

الف) $y^3 = 2x^2 + 2x + 1 \rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{2x^2 + 2x + 1} \Rightarrow$ تابع مستقیم ✓

ب) $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$ و $y = 0 \rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$ و $x = 0$ و $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ و $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ و $\dots$ ✓

ج) $x + y = 2\sqrt{xy} \rightarrow x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 4xy \rightarrow (x - y)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = y$ ✓ تابع مستقیم

د) $x^2 + 2x = y^2 + 2y \rightarrow x(y^2 + 2) = y(y^2 + 2) \rightarrow x = y$ ✓ تابع مستقیم

$|x - 1| \geq 2$
 $|1 - x| \geq 2 \rightarrow -1 \geq x$
 $1 - x \leq -2 \rightarrow 3 \leq x$
 $\begin{cases} 2x^2 - b; x \geq 3 \\ a + 2x; -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \leq -1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b \geq 2 - b \\ a + 2x \leq -4 + a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -4 + a = 2 - b \\ a + b = 8 \end{cases}$ جواب: $a + b = 8$

$\sqrt{-(x^2 + bx - a)} \Rightarrow x^2 + bx - a \leq 0$
 $\Delta = b^2 - 4(-a) = b^2 + 4a = 0$
 $b^2 + 4a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{b^2}{4}$
 $ab \rightarrow ab = -\frac{a^2}{4} \rightarrow b^2 = -a$
 $a = 2, b = -1 \Rightarrow a + b = 1$

$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ + & 0 & - \\ \hline 2 & 0 & - \end{matrix} \rightarrow (2 - x) \cdot \frac{2x^2 + bx + c}{-1}$
 $2a + c - |b| \Rightarrow 0 + 2 - 1 = 1$ جواب: -1

الف) $|n| - [n] \neq 0 \rightarrow |n| \neq [n] \quad D_f \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

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

$\mathbb{I}: 9 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow 9 \geq \sqrt{x} \rightarrow 81 \geq x$

$D_f = [0, 81]$

$$\text{الف) } \sqrt{\log_{\frac{r}{r-1}} x}$$

$$I: x > 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1$$

$$D_f = \left(\frac{r}{r-1}, +\infty\right) - \{1\}$$

$$II: r^{x-1} > 0 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{r}$$

$$III: \log_{\frac{r}{r-1}} x > 0 \rightarrow r^{x-1} \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{r}{r-1}$$

$$D_f = \left(-\frac{r}{r-1}, \frac{r}{r-1}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} > 0 \rightarrow 4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x| > 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \sqrt{|x|} < 4 \rightarrow 0 \leq |x| < 16 \rightarrow -4 < x < 4$$

$$\sqrt{|x|} = a \rightarrow -a^2 + a + 4 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{a^2 - a - 4}{(a-r)(a+r)} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{\frac{r}{r-1} - 1} \frac{r}{r+1}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{r^2 x + r}{x+b}} + a$$

$$b = -r$$

$$\frac{r^2 x + r + a x + a b}{x+b} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{(r+a)x + r + ab}{x+b} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-ab-r}{r+a}$$

$$\frac{(r+a)x + r + ab}{x+b} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-ab-r}{r+a}$$

$$x \geq \Delta \rightarrow rx - 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{rx - 1 - x + 1} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \quad x \geq \Delta \quad GG \checkmark$$

$$x < \Delta \rightarrow \varepsilon x + \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sqrt{\varepsilon x + \varepsilon - x + 1} \rightarrow \sqrt{\varepsilon x + \varepsilon} \quad x < \Delta$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \left[-\frac{r}{r-1}, +\infty\right)$$

$$r(\wedge x^r + 1 r^r + 4x + 1) \Rightarrow \frac{r(r^r x + 1)}{(r^r x + 1)^r} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r^r x + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{r}{r^r x + 1} \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-\frac{1}{r^r}\right\}$$

$$I: rx - a > 0 \rightarrow rx > \frac{a}{r}$$

$$1 \geq \log_{\frac{a}{r}} rx - a \rightarrow 1 \geq rx - a \rightarrow \frac{1 + a}{r} > x$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \left(\frac{a}{r}, \frac{a + \frac{a}{r}}{r}\right] \rightarrow [c - b, a]$$