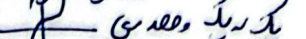


R_T, R_{FL} مع $R_T - R_{FL} \geq 15\alpha - 2$

$P(n) = \begin{cases} \text{I} & n = 1 \\ \text{II} & n = 2 \\ \text{III} & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$

(I) $x^3 - 4$  یک ریشه دارد و عددی
 (II) $x^3 - 2$  یک ریشه دارد و عددی
 و هر دو ضابطه بنابر نام صحیح می دانند (2)
 $R_I = (-\infty, 2)$ $R_{II} = (-\infty, 2)$ آن به این است
 $R_I = (2, \infty)$ $R_{II} = (2, \infty)$ آن به این است
 $R_{II} = (-\infty, 2]$ $R_I = (2, \infty]$ آن به این است

$$f(m) = r_m + k \quad f^{-1}(r) = r \rightarrow f(r) = r \quad a \in [-r, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = r \rightarrow f(r) = r + k, k = r \rightarrow r + k = r \rightarrow k = -r \rightarrow f(m) = r_m - r$$

الف) $f(v) = 3(v) - 1 = 11$ ✓

$$\text{ب) } f(p_m) = f(r_m - 1) = r(r_m - 1) - 1 = q_m - r - 1 = f(q_m) - q_m - r$$

$$A(r_a, a) \in f^{-1}(m) \quad \rightarrow \quad A(a, r_a) \in f(m) = \frac{am}{m-1} \quad \begin{matrix} D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\} \\ R_f = \mathbb{R} - \{2\} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{n=a}{f(a)} = \frac{ar}{a-1} = ra \Rightarrow ar = r ar - ra \Rightarrow ar - ra = 0 \Rightarrow a(a-r) = 0$$

$f(m) = \frac{am}{n-1}$, $g = \frac{an}{n-1} \Rightarrow ny - y = an \Rightarrow ny - an = y$
 $n(y-a) = y$ X $a=0$ (✓)
 $a=1$ (✓)
 $n = \frac{y}{y-a} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(m) = \frac{a}{m-a} \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow 0} f^{-1}(m) = \frac{n}{m} = 1$

$$f\{(r,u), (r,v), (v,r), (q,y)\} \xrightarrow{g-a} f^{-1}\{(r,u), (v,r), (r,v), (q,y)\} \quad g \circ f = \{(r,v), (v,r), (q,y)\} \quad g\{(r,v), (v,r), (q,y)\}$$

ترکیب هر تابع با خودش ترکیب معنایی ندارد
 $f \circ f^{-1}(m) = n^{-1}$ $f \circ f^{-1}(a) = \{(w, w), (v, v), (x, x), (y, y)\}$ ✓

f^{-1} of $\text{cal} = m \rightarrow f^{-1} \circ f(m) = \{(r, r), (s, s), (v, v), (q, q)\}$ ✓

$$f_{\alpha}^{-1}(m), f(g^{-1}(m)) = \{(x, 0), (0, y)\} \hookrightarrow n_{f_{\alpha}^{-1}} = \{x, y\}$$

$$g^{-1}(F(m)) = \{(r, q), (v, r), (q, \wedge)\} \subset \text{---} D g^{-1} \circ_F = \{r, v, q\}$$

$$h = \{(1, r), (r, e), (e, 1), (\omega, 1)\}, \quad g = \{(r, 1), (e, r), (q, \omega)\} - f \circ \{(r, e), (e, 1), (q, \omega)\}$$

$$f_{\phi_{g^{-1}}} = f(\phi_{g^{-1}}) = \{(1, \epsilon), (r, \lambda), (o, o)\} \rightarrow D_{f_{\phi_{g^{-1}}}} = \{1, r, o\}, D_{h^{-1}} = \{1, r, \epsilon, o\}$$

$$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{r}{f} \right), \left(r, \frac{f}{\lambda} \right) \right\} = \frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \left\{ \left(1, \frac{1}{f} \right), \left(r, \frac{1}{f} \right) \right\} \checkmark$$

②

A graph of the function $y = \frac{1}{x-2}$ is shown. The graph is a hyperbola with a vertical asymptote at $x = 2$ and a horizontal asymptote at $y = 0$. The curve is in the second and fourth quadrants relative to the asymptotes. A red checkmark is placed next to the graph, indicating it is the correct one.

ل. یک به یک دیده و در این پذیر است.

ns1 ✓
ns2 ✓

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n+r}{r} = x_y \quad \frac{n+r}{r} \cdot y \Rightarrow \left(p^{-1}(n) = \frac{n+r}{r} R_{f-1}^{\cdot}, r \right)$$

$$f(m) = \begin{cases} r, & n \geq r \\ r_{m-r}, & 1 \leq m \leq r \\ -r, & m \leq -r \end{cases}$$

$[a, b] \rightarrow [c, d]$ یک به یک است. $\checkmark$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} nr + f & n \geq 1 \\ f_{n-1} & n \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

سم کتل

مهای مدرسی طایفه نینیری

$$R_f = P_{f-1} \cdot R_{06}^{f-1} \cdot P_{06}^{f-1} - (1 - R_{06}^{f-1}) \cdot P_{06}^{f-1}$$

تابع وارن پیر است (تکلیف است)
 $R_{n,x} = [0, \infty) \rightarrow y = nx, \quad n = \frac{y}{x} \quad n = \sqrt{1+x} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{1+x}$
 $R_{n-1} = (-\infty, -1] \rightarrow y = x_{n-1}, \quad x_n = y+1, \quad n = \frac{y+1}{y} \rightarrow y = \frac{y+1}{n}$

$f^{-1}(m) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{m+1} & m \geq 0 \\ \frac{m+1}{f} & m \leq -1 \end{cases}$

$$f(m) = nr - \frac{(m+1)^r}{n+r} \rightarrow f(n) = \frac{n^r(m+1) - (m+1)^r}{n+r} = \frac{n^r + r n^{r-1} - (n^r + r n^{r-1} + r n^{r-2} + \dots + 1)}{n+r} = \frac{-r n^{r-2} - \dots - 1}{n+r} = -\frac{r n^{r-2} + \dots + 1}{n+r}$$

$$f(m) = -\frac{r \cdot m + 1}{m + r} \Rightarrow f^{-1}(m) \rightarrow y = -\frac{r \cdot m + 1}{m + r} \Rightarrow y \cdot m + r \cdot y = -r \cdot m - 1$$

$b = -r$, $f^{-1}(-r) = \frac{-r(-r)-1}{-r+r} = \frac{0}{0}$ (indeterminate form) $y_{x+r} = -y+1$, $y = \frac{(-r-1)x-1}{(-r+r)x-1} = \frac{-r-1}{-1} = r+1$

$f(m) = \frac{\pi}{m^2 + 1}$, belongs to , $f(m) = 1, m \in [-1, 1]$,
continuous in $\mathbb{R}$

$$y = \frac{n}{n_{21}} \rightarrow n = \frac{y}{y_{21}}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \epsilon_{nr}} \geq 0 \quad | - \epsilon_{nr} | \geq 1$$

$$1 \geq \epsilon_{nr}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \geq nr \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \leq nr \leq r$$

$$xy^r + x = y$$

$$my^r - y + x = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4mx}}{2m}$$

$$D_f^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \{-\}$$

$$a = m \quad b = -1 \quad c = c$$