

$$y^3 = 2m^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1^3 = 2m^2 + 1 \\ y_2^3 = 2m^2 + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$$

الف) ۵/۱۰

ب) با قرار دادن $y = 0$ در معادله داریم $0 = 2m^2 + 1 \Rightarrow m^2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ که در اعداد حقیقی امکان ندارد.

ج) $m = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} = 2m^2 + 1 \Rightarrow m^2 = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2}$ که در اعداد حقیقی امکان ندارد.

د) $\frac{u+y}{x} = \sqrt{xy} \Rightarrow u+y = x\sqrt{xy} \Rightarrow u+y = x\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} \Rightarrow \frac{u}{x} + \frac{y}{x} = \sqrt{x}\sqrt{y} \Rightarrow \frac{u}{x} + \frac{y}{x} = \sqrt{xy}$

۵/۱۰

$$|u-1| \geq 2 \Rightarrow u-1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow u \geq 3 \Rightarrow 2m^2 - b = a + 1 \Rightarrow 2-b = a-2 \Rightarrow a+b=4$$

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$$f(m) = \sqrt{a-bm-m^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{-(m^2+bm-a)} \Rightarrow -(m+1)(m+b-1) \geq 0$$

$$|xb-1| = -a$$

$$b-1 = -a$$

$$a = 1-b \Rightarrow a+b = 1-b+b = 1$$

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$$y = \sqrt{am^2+bm+c} \Rightarrow D = (-\infty, 2) \Rightarrow \sqrt{-(m-2)} \Rightarrow -(m^2+2m-4)$$

چون یک ریشه دارد $a=0$ و $\frac{2}{-1} = -2$ پس $b=4$

$$\begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=4 \\ c=-4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b=4$$

$$a=-1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{b}{-1}\right) \Rightarrow 3\left(\frac{4}{-1}\right) + (1-b) - 3|b| \Rightarrow \frac{3b}{-1} - b - 3b =$$

$$c=-4 \Rightarrow (-b) \Rightarrow \frac{3b+4b+3b}{-1} = 10b$$

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$$|u| - [u] \neq 0 \Rightarrow u \notin \mathbb{Z}^+ \Rightarrow D_f = \{u \notin \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid u \neq 0\} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{z^+, 0\}$$

الف) ۱

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y = (9 - \sqrt{x})^2$$

ب) ۵

$$y \geq 0$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 81$$

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

۵

$$1) \log \frac{r_{n+1}}{n} \Rightarrow r_{n+1} > 0 \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{r} \quad | \log \frac{r_{n+1}}{n} > 0 \Rightarrow r_{n+1} > 1$$

0.100

$$n > 0 \quad n \neq 1$$

$$f(n) = \left[\frac{1}{n}, \frac{r}{n} \right] - (b_f^{r+1}) \quad \langle n \leq \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow (0, \frac{r}{r}] - \{1\}$$

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$$1) \log \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{4n} - |n|} \Rightarrow 4 + \sqrt{4n} - |n| \neq 0 \quad \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{4n} - |n|} > 0 \Rightarrow 4 + \sqrt{4n} - |n| > 0$$

0.10

$$4 - \frac{r}{r} - 4 < 0$$

$$4 \neq (n - \sqrt{4n})$$

$$\frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{4n} - |n|} > 0$$

$$b_{n0}$$

$$n > 0$$

1.100

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{r_{n+1}}{n+b}} + a \Rightarrow n+b \neq 0 \quad 0.10$$

$$\frac{r_{n+1}}{n+b} + a > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{r_{n+1}}{n+b} > -a \Rightarrow$$

$$(r+a)n + ab + r$$

$$n+b$$

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$$\rightarrow r+a < 0 \rightarrow a = -r$$

$$r+b < 0 \rightarrow b = -r$$

0.10

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} r_{n+1} & ; [n] > r \rightarrow n > \Delta \\ r_{n+1} & ; [n] \leq r \rightarrow n \leq \Delta \end{cases}$$

$$1) n > \Delta$$

$$y = \sqrt{r_{n+1} - n + 1} \Rightarrow 0 \cap \Delta = n > \Delta$$

$$n > \Delta$$

$$2) n \leq \Delta$$

$$y = \sqrt{r_{n+1} - n + 1} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{r_{n+1}} \Rightarrow r_{n+1} > 0 \Rightarrow n > -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} < n < \Delta$$

$$(b_0, 1, 2, 3, 4) \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{r}{r}, \Delta \right] \Rightarrow b = \left(-\frac{r}{r}, \Delta \right)$$

1

$$y = \frac{r_1 n^r + r_2 n^r + 1/n + r}{(r_1 n^r + r_{n+1})^r} \Rightarrow \frac{\Lambda n^r + 1/r_n + 1/n + 1}{(r_{n+1})^r} \Rightarrow \frac{(r_{n+1})^r}{(r_{n+1})^r}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r_{n+1}} \Rightarrow r_{n+1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow r_n \neq -1 \Rightarrow n \neq -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{r} \right\}$$

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$$y = \sqrt{1 - \log(r_n - a)} \Rightarrow r_n - a > 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \log(r_n - a) > 0 \Rightarrow 1 > \log(r_n - a)$$

$$r_n > a$$

$$n > \frac{a}{r}$$

$$1 > r_n - a$$

$$C-b = \frac{1+a-a}{r} = \boxed{\Delta}$$

$$\in b$$

$$\frac{a}{r}$$

$$C$$

$$\frac{a}{r} < n \leq \frac{1+a}{r} \Leftarrow$$

$$1+a > r_n$$

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

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