

تابع است. $(x, y_1) \rightarrow x = x \rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \rightarrow y_1^2 = y_2^2 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$ ✓

ب) $y = 0$ تابع است. α مثال نقض π تابع است.

ج) $x + y = 2\sqrt{xy} \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 4xy \rightarrow (x - y)^2 = 0 \rightarrow |x - y| = 0$ تابع است. α تابع همان

د) $y^2 = 2y$ تابع نیست. $y^2 + 2y$ تابع است.

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & x \geq 3 \\ 2x^2 - b & x \leq -1 \\ a + 2x & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow 2(-1)^2 - b = 2 - b$$

$$a + 2(-1) = a - 2$$

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

$$a - bx - x^2 \geq 0 \quad [b, a]$$

$$x = b \rightarrow a - b^2 - b^2 = a - 2b^2$$

$$x = a \rightarrow a - ab - a^2$$

$$a - bx - x^2 = -x^2 - bx - a$$

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

$$P = a = ab \rightarrow b = 1 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$$a + b = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c > 0 \rightarrow c = -2b$$

$$2a + c - 3|b| = 0 \rightarrow 2a - 3b = 0 \rightarrow a = \frac{3}{2}b$$

$$\frac{b}{b} = 1$$

$$|x| - [x] \neq 0 \rightarrow |x| \neq [x] \rightarrow x \notin \mathbb{Z} \quad \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Z} = D_f$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow D_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{9 - \sqrt{x}} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq 9 \rightarrow x \leq 81 \rightarrow D_f = [0, 81]$$

الف) $\sqrt{x-1} > 0 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{4}$
 $x > 0$
 $x \neq 1$
 $\log_{\sqrt{x-1}} \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 1 & \sqrt{x-1} \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow x \geq 1 \\ 0 < x < 1 & \sqrt{x-1} \leq 1 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow 0 < x \leq \frac{5}{4} \end{cases}$
 $D_f = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{4}] \cup (1, +\infty)$

ب) $\sqrt{|x|} - |x| + 4 \neq 0 \rightarrow -(|x| - \sqrt{|x|} - 4) = -(\sqrt{|x|} - 2)(\sqrt{|x|} + 2) \neq 0$
 $\sqrt{|x|} \neq 2 \rightarrow x \neq \pm 4$ $\sqrt{|x|} \neq -2$ ✓ $|x| \geq 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $\frac{1}{-(|x|-2)(\sqrt{|x|}+2)} > 0 \rightarrow (|x|-2)(\sqrt{|x|}+2) < 0$ $\frac{-9}{+1} = \frac{+9}{+1}$ $(-9, 9) = D_f$

$\frac{y^2 + y}{x + b} + a \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(a+y)x + y + ab}{x + b} \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq -b \\ y \neq a+y \end{cases}$

$\frac{y^2 + y}{x + b} \geq -a$ $a+y = 2$ $a = -y$ حدودت نباید از این بزرگتر باشد

$x \in (y, +\infty)$

$x \neq y \rightarrow y = -b \rightarrow \boxed{b = -y}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} y^2 - 1 & x \geq 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 & x < 2 \end{cases}$ ✓

$D_g = [-\frac{x}{y}, +\infty)$

$f(x) - x + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x) \geq x - 1$

$\frac{x \geq 2}{\downarrow} \rightarrow y^2 - 1 \geq x - 1 \rightarrow x \geq 0$ $[0, +\infty) \cap [2, +\infty) = [2, +\infty)$

$\frac{x < 2}{\downarrow} \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \geq x - 1 \rightarrow x^2 \geq -x \rightarrow x \geq -\frac{x}{y}$ $(-\infty, 2) \cap [-\frac{x}{y}, +\infty) = [-\frac{x}{y}, 2)$

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

$\frac{-\frac{1}{y}}{-\frac{1}{y} + 1}$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-\frac{1}{y}\}$ ✓

$y^2 - a > 0 \rightarrow x > \frac{a}{y}$

$1 - \log(y^2 - a) \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq y^2 - a \rightarrow x \leq \frac{1+a}{y}$

$\frac{1+a}{y} - \frac{a}{y} = \frac{1}{y} = \Delta$ ✓