

بهره‌های

۱۹, ۲۵

مجموعه‌های

۱- مجموعه‌های

$$f(a) = \begin{cases} a^2 - 1 & ; a > 0 \\ 1/a - 2 & ; a \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (a^2 - 1 \neq \infty) \quad (-\infty \neq 1/a - 2)$$

$$a^2 - 1 \neq 1/a - 2$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$$

$$(a-2)(a^2+2a-1) = (a-2)^2(a+2)$$

$$\frac{-1}{-1+1+1+1}$$

$$a = [-1 + \infty] \checkmark$$

$$f(a) = 2a + 1$$

$$2a + 1 = 2 \quad (K = -1) \checkmark$$

$$f(1) = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3 \checkmark$$

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

$$f(a) = 2a - 1$$

$$f(f(a)) = 2(2a - 1) - 1 = 4a - 3 \checkmark$$

$$A(2a, a)$$

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

$$\frac{a^2}{a-1} = 2a$$

$$a^2 = 2a^2 - 2a \Rightarrow a^2 - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a(a-2) = 0$$

$$(a=2) \checkmark$$

مجموعه‌های

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

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

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

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

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

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

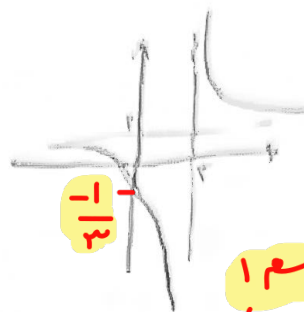
$$\frac{h}{f \circ g^{-1}} = \{(1, \frac{1}{2}), (2, \frac{1}{2})\} \checkmark$$

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

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

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

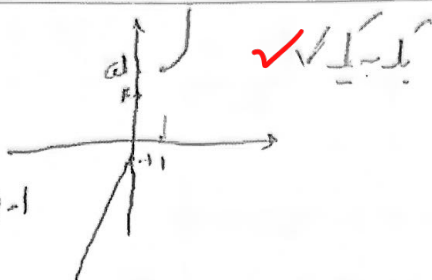
$$y = -\frac{-x-1}{x-2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$$



(1, 75)

محل برخورد با محورهای مختصات را

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



(2) - 1/1

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

$$x = y^2 + 1$$

$$x-1 = y^2$$

$$\sqrt{x-1} = y$$

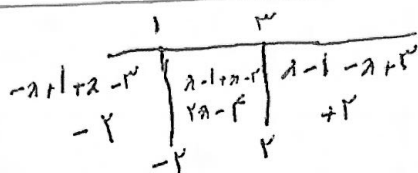
; $x \geq 1$

$$x = f(x) \Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$x+1 = y^2$$

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

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



$$[a, b] = [1, 3]$$

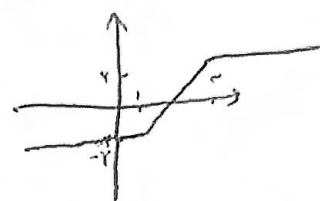
$$f(x) = 2x - 2$$

$$x = 2y - 2$$

$$x+2 = 2y \Rightarrow y = \frac{x+2}{2}$$

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

$$-2 \leq x \leq 2$$



(1, 75)

همیشه وقتی معلوم تابع را بدست می‌دهی باید دامنه اش را مشخص کنی!

$$f(x) = x^2 - \frac{(x+1)^2}{x+3}$$

(2) - 9

$$\frac{x^2 - \frac{(x+1)^2}{x+3}}{x+3} = \frac{-x^2 - 2x - 1}{x+3} \Rightarrow$$

$$f^{-1} = x = \frac{-2y-1}{y+3} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{x+1}{x+3}$$

$$f^{-1}(-2) = \frac{-2(-2)-1}{-2+3} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

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

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

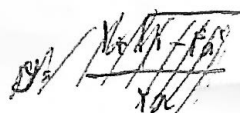
$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{y}{y+1}$$

$$y^2(x+1) - y = 0$$

$$xy^2 - y + x = 0$$

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

(1, 75) - 1



$$|x| \leq \frac{1}{2} - \{0\}$$