

SUBJECT:

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تشریف دے

$$y^3 - 2x^2 = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (y_1, x_1) \rightarrow y_1^3 = 2x_1^2 + 2x_1 - 1 \\ (y_2, x_2) \rightarrow y_2^3 = 2x_2^2 + 2x_2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

تابع است!

$$y_1^3 = y_2^3 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$$

اگر $a = 0$ و $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ یا 90° $a \cos y = y \cos x$ را ب

در این صورت $0 \times \cos y = y \times \cos 90^\circ \Rightarrow 0 \times \cos y = y \times 0 \rightarrow y = 0$

بازای یک و چندین y داریم پس تابع نیست!

۲) $\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{xy}} = \sqrt{xy}$ $x, y > 0$

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

$\rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{y} \xrightarrow{x, y > 0} x = y$ تابع است!

۳) $x^2 + 2x - y^2 - 2y = 0$

$y^2(x-y) + 2(x-y) = 0$ و فاکتور $(x-y)(y^2+2) = 0$

$x-y = 0 \rightarrow x = y$ تابع است!

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

چون $x = -1$ در هر دو جمله قرار دارد پس یک جواب را می دهد. $2x^2 - b$ را

$x = -1 \rightarrow 2 - b = a - 2 \rightarrow a + b = 4$



Genobar

$$b \in \mathbb{Z}, a \neq 0$$

$$a+b=? \quad [b, a] \leftarrow f(x) = \sqrt{a-bx-x^2} \quad \text{دامنه تابع} \quad (3)$$

از صورت سوال نتیجه می گیریم b و a هر یک می تواند برابر 0 باشد و $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{a}{b} = 1$

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

$$x=a \rightarrow \sqrt{a-ba-a^2} = 0 \rightarrow a(1-b-a) = 0 \quad a = 2b^2$$

$$2b^2(2b^2+b-1) = 0 \rightarrow -2b^2(b+1)(b-1) = 0 \rightarrow b=0 \vee b=-1 \vee b=1$$

$$\text{وقتی } b=0 \rightarrow a=0 \text{ و وقتی } b=\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{آنگاه } [b=-1] \rightarrow [a=2] \rightarrow b \in \mathbb{Z}, a \neq 0 \Rightarrow a+b=2-1=1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$b < 0 \leftarrow bx+c > 0 \quad 2a+(c-2|b|) = ? \quad b < (-\infty, +\infty) \leftarrow g = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2bx^2+bx+c}} \quad \text{دامنه تابع} \quad (4)$$

$$a \geq 0 \Rightarrow bx+c > 0 \rightarrow x < -\frac{c}{b} \Rightarrow x < +\infty$$

$$-\frac{c}{b} = 2 \Rightarrow c = -2b \quad a \geq 0, c = -2b, 2a+(c-2|b|) =$$

$$0-2b-2|b| \quad \text{بر اساس دامنه} \quad -2b+2b = \{b\} \rightarrow 1$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{|x|-[x]}} \rightarrow R = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 0\} \rightarrow R - \{0\} \quad (5)$$

این فضا دارای اعداد صحیح + و منفرجه قرار می گیرد!

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 9 \quad (6) \rightarrow \sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{x} \quad y = (9 - \sqrt{x})^2$$

$$y \geq 0 \rightarrow 9 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow 9 \geq \sqrt{x} \rightarrow [1 \leq x]$$

$$\sqrt{x} \rightarrow x \geq 0 \Rightarrow [0, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, 1] = [0, 1] = Df \rightarrow 2$$

Senobar

1) 2) $f(x) = \sqrt{\log^2 x - 1}$ (I) $x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$ (II) $x \neq 1$ (3)

(III) $x > 0$ (IV) $\log^2 x - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 1 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq \sqrt{2}$ (4)

$\Rightarrow (I) \cap (II) \cap (III) = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, +\infty \right) \setminus \{1\} = Df$ (5)

1) $f(x) = \log \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{12x} - 12x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{12x} - 12x} \geq 0$

$\sqrt{12x} \geq t \rightarrow \frac{1}{-t^2 + t + 4} \geq 0 \rightarrow -(t^2 - t - 4) > 0 \rightarrow -(t - 3)(t + 2) > 0$

$\rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} < t < 3 \rightarrow t \in (-2, 3) \rightarrow \sqrt{12x} \in (0, 3) \rightarrow Df$

$\rightarrow Df \in (-2, 3)$

10 $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+5}{x+b}} + a \rightarrow Df = (2, +\infty), b = ?$ (6)

11 $\frac{x+5}{x+b} + a \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x+5+a(x+b)}{x+b} \geq 0$ (7)

12 $\rightarrow \frac{(a+1)x + (5+ab)}{x+b} \geq 0 \rightarrow -\frac{5}{b} +$ (8)

14 $x+a=0 \rightarrow a=-x$ (9)

15 $9 \quad x+b = x+1 \rightarrow 5+b=0 \rightarrow b=-5 \rightarrow ?$ (10)

16 $y = \sqrt{f(x) - x + 1}$ و $f(x) \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, [x] < 2 \\ x^2 + 5, [x] \geq 2 \end{cases} Df = ?$ (11)

17 $\sqrt{x^2 - 1 - x + 1} = \sqrt{x} : [x] < 2 \rightarrow x \geq 0 \cap x < 2 \Rightarrow [0, 2)$ (12)

18 $\sqrt{x^2 + 5 - x + 1} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} : [x] \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq -\frac{4}{2} \cap x < \infty \Rightarrow [-2, \infty)$ (13)

19 $Df = [-2, \infty) \cup [0, 2) = \left[-\frac{4}{2}, +\infty \right) = Df$ (14)

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21



$$y = \frac{5x^5 + 37x^2 + 18x + 5}{(2x^2 + 2x + 1)^2}$$

است: 1
 2. $3(1x^3 + 12x^2 + 9x + 1)$

$$y = \frac{3(2x^2 + 1) + 18x(2x + 1)}{(2x + 1)^2} = \frac{3(2x^2 + 1)(2x^2 - 2x + 1) + 18x(2x + 1)}{(2x + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(2x + 1)(12x^2 - 2x + 5 + 18x)}{(2x + 1)^2} = \frac{(2x + 1) \times 4(2x + 1)^2}{(2x + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4(2x + 1)^2}{(2x + 1)^2} \rightarrow Df = R - \{2, -\frac{1}{2}\}$$

$$2, -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow Df = R - \{-\frac{1}{2}\}$$

$$Df = (b, c] \leftarrow y = \sqrt{1 - \log(2x - a)} \quad (10)$$

$$\textcircled{I} \quad 2x - a > 0 \rightarrow x > \frac{a}{2} \quad \textcircled{II} \quad 1 - \log(2x - a) \geq 0$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \geq \log(2x - a) \rightarrow 10 \geq 2x - a \rightarrow \frac{10 + a}{2} \geq x$$

$$\textcircled{I} \cap \textcircled{II} = \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{10 + a}{2}\right] = (b, c] \rightarrow c = \frac{10 + a}{2}, b = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow c - b = \frac{10 + a}{2} - \frac{a}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \rightarrow \textcircled{A}$$

