

$$R_{x-4} = (a^3-4, +\infty) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11a-2 \leq a^3-4 \rightarrow a^3-11a+16 \geq 0 \\ \rightarrow 1-11a+16=0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow a^3-11a+16 \geq 0$$

$$R_{11x-2} = (-\infty, 11a-2] \Rightarrow (a-2)(a+4)(a-2) \geq 0$$

$$a = [-4, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a^3-11a+16 \geq 0 \\ -a^3+11a-16 \leq 0 \\ -a^3+11a-16 \leq 0 \\ -a^3+11a-16 \leq 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = y = \sqrt[3]{x} + k \Rightarrow k = -1 \rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} - 1$$

$$f(y) = y - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$b) f(f(x)) = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1} - 1 = \sqrt[3]{x} - 4$$

$$y(x-1) = ax \Rightarrow yx - ax = y \rightarrow x(y-a) = y \Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{y-a} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{x-a} = f^{-1}(x)$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{2a}{2a-a} \Rightarrow a = 2$$

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

$$f \circ f^{-1} = \{(0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\} / g \circ f^{-1} = \{(2, 3), (3, 2), (1, 1)\} / f \circ g^{-1} = \{(2, 0), (0, 2), (1, 1)\}$$

$$f \circ g^{-1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \\ 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 8 \\ 3 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} = \{(1, 4), (2, 8), (3, 0)\}$$

$$h/g^{-1} = \{(1, \frac{2}{3}), (2, \frac{4}{3}), (3, \frac{6}{3})\} = \{(1, \frac{2}{3}), (2, \frac{4}{3}), (3, 2)\}$$

$$y = \frac{3x+1}{x-2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{مقابلہ} = 2 \\ \text{مقابلہ} = \frac{3}{1} \end{array}$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 & ; x > 3 \\ 2x-4 & ; 1 \leq x \leq 3 \\ -x & ; x < 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = 2x-4 \rightarrow \frac{y+4}{2} = x \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+4}{2}$$

$$[2, 4] = D_{f^{-1}(x)}$$

$$R_f = D_{f^{-1}} \rightarrow f(2) - 4 = -2$$

$$f(3) - 4 = 2$$

$$y = x^2 + 4 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-4}$$

$$y = 4x-1 \rightarrow y = \frac{x+1}{4}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x-4} & ; x \geq 4 \\ \frac{x+1}{4} & ; x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^r(x+r) - (x+1)^r}{x+r} = \frac{x^r + rx^{r-1} - x^r - rx^{r-1} - r^2x - 1}{x+r} = \frac{-r^2x - 1}{x+r} \xrightarrow{f(x)} yx + ry = -r^2x - 1 \rightarrow x(y+r) = -r^2y - 1 \quad (9)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-r^2x - 1}{x+r} = f^{-1}(x) \rightarrow a = -r / b = -r / d = r / \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1r - r}{-r + r} = \frac{1}{r} = (5)$$

$$\hookrightarrow = \frac{-rx - 1}{rx + r}$$

$$yx^r + y = x \rightarrow yx^r - x + y = 0 \Rightarrow xy^r - y + x = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4x^2}}{2x} = f^{-1}(x) \quad (10)$$

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

$$f(r) = \frac{r}{r^2+1} = \left(\frac{r}{5}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r^2}+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{5}} = \left(\frac{r}{5}\right)$$

← هر چند تابع اوليه اصلا' يابيدگي ناست:

پس اصلا' وارد نيفيد
نيست!

اگر صرفاً صابطه بجراهم اين می شود
اما دارای $\pm$ است.

پ.ن: خدات