

$$1) y^T x^T = x^T x - 1 \Rightarrow y^T + 1 = x^T + x^T x^T \rightarrow y_1^T = x^T + x^T x - 1$$

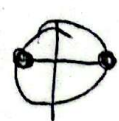
$$y^T = x^T + x^T x - 1 \rightarrow y_1^T = x^T \rightarrow y_1 = x^T$$

$$2) x \cos y = y \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos y = \frac{d}{dy} \cos x$$

$$- \sin y = - \sin x$$

$$\rightarrow \cos y = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$



$$3) \frac{x+y}{x} = \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\rightarrow x+y = x\sqrt{xy} \rightarrow x+y - x\sqrt{xy} = 0 \rightarrow (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})^2 = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{y} \rightarrow x=y$$

$$4) x y^T + y x^T - y^T y = 0$$

$$x y^T + y x^T - y^T y = 0 \rightarrow x y^T + y x^T = y^T y$$

$$x(y^T + y^T) - y(y^T + y^T) = 0$$

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

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^T x - b \\ a + x^T x \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} |x-1| \geq x \rightarrow x-1 \geq x \rightarrow x \leq -1 \\ |x-1| \leq x \rightarrow x-1 \leq x \rightarrow x \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow x(-1)^T - b = a + x^T(-1)$$

$$x - y = 0 \Rightarrow x = y$$

$$x(y^r + r x - y^r - y) = 0 \Rightarrow x(y^r - y) = 0$$

$$x(y^r + r) - y(y^r + r) = 0$$

$$(y^r + r)(x - y) = 0$$

$$x = y \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} rx - b & |x-1| \geq r \\ a + rx & -r \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

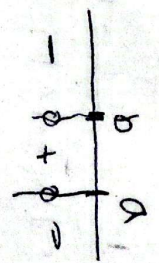
$$x = -1 \Rightarrow r(-1)^r - b = a + r(-1)$$

$$r - b = a - r$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^r - b} + a \Rightarrow -x^r - b + a \geq 0$$

$$x = b \Rightarrow -b^r - b^r + a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2b^r$$

$$x = a \Rightarrow -a^r - b + a = 0 \Rightarrow a - b = a^r$$



حالتی نفسی حالت داریم:
 $a = 0$ نیست چهل اثر دارد
 با نیز صفر است و داریم صورت
 فقط در این داریم غیر قابل قبول

$$1 - b = 2b^r \Rightarrow 2b^r + b - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2b^r}{b+1} + \frac{b-1}{b+1} = 0$$

عنه $x=y$ ✓
 لست با هم
 اما $x \neq y$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - b & |x-1| \geq r \rightarrow x-1 \geq r \rightarrow x \geq 1+r \\ & x-1 \leq -r \rightarrow x \leq -1-r \\ a+rx & -r \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

در اینجا $x=-1$
 $r(-1)^r - b = a + r(-1)$
 $r - b = a - r$

$$(r = a+b)$$

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

نیست
 فواید مثبت و منفی
 (صفتی) است

$$-x^2 - bx + a \geq 0$$

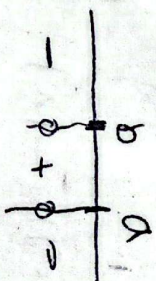
$$x=b \Rightarrow -b^2 - b^2 + a = 0$$

$$a = 2b^2$$

$$x=a \Rightarrow -a^2 - ba + a = 0$$

$$a-ba = a^2 \quad \text{بفرض } a \neq 0$$

$$x(1-b) = x(a)$$



صورت نقیض حالت داریم:
 $a=0$ نیست چون اثر ۰ باشد
 با نیز صفر است و در این صورت
 فقط ریشه داریم $\rightarrow$ غیر قابل قبول

$$x=b \Rightarrow a = r\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^r = \frac{1}{r}$$

غیر قابل قبول است
 چون b باید گویا باشد

$$b=-1 \Rightarrow a = r(-1)^r = r \rightarrow a+b = r-1=0$$

$$1-b = 2b^2 \quad \text{و} \quad 2b^2 + b - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{دریغ} \quad (b+2)(b-1) = 0$$

$$b = -2 \quad b = 1$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$-1 \quad 1$$

$$\frac{r}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{درجه اول}}{\sqrt{\text{درجه دوم}}}$$

فرض است $bx+c = 0$

$$ax^2+bx+c > 0$$

$$\frac{r}{0} \rightarrow \pm$$

تابع را می توان خطی
گرفت $a > 0$

$$r = x$$

از (۵) و (۶) می توانست پس طریقی می توانست

$$r^2b+c=0 \rightarrow r^2a+c-r^2b = r^2a+c+\cancel{r^2b}+b = r^2a+b=b$$

$$rb=-c$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{|x| - [x]}}$$

$$\frac{\text{مخرج}}{\text{مخرج}} \quad |x| - [x] \neq 0$$

$$|x| \neq [x] \rightarrow x \notin \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R} - \{x \mid x > 0, x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

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

$$\frac{\text{درجه اول}}{\text{درجه دوم}} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 9 - \sqrt{y}$$

حاصل می شود

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

$$\sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{x}$$

$$9 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0$$

$$9 \geq \sqrt{x}$$

$$81 \geq x$$

$$\text{نشان می دهد}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow x \in [0, 81]$$

دلیل: -1 و 0
مستقیم است

$$① n \rightarrow n^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{y} = y - \sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow y - \sqrt[n]{n} \geq 0$$

$$y \geq \sqrt[n]{n} \rightarrow n \geq n$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[n]{\log x} \rightarrow \log x \geq 0$$

$$\log a \rightarrow a > 1 \rightarrow \log a > 0 \rightarrow a > 1$$

$$b \neq 1 \rightarrow a \neq 1$$

$$\log b > c \rightarrow b > 1 \rightarrow a > b^c \rightarrow \log a > c \rightarrow a \in \left(\frac{1}{b^c}, +\infty\right)$$

$$\rightarrow a \in \left(\frac{1}{b^c}, +\infty\right)$$

$$f(x) = \log \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \log \frac{1}{-(\sqrt{x^2 - 1})}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

Yol

$$x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} > 0 \rightarrow x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} > 0$$

دلیل: مستقیم است

$$x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} = -x$$

$$x = x^2 + 1 - 1$$

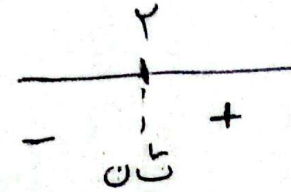
$$x^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$\rightarrow P.F. = (-1, 1)$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + x + a(x+b)}{x+b}} \xrightarrow[\text{فرض اوج نامفی است}]{\text{نشان دادن}} y = \sqrt{\frac{(x+a)x + x + ab}{x+b}} \quad \begin{matrix} x+a=0 \\ a=-x \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} +x \\ x+b=0 \\ b=-x \end{matrix}$$

ریشه های یو که خارج از دایره یه قطع



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1 \\ x+1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} [x] > 1 \rightarrow x \in [a, +\infty] \quad (1) \\ [x] \leq 1 \rightarrow x \in (-\infty, a) \quad (2) \end{matrix}$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(x) - x + 1} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x-1-x+1} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \xrightarrow{(1) \cap (2)} x \geq 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{x \in (-\infty, 0)} y = \sqrt{x+1-x+1} = \sqrt{x+1} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x+1 \geq -\epsilon \\ x \geq -1-\epsilon \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{(2) \cap (1)} \begin{matrix} x \geq -\frac{1}{2} \\ x \leq 0 \end{matrix}$$

$\epsilon > 0 \rightarrow D f(x) = [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$

$$y = \frac{x(1x^2 + 1x^2 + 1x + 1)}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} = \frac{x(2x+1)(2x+1)(2x+1)}{(2x+1)^2(2x+1)^2} \rightarrow 2x+1=0$$

$$x+b=0 \quad b=-x \quad \text{دفعه اول (مربع کامل) } x^2+b^2 \text{ را می بینیم}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{n-1} & [x] > n \rightarrow x \in [a, +\infty) \quad (1) \\ x^{n-1} & [x] \leq n \rightarrow x \in (-\infty, a) \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(x) - x + 1} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^{n-1} - x + 1} \xrightarrow{(2)} y = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \xrightarrow{(1)} x \geq a$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow 0 \leq f(x) = \left[-\frac{x}{p} + \infty\right) \xrightarrow{(2)} y = \sqrt{x^{n-1} - x + 1} = \sqrt{x^{n-1} + \epsilon} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^{n-1} + \epsilon \gg -\frac{x}{p} & x \gg -\frac{\epsilon}{p} \\ x^{n-1} + \epsilon \leq -\frac{x}{p} & -\frac{\epsilon}{p} \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{x (x^{n-1} + 1 + x^{n-1} + x^{n-1} + 1)}{(x^{n-1} + x^{n-1} + 1)^2} = \frac{x (x^{n-1} + 1) (x^{n-1} + 1)}{(x^{n-1} + 1)^2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^{n-1} = 0 \\ x^{n-1} = -1 \\ x = -\frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{-1}{x^{n-1} + 1} \xrightarrow{\text{مربع کامل}} \frac{x^{n-1} + 1 - 1}{(x^{n-1} + 1)^2} = \frac{x^{n-1}}{(x^{n-1} + 1)^2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \log(x^{n-1} - a)} \rightarrow x^{n-1} - a > 0 \rightarrow x^{n-1} > a \quad (x > \frac{a}{p}) \quad (3)$$

$$\log_a b \rightarrow b > a \xrightarrow{\text{دفعه اول}} 1 - \log(x^{n-1} - a) > 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \log(x^{n-1} - a)$$

$$\begin{cases} x^{n-1} - a \leq 1 \\ x^{n-1} \leq 1 + a \end{cases}$$

$$E[1] \rightarrow 0 \text{ for } a = \left[-\frac{1}{p}, +\infty\right)$$

$$y = \sqrt{r_n + r_{n+1} + 1} = \sqrt{r_n + \epsilon} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_n + \epsilon \gg 1 \\ r_n \gg \frac{1}{p} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_n \gg 1 \\ r_n \gg \frac{1}{p} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_n \gg 1 \\ r_n \gg \frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

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

$$\rightarrow r_n + 1 = 1$$

$$r_n = -1$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \log(r_n - a)} \rightarrow r_n - a > 0 \rightarrow r_n > a \quad (a > \frac{1}{p}) \quad (F)$$

$$\log_b a \rightarrow b > a \quad \text{دقیقہ سے$$

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

$$r_n - a \leq 1$$

$$r_n \leq 1 + a$$

$$r_n \leq 1 + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$(1)$$

$$\frac{1}{r_n} \rightarrow \frac{a}{r_n} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$b < r_n \leq c$$

$$b = \frac{a}{r_n} \quad c = 1 + \frac{1}{p} = a + \frac{1}{r_n} \Rightarrow c - b = \delta$$