

الف) $y^3 - 2x^2 = 2x - 1$

if $(x_1, y_1) \in f(m)$, if $x_1 = x_r$, $y_1 = y_r$
if $(m_r, y_r) \in f(m)$

(۴)

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 = x_r &\rightarrow 2x_1 = 2x_r \rightarrow 2x_1 - 1 = 2x_r - 1 \\ x_1 = x_r &\rightarrow x_1^2 = x_r^2 \rightarrow 2x_1^2 = 2x_r^2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &+ \rightarrow 2x_1 - 1 + 2x_1^2 = 2x_r - 1 + 2x_r^2 \\ &\rightarrow y_1^3 = y_r^3 \\ &\rightarrow y_1 = y_r \end{aligned}$$

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ب) $x \cos y = y \cos x$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \cos y = 0 \rightarrow \cos y = 0 \rightarrow y = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$ 010

x تابع نیست چون برای یک مقدار از x ، چندین مقدار دارد است.

ج) $\frac{x+y}{2} = \sqrt{xy} \quad x, y > 0 \rightarrow x + y - 2\sqrt{xy} = 0 \rightarrow (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})^2 =$

$\rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{y} \rightarrow (\sqrt{x})^2 = (\sqrt{y})^2 \rightarrow x = y \quad \left(\begin{matrix} x > 0 \\ y > 0 \end{matrix} \right)$



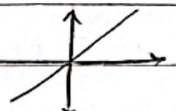
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د) $xy^2 + 2x - y^3 - 2y = 0$

$y^2(x+y) + 2(x-y) = 0 \rightarrow (x-y)(y^2+2) = 0$

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$\rightarrow x = y$



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۲. حاصل $b+a$: $f(n) = \begin{cases} 2n^2 - b & ; |n-1| \geq 2 \\ a + 2n & ; -3 \leq n \leq -1 \end{cases}$

(۲) تابع

$f(n) = \begin{cases} 2n^2 - b & \begin{cases} n-1 \geq 2 \rightarrow n \geq 3 \\ n-1 \leq -2 \rightarrow n \leq -1 \end{cases} \\ a + 2n & -3 \leq n \leq -1 \end{cases}$

چون f تابع است شیب هم برای هر عضو دامنه ، تنها یک عضو دارد

آن خروجی مورد پس داریم :

$\begin{cases} f(-1) = 2 - b \\ f(-1) = -2 + a \end{cases} \rightarrow 2 - b = -2 + a$

$(2 = a + b)$

$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{|x| - [x]}}$ $|x| - [x] \neq 0 \rightarrow$ $x \neq \mathbb{Z}$ (I) 1,100

$x > 0 \rightarrow x - [x] \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq [x] \rightarrow x \notin \mathbb{Z}$ (I)

$x < 0 \rightarrow x + [x] \neq 0$

في كل مرة x ليس $[x]$ ،
 x ليس $\mathbb{Z}$ ، $x > 0$ ،
 x ليس $\mathbb{Z}$ ، $x < 0$

$x = 0$
 $[x] = 0 \rightarrow 0 - 0 = 0$ $\rightarrow$ $x = 0$ (II)

$D_f = (I) \cup (II) : x \notin \mathbb{Z}$

(I)

$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 9$

$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

$\sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{x} \rightarrow 9 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow$

$9 \geq \sqrt{x} \xrightarrow{\text{كل طرف}} 0 \leq \sqrt{x} \leq 9 \xrightarrow{\text{الرباعية}} 0 \leq x \leq 81$

$0 \leq x \leq 81$ (II)

$D_f = (I) \cap (II) : 0 \leq x \leq 81$

(III) $f(x) = \sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{x}}$

$\frac{x-1}{x} > 0 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{x}$
 $x > 0$
 $x+1$

$x > \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x^2 > 1$ *

$\frac{1}{x} < x < 1 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} < 1 \rightarrow x < \frac{x}{x-1}$
 $x > 1 \rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x} > 1 \rightarrow x > \frac{x}{x-1}$

$\frac{x}{x-1} < x < \frac{x}{x-1}$
 $x > 1$

$D_f : x \in (\frac{1}{x}, +\infty) - (\frac{x}{x-1}, 1]$

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

$$\sqrt{|x|} = t \rightarrow -t^2 + t + 4 > 0$$

$$t^2 - t - 4 < 0 \rightarrow (t - 3)(t + 2) < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 3 \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow -2 < t < 3 \rightarrow -2 < \sqrt{|x|} < 3 \xrightarrow{\text{مربع}} 0 < |x| < 9$$

$$\frac{0 < |x| < 9}{x} \rightarrow 0 < x < 9 \rightarrow x \in (-9, 9) - \{0\}$$

$$-9 < x < 0$$

2) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 2}{x + b}} + a$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2}{x + b} + a > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 2 + a(x + b)}{x + b} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x(x + a) + 2 + ab}{x + b} > 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2}{x + b} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 2 + a(x + b)}{x + b} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2 + ab}{a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2}{x + b} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -b$$

$$x + b = 0 \rightarrow x = -b = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{b = -2}$$

3) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & [x] > 1 \\ x^2 + 2 & [x] \leq 1 \end{cases}$ $y = \sqrt{f(x) - x + 1}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + 2 & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 - 1 - x + 1} & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + 2 - x + 1} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + 2} & x < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + 2} & -\frac{2}{x} \leq x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D_{f(x)} = \left[-\frac{2}{x}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\frac{r_n^p + r_{n+1}^p + 1}{(r_n^p + r_{n+1} + 1)^p} \quad \text{عق (9)}$$

$$\text{D. ب. ب. ب. : } (r_n^p + r_{n+1})^p \neq 0 \rightarrow (r_{n+1})^p \neq 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{p} \right\}$$

$$\frac{r_n^p + 1}{(r_{n+1})^p} = \frac{r_{n+1}^p}{(r_{n+1})^p} = \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_{n+1}}$$

r_{n+1}

$\mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{p} \right\} \subset \text{Sub } \mathbb{Q}^{\text{rational}}$

$$p \in \mathbb{N} \quad c-b \in \mathbb{N} \quad (p, c] \subset \mathbb{N} \quad y = \sqrt{1 - \log(r_n - a)} \quad \text{عق (10)}$$

$$r_n - a > 0 \rightarrow n > \frac{a}{p}$$

$$1 - \log(r_n - a) > 0 \rightarrow 1 > \log(r_n - a) \rightarrow 1 > r_n - a$$

$$\frac{1 + a}{p} > n$$

$$n \in \left(\underbrace{\frac{a}{p}}_b, \underbrace{\omega, \frac{a}{p}}_c \right] \quad c-b = \omega + \frac{a}{p} - \frac{a}{p} = \boxed{\omega}$$