

الف) تعریف رافین: $y^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } (x_1, y_1) \in f \\ \text{if } (x_2, y_2) \in f \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{if } x_1 = x_2} 2x_1^2 + 2x_1 - 1 = 2x_2^2 + 2x_2 - 1 \rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow$ تابع است

ب) مثال نقض: تابع نیست
 $\text{if } x = \pi_r \rightarrow \pi_r \cos y = y \cos \pi_r \rightarrow \cos y = 0 \rightarrow y = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \right\}$

ج) رسم شکل: تابع است
 $x + y - 2\sqrt{xy} = 0 \rightarrow (x - y)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = y$

د) مثال نقض: تابع نیست
 $\text{if } x = 0 \rightarrow -y^3 = 2y \rightarrow y = 0 \pm \sqrt{2}$

$f(x) \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & |x - 1| \geq 2 \\ a + 2x & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(x) \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & x > 3 \text{ I} \\ 2x^2 - b & x \leq -1 \text{ II} \\ a + 2x & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \text{ III} \end{cases}$

$\text{II و III} \rightarrow 2x^2 - b = a + 2x \rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x = a + b \rightarrow$ به ازای x های مختلف $a + b$ می تواند باشد - عدد ثابت باشد -

$x = -1 \rightarrow a + b = -c$
 $x = -2 \rightarrow a + b = -12$

$f(x) = \sqrt{a - bx - x^2} \rightarrow -x^2 - bx + a \geq 0 \rightarrow$

$x_1, x_2 = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 + 4a}}{-2}$

$a + b = \frac{b - \sqrt{b^2 + 4a}}{-2} + \frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 + 4a}}{-2} = -b$

$ax^2 + bx + c > 0$ و $D_y = (-\infty, 2) \rightarrow$ بازه نامتناهی است و مقیاس ۲
 بازه مثبت است و مقیاس ۲ است $\leftarrow a = 0$

$bx + c > 0 \rightarrow bx > -c \xrightarrow{\text{باید با } b \text{ باشد}} x < -\frac{c}{b}$

$-\frac{c}{b} = 2 \rightarrow c = -2b \rightarrow 3a + c - 3b = 3(0) + (-2b) - 3(-b) = b$

الف) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{|x| + [x]}} \rightarrow [x] + |x| \neq 0 \rightarrow |x| \neq -[x] \rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} x \neq [x] : x > 0 \rightarrow x \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq -[x] : x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Z}$

ب) $\sqrt{y} = -\sqrt{x+9} \rightarrow x > 0$ و $-\sqrt{x+9} \geq 0$
 همواره برقرار $\rightarrow 9 \geq \sqrt{x} \rightarrow 1 \geq x \rightarrow D_f = [0, 1]$

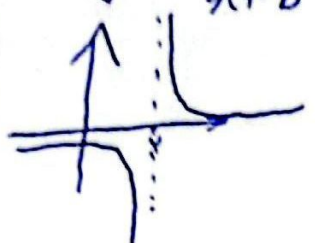
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log^{\frac{1}{p}} x - 1} \quad (1) x > 0 \quad (2) x \neq 1 \quad (3) \sqrt{px-1} > 0 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{p} \quad (\text{الف})$$

$$(4) (\log^{\frac{1}{p}} x - 1) > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{px-1} \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow Df = \left[\frac{1}{p}, +\infty\right) \quad (5)$$

$$f(x) = \log \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{|x|} - |x|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{|x|} - |x|} > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{|x|} > |x| - \frac{1}{4} \quad (\text{ب})$$

$$|x| > x^2 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{|x|} \rightarrow 0 > x^2 - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{|x|} + \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{-9}{4} - \frac{-4}{4} + \frac{4}{4} - \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow Df = (-9, -1) \cup (1, 9)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(1+a)x + ab + 1}{x+b}} \quad Df = (-\infty, +\infty) \rightarrow \text{منحنى دالة}$$



$x = -\frac{1}{b}$ $y = 0$ $(1) x + b = 0 \rightarrow x = -b$ (2)
 $(3) \text{ و } (4) \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ و } a = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} \sqrt{px-1} & [x] > \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{p} \\ \sqrt{px+1} & [x] \leq \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow x < \frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) - \frac{1}{p} + 1 > 0 \rightarrow f(x) \geq \frac{1}{p} - 1 \quad f(x) \begin{cases} \sqrt{px-1} \geq \frac{1}{p} - 1 : x > \frac{1}{p} \\ \sqrt{px+1} \geq \frac{1}{p} - 1 : x < \frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) \begin{cases} x > 0 : x > \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{p} \quad (1) \\ x \geq -\frac{1}{p} : x < \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p} \leq x < \frac{1}{p} \quad (2) \end{cases} \quad (1) \cup (2) \left[-\frac{1}{p}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{px^2 + 1} + \sqrt{px+1}}{(\sqrt{px^2 + 1} + \sqrt{px+1})^2} = \frac{1(\sqrt{px+1})^2}{(\sqrt{px+1})^2} = \sqrt{px+1}$$

$$Dy = \mathbb{R} - \left\{\frac{1}{p}\right\}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - (\log(px-a))} \rightarrow (1) : 1 \geq \log(px-a) \rightarrow 10 \geq px-a$$

$$(2) \sqrt{px-a} > 0 \rightarrow px > a \rightarrow 0 < \sqrt{px-a} \leq 10 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a}{p} < x \leq \frac{10+a}{p} \rightarrow b = \frac{a}{p} \text{ و } c = \frac{10+a}{p} \rightarrow$$

$$c - b = \frac{10+a}{p} - \frac{a}{p} = \frac{10}{p} = \Delta$$