

)) $x = \cos y$

$$\xrightarrow{x=0} \cos y = 0$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{\gamma} \cdot \frac{\beta \pi}{\gamma} \quad \text{red}$$

تابع نسبت

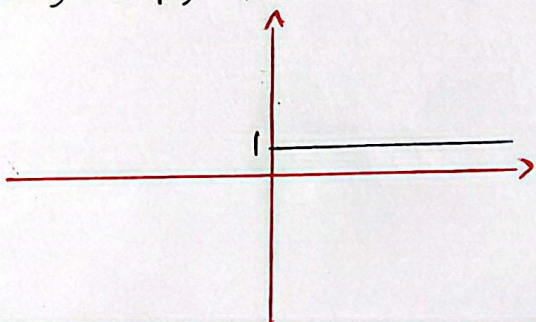
—) $|y| + x^2 = x + 1$

$$\underline{u=0} \rightarrow |y|=3$$

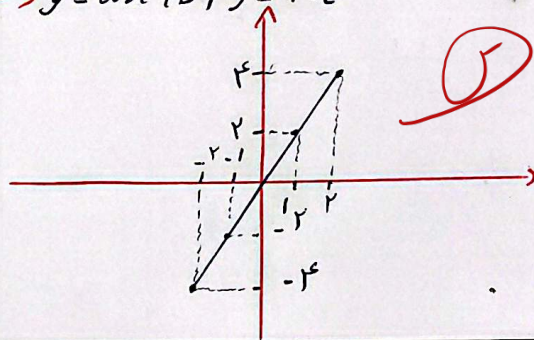
$$y = \pm 1$$

تابعیت

$y = K \mid y = 1$ دالف



—) $y = ax + b$ | $y = 1x$



$y = 21$ = تابع همانی (الف)

$1 + 0 = 1$

فرض $a=1$ و $b=0$

→ $y = x^T a + b$ $\min: ||r_+$

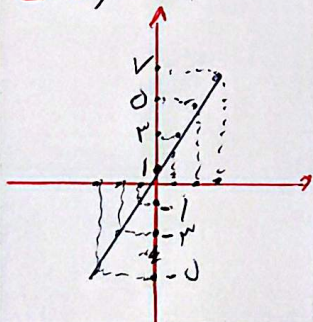
$$\text{ent: } \left/ \begin{array}{c} -b \\ r_a \\ -\Delta \\ r_a \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{-a}{r} = -2 \rightarrow a = 4^k$$

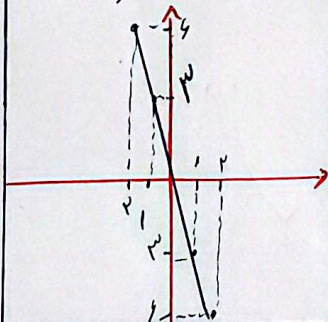
$$Y_{XU} - Y = 9$$

$$\frac{-a' + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{c}} = 1 \rightarrow b = 0$$

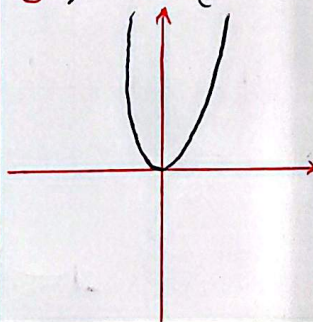
الف) $y = 2x + 1$



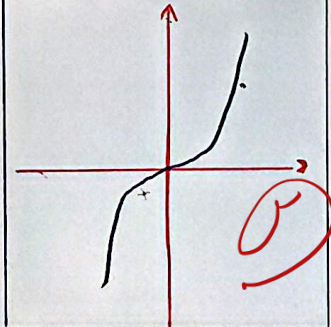
—) $y = -\sqrt{2}x + 1$



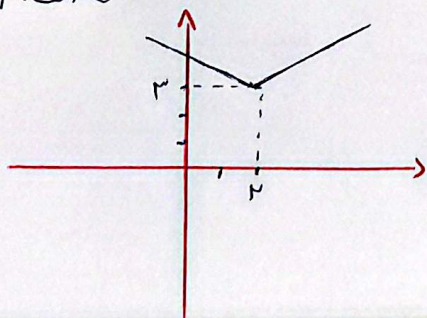
2) $y = x^2 \rightarrow z, i$



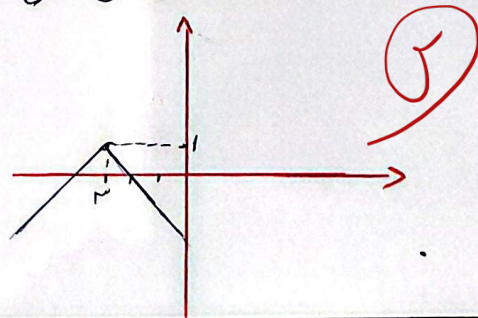
۱) $y = x^2 \rightarrow$ مزد

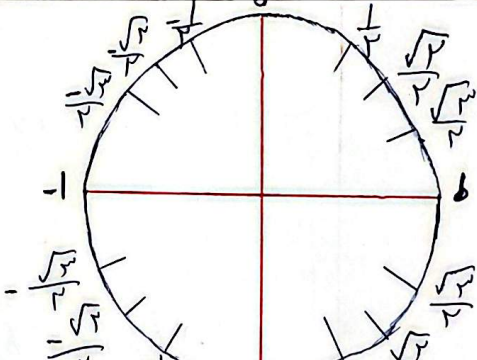
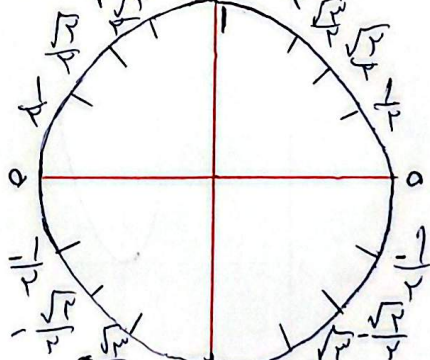


الف $y = |x - 2| + 3$



ب) $y = -1/2 + 3/4 + 1$



الف) $y = \frac{x+1}{x^2-4x} \rightarrow x(x-4)$ (160) $DP = IR - \{0, 4\}$ ب) $y = \frac{x+1}{x^2-1} \rightarrow \Delta$ منقسم است و در نتیجه ریشه ندارد $DP = IR$	ج) $y = \frac{x+1}{x^2+1}$ ————— در نتیجه ریشه ندارد $DP = IR$ د) $y = \frac{x+1}{x^2-2x^2} \rightarrow x^2(x^2-2)$ (5) $DP = IR - \{0, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}\}$	6
الف) $y = \sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{x-2}$ بر اساس تالیف $x \geq 2$ $DP = [2, 6]$ ب) $y = \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1}$ $DP = IR$	ج) $y = \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{x-4} \rightarrow x \geq 2, x \neq 4$ $DP = [2, +\infty) - \{4\}$ د) $y = \frac{2x+1}{ x +x^2} \rightarrow 0$ (5) $DP = IR - \{0\}$	7
	(5)	8
	(5)	9
الف) $\sin \alpha = -\cos \frac{2\pi}{3}$ $\frac{12.9}{12.0} \rightarrow -(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} = \sin \alpha$ $\frac{12.0}{12.0} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}$ و $\frac{5\pi}{6}$	ب) $\sin \alpha = -\cos \frac{11\pi}{9}$ $\frac{12.9}{12.0} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sin \alpha$ $\frac{12.0}{12.0} \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$ (5)	10