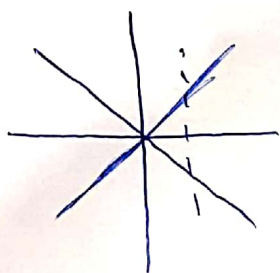


$$f = \{(1, fa), (1, a^r + \psi), (r, \psi a)\}$$

$$f_a = a^r + \psi \Rightarrow a^r + \psi - f_a = 0 \Rightarrow (a - \psi)(a - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \psi, 1}$$

①

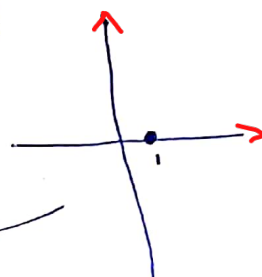
✓ ۲) $|y| = |a| \Rightarrow$ تابع است



۲ بار مفید
= لاقطع می کند
پس تا ربع نشست

تابع است $\sqrt{x-1} + |y| = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y=0, x=1$$



← فَعْلٌ فِي تَعْلِيلٍ

$$\checkmark) |y-1| = \sqrt{a-x} \stackrel{a=3}{=} |y-1| = 1 \Rightarrow y = 0 \text{ bzw } 2 \Rightarrow \text{Circel}$$

✓ $y^{\omega} - y = \frac{q^{\omega}}{q} \stackrel{\text{data}}{\Rightarrow} a = 0 \Rightarrow y^{\omega} - y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 - 1 \Rightarrow$ تابع صفر

$$2) \sin^4 \alpha + \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = 90^\circ} \Rightarrow 1 + \cos^4 \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2}} \quad \text{Simple!} \quad 3$$

✓) $x \cdot y = a \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 0} \Rightarrow x \cdot y = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \mathbb{R} \text{ für } x = 0}$ $\frac{y}{x} = 9,2\% \Rightarrow y = \underline{\underline{10,2\%}}$

~~مثال ٢~~ $x^2 + |y-1| = f(x) \stackrel{//}{=} a=1 \Rightarrow 1 + |y-1| = f \Rightarrow y = f, -f$ تبعیت α

$$\checkmark \text{---}) y^0 + 4a = 0$$

(a_1, y_1)
 (a_4, y_4)

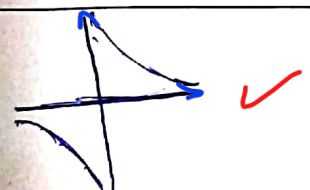
$\left. \begin{matrix} (a_1, y_1) \\ (a_4, y_4) \end{matrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{a_1 = a_4} y_1 = y_4$

$\Rightarrow y_1 = y_4$

✓ تابع است

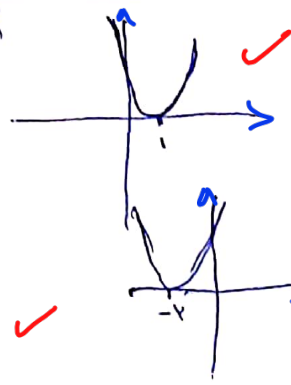
$$z.) \frac{1}{x^4} = y$$

$$2) y = \frac{1}{x^5}$$

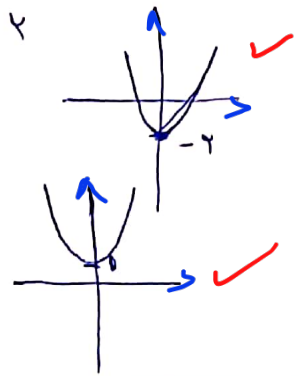


4

$$a) y = (a-1)^x$$



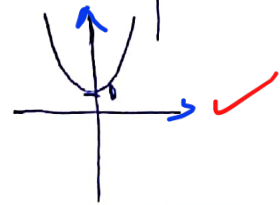
$$b) y = a^x - 1$$



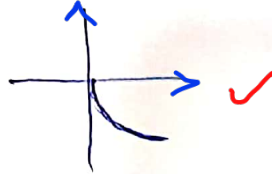
$$c) y = (a+1)^x$$



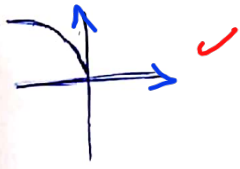
$$d) y = a^x + 1$$



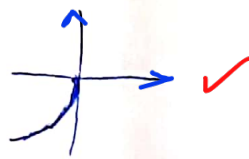
$$a) y = -\sqrt{a}$$



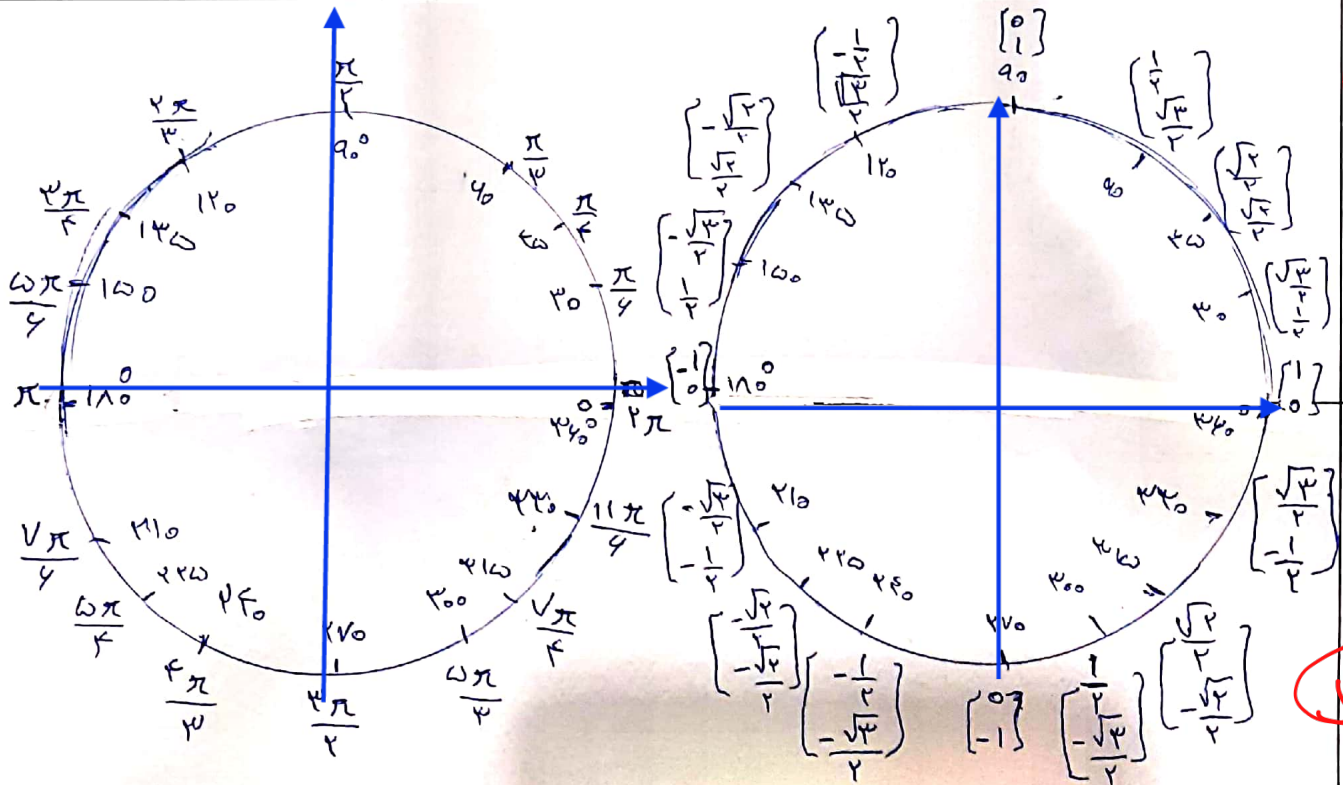
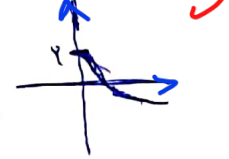
$$b) y = \sqrt{-a}$$



$$c) y = -\sqrt{-a}$$



$$d) y = \sqrt{a} + 1$$



$$a) \cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b) \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$c) \cos \frac{11\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$d) \sin \frac{11\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$$