

2.9 1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x+1) &= 2x^2 - 3x \quad \xRightarrow{\text{θέτουμε } y=x+1 \Rightarrow x=y-1} f(y) = 2(y-1)^2 - 3(y-1) \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow f(y) = 2(y^2 - 2y + 1) - 3y + 3 \Rightarrow f(y) = 2y^2 - 4y + 2 - 3y + 3 \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow f(y) = 2y^2 - 7y + 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = 2x^2 - 7x + 5}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.9 2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x-2) &= 3x^2 - 1 \quad \xRightarrow{\text{θέτουμε } y=x-2 \Rightarrow x=y+2} f(y) = 3(y+2)^2 - 1 \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow f(y) = 3(y^2 + 4y + 4) - 1 \Rightarrow f(y) = 3y^2 + 12y + 12 - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{f(y) = 3y^2 + 12y + 11}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.9 3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(2x-3) &= 4x^2 - 10x + 7 \quad \xRightarrow{\text{θέτουμε } y=2x-3 \Rightarrow x=\frac{y+3}{2}} f(y) = 4\left(\frac{y+3}{2}\right)^2 - 10\frac{y+3}{2} + 7 \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow f(y) = \cancel{4} \frac{y^2 + 6y + 9}{\cancel{4}} - 5y - 15 + 7 \Rightarrow f(y) = y^2 + y + 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = x^2 + x + 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.9 4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f\left(\frac{x^2}{x^2+1}\right) &= \frac{x^4}{x^4+1} \quad \xRightarrow{\text{θέτουμε } y=\frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow yx^2+y=x^2 \Rightarrow yx^2-x^2=-y \Rightarrow x^2(y-1)=-y \Rightarrow x^2=-\frac{y}{y-1} \Rightarrow x^4=\left(\frac{y}{y-1}\right)^2} \\
 &\Rightarrow f(y) = \frac{\left(\frac{y}{y-1}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{y}{y-1}\right)^2+1} \Rightarrow f(y) = \frac{\frac{y^2}{\cancel{(y-1)}^2}}{\frac{y^2 + \cancel{(y-1)}^2}{\cancel{(y-1)}^2}} \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow f(y) = \frac{y^2}{y^2 - 2y + 1} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2x^2 - 2x + 1}}
 \end{aligned}$$