

برای سهولت

تکلیف شماره ۱

۲۰

دوازدهم جمع

$$y^3 - 2x^2 = 2x - 1 \rightarrow y^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1$$

تابع هست

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, y_1) \in f \\ (x_2, y_2) \in f \end{aligned} \xrightarrow{x_1 = x_2} y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1^3 = 2x_1^2 + 2x_1 - 1 \\ y_2^3 = 2x_2^2 + 2x_2 - 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$$

410

$$b) x \cos y = y \cos x$$

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

410

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$$c) \frac{x+y}{2} = \sqrt{xy} \quad xy > 0$$

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

تابع هست
410

$$d) xy^2 + 2x - y^3 - 2y = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1, y_1 \in f \\ x_2, y_2 \in f \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x_1 = x_2} y_1 = y_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} xy^2 + 2x = y^3 + 2y \rightarrow x(y^2 + 2) = y^3 + 2y \rightarrow x = \frac{y^3 + 2y}{y^2 + 2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{y_1^3 + 2y_1}{y_1^2 + 2} \\ x = \frac{y_2^3 + 2y_2}{y_2^2 + 2} \end{cases} \\ \rightarrow \frac{y_1^3 + 2y_1}{y_1^2 + 2} = \frac{y_2^3 + 2y_2}{y_2^2 + 2} \rightarrow \frac{y_1(y_1^2 + 2)}{y_1^2 + 2} = \frac{y_2(y_2^2 + 2)}{y_2^2 + 2} \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \end{aligned}$$

410

تابع هست

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & ; |x-1| \geq 2 \\ a + 2x & ; -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases} \quad a \neq b = ?$$

$$|x-1| \geq 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq 3 \\ x-1 \leq -2 \rightarrow x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

۱- در هر دو معادله ضریب یک گزیده ایم
چون یکسانی دارند و برابر می‌شود

$$x=1 \rightarrow 2-b = a+2(-1) \rightarrow a+b = f$$

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$$y = \sqrt{\frac{3m+2}{m+b}} + a \rightarrow D = (r, +\infty)$$

صورت نباید به 0 داشته باشد
 $a = -3$

$$m+b \neq 0 \rightarrow m \neq -b$$

$$(1) \frac{3m+2+am+ab}{m+b} = \frac{(3+a)m+ab+2}{m+b} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-\frac{(ab+2)}{3+a}}{2} - \frac{-b}{2} \rightarrow \text{از کجای 2، 2 داشته باشد} \rightarrow -b = 2 \rightarrow b = -2$$

$$y = \sqrt{f(m) - m + 1} \quad f(m) = \begin{cases} 2m-1; [m] > 4 \rightarrow m > 0 \\ 4m+3; [m] \leq 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(m) = \begin{cases} 2m-1; m \geq 5 \\ 4m+3; m < 5 \end{cases}$$

$$m \geq 5 \rightarrow \sqrt{2m-1-m+1} = \sqrt{m} \rightarrow m \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{m \geq 5}{(5, +\infty)} (1)$$

$$m < 5 \rightarrow \sqrt{4m+3-m+1} = \sqrt{3m+4} \rightarrow 3m+4 \geq 0 \rightarrow m \geq -\frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \frac{m < 5}{[-\frac{4}{3}, 5)} (2)$$

$$(1 \cup 2) \rightarrow [-\frac{4}{3}, +\infty) \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$y = \frac{25m^3 + 34m^2 + 11m + 3}{(4m^2 + 4m + 1)^2}$$

خردی اتحاد $m(12m^2 + 12m + 4m + 1)$
 $3(4m+1)^2$

$$\text{قبل از ساده کردن باید دقت کنیم} \rightarrow ((2m+1)^2)^2 = (2m+1)^4 \rightarrow 2m+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow m \neq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ساده کردن} \rightarrow \frac{25m^3 + 34m^2 + 11m + 3}{25m^3 + 12m^2} \rightarrow \frac{25m^3 + 11m + 3}{25m^3 + 12m^2} = \frac{25m^3 + 11m + 3}{25m^3 + 12m^2} = \frac{25m^3 + 11m + 3}{25m^3 + 12m^2}$$

$$25m^2 + 25m + 4 = 4(4m^2 + 4m + 1) \rightarrow 4(2m+1)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{4(2m+1)^2 (m + \frac{1}{2})}{(2m+1)^4} = \frac{4(m + \frac{1}{2})}{(2m+1)^2} = \frac{4(m + \frac{1}{2})}{(2m+1)^2} = \frac{4(m + \frac{1}{2})}{(2m+1)^2} = \frac{4(m + \frac{1}{2})}{(2m+1)^2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \log(2m-a)} \rightarrow D = (b, c] \quad c-b=?$$

$$2m-a > 0 \rightarrow m > \frac{a}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$1 - \log(2m-a) \geq 0 \rightarrow \log(2m-a) \leq 1 \rightarrow 2m-a \leq 10 \rightarrow m \leq \frac{10+a}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$D = (\frac{a}{2}, \frac{10+a}{2}] \rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = b \rightarrow c-b = \frac{10+a}{2} - \frac{a}{2} = \frac{10+a-a}{2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$