{4}}{c \textcircled{1} x + \textcircled{3} d}$

$ad = bc \Rightarrow$ تابع متباین است ✓

$y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2} \xrightarrow{\text{مکعب}} x = \frac{3y+1}{y-2}$



$xy - 2x = 3y + 1$
 $xy - 3y = 1 + 2x$
 $y(x-3) = 1+2x$
 $y = \frac{1+2x}{x-3}$ ✓

۱) $y = x^2 - 4x + 3, x \in [2, +\infty)$ $x = y^2 - 4y + 3$ $x = (y-2)^2 - 1$ $\pm \sqrt{x+1} = y-2$ $y = 2 + \sqrt{x+1}$	۲) $y = \sqrt{x-3} \xrightarrow{\text{مستقیم}} (x = \sqrt{y-3})^2$ $x^2 = y-3$ $y = x^2 + 3$
$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} \xrightarrow{\text{مستقیم}} x = y + \sqrt{y} \Rightarrow y + \sqrt{y} - x = 0$ $a + b + c = 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} + \epsilon(-\frac{1}{2})$ $\sqrt{y} - t = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4x}}{2}$ $y = \left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1+4x}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1 + x + 4x - 2\sqrt{1+4x}}{4}$ $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+4x}$	$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} \xrightarrow{\text{مستقیم}} x = y + \sqrt{y} \Rightarrow y + \sqrt{y} - x = 0$ $a + b + c = 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} + \epsilon(-\frac{1}{2})$ $\sqrt{y} - t = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4x}}{2}$ $y = \left(\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1+4x}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1 + x + 4x - 2\sqrt{1+4x}}{4}$ $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+4x}$
$\frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-2} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-2} \Rightarrow x_1^2(x_2^2-2) = x_2^2(x_1^2-2) \Rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - 2x_1^2 = x_1^2 x_2^2 - 2x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2$ $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \left(x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-2}} \right)^2 = x^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-2} \Rightarrow x^2 y^2 - 2x^2 = y^2$ $x^2 y^2 - y^2 = 2x^2 \Rightarrow y^2(x^2-1) = 2x^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{2x^2}{x^2-1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2-2} = \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2-2} \Rightarrow x_1^2(x_2^2-2) = x_2^2(x_1^2-2) \Rightarrow x_1^2 x_2^2 - 2x_1^2 = x_1^2 x_2^2 - 2x_2^2 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2$ $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \left(x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-2}} \right)^2 = x^2 = \frac{y^2}{y^2-2} \Rightarrow x^2 y^2 - 2x^2 = y^2$ $x^2 y^2 - y^2 = 2x^2 \Rightarrow y^2(x^2-1) = 2x^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{2x^2}{x^2-1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$f(-\frac{r}{\delta}) = x = \begin{cases} g^{-1}(-\frac{r}{\delta}) = z \\ g(z) = -\frac{r}{\delta} \Rightarrow \sqrt{z}-1 = -\frac{r}{\delta} \Rightarrow \sqrt{z} = \frac{r}{\delta} \Rightarrow z = \frac{r^2}{\delta^2} \end{cases}$ $f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{r}{\delta}$ $\frac{x}{1+ x } = -\frac{r}{\delta} \Rightarrow \delta x = -r - r x$	$f(-\frac{r}{\delta}) = x = \begin{cases} g^{-1}(-\frac{r}{\delta}) = z \\ g(z) = -\frac{r}{\delta} \Rightarrow \sqrt{z}-1 = -\frac{r}{\delta} \Rightarrow \sqrt{z} = \frac{r}{\delta} \Rightarrow z = \frac{r^2}{\delta^2} \end{cases}$ $f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{r}{\delta}$ $\frac{x}{1+ x } = -\frac{r}{\delta} \Rightarrow \delta x = -r - r x$
$g^{-1}(12) = x$ $g(x) = 12$ $g(x) = f(x) + \sqrt{f(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) = 9$ $t^2 + t - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\epsilon$	$g^{-1}(12) = x$ $g(x) = 12$ $g(x) = f(x) + \sqrt{f(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) = 9$ $t^2 + t - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\epsilon$