

تابع است $\checkmark$ $y^2 = 2a^2 + 2a - 1 \rightsquigarrow y = \sqrt{2a^2 + 2a - 1} \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{R}$

تابع است چون ضرب می‌کنیم $a \cos y = y \cos a \rightarrow \frac{a}{y} = \frac{\cos a}{\cos y}$
 هزارم در آن صدق می‌کند
 $a + y = 2\sqrt{ay} \rightsquigarrow (\sqrt{ay})^2 = \dots \rightarrow a = y$
 مثال نقیض $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots$
 $y^2 + 2y - 2y^2 = 2a \rightsquigarrow -y^2 + 2y = 2a$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2a^2 - b \\ a + 2a \end{array} \right. \quad |a-1| > 1 \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a - 2 > 1 \rightarrow a > 3 \\ a - 1 < -1 \rightarrow a < 0 \end{array} \right. \checkmark$
 $-1 \leq a \leq -1$

$a = -1 \rightsquigarrow a - 1 = 1 - b \rightarrow a + b = 1 \checkmark$
 ~~$a = 1, a = 2, a = 3, \dots$~~

$\sqrt{-(a^2 + b^2 - a)} \rightarrow a^2 + ab - a = 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon b^2 + 2b^3 - b^2 = 0$
 $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{1+1} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{a}{2}$
 $a + b = 2 - b \rightarrow a = -2b$
 $ab = -a \rightarrow b = -1$
 $a = 2 \rightarrow a + b = 2$
 $a = \frac{(-2 + \sqrt{2})^2}{2}$
 $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{2+1}}{2}$

چون فقط یک ریشه دارد $a = 0$
 دارد و $b < 0$ است چون $fa + 2b + c = 0$
 $-2b + 2b = 0 \rightsquigarrow c = -2b$
 $\frac{2}{1+1}$

$f(a) = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} - a$
 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{|a| - [a]}} \rightsquigarrow |a| \neq [a] \rightsquigarrow D_f = \mathbb{Z}$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{W}$
 $f(a) = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{9} = 9 \rightsquigarrow \sqrt{a} = 9 - \sqrt{9} = 6$
 $\sqrt{9} = 9 - \sqrt{a} \geq 0 \rightarrow a \leq 11 \rightarrow D_{f_2} = [0, 11]$
 $\sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{x} \rightsquigarrow y = 11 + x - 2\sqrt{x}$

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$$\sqrt{\log \frac{r}{r-1}} \rightarrow \frac{r-1 > 0 \rightarrow r > 1 \rightarrow r > 1/\mu}{r > 0, r \neq 1} \quad , \quad \log \frac{r}{r-1} > 0$$

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$$x \in [2, +\infty) - \{1\} \quad \text{if } 0 < x < 1 \rightarrow \log \frac{r}{r-1} > 0 \rightarrow r-1 > 1 \rightarrow r > 2$$

$$r-1 \leq 1 \rightarrow x \leq \frac{r}{r-1} \cap x > \frac{r}{r-1} \rightarrow x > \frac{r}{r-1}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} \geq 0 \rightarrow -|x| + \sqrt{|x|} + 4 \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{|x|} = t \rightarrow t^2 - t - 4 \leq 0 \rightarrow t \in [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{2}] \rightarrow |x| \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{81}{4}]$$

$$i \neq x=2 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r}{r+b}} + a = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{4}{r+b}} + a = 0 \rightarrow \frac{4}{r+b} = -a$$

$$\rightarrow (4 = -ra - ab) \quad ??$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(r+a)x + ab + r}{b+x}}$$

در $D = [-2, 2]$ مرتبه نایب ایستاده باشد،
 $a = 2 \leftarrow r+a = 2 \leftarrow x = 2 \leftarrow x+b = 1$
 $b = -2 \leftarrow x+b = 0$

$$\begin{cases} r-1 : x \geq \frac{r}{r-1} \rightarrow \sqrt{r-1-x+1} = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x > 0 \\ r+1 : x \leq \frac{r}{r+1} \rightarrow \sqrt{r+1-x+1} = \sqrt{r+1} \rightarrow r+1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow r > 1 \rightarrow x > -\frac{r}{r-1} \quad D(A \cap B) \rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow x \in [2, +\infty) \cap A, \quad \textcircled{2} \cap \textcircled{3} \rightarrow x \in [-\frac{r}{r+1}, a) \cap B \quad \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{3} \rightarrow [-\frac{r}{r-1}, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{r(\frac{1}{x} + 1)^r}{(r+1)^r} \cdot \frac{r(r+1)^r}{(r+1)^r} = r(r+1)^r = 4r+1, \quad D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

$$\rightarrow r+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow r \neq -1 \rightarrow x \neq -1/\mu$$

$$\frac{r(r+1)^r}{(r+1)^r} = \frac{r(r+1)^r}{(r+1)^r}$$

$$\log(r-a) \rightarrow r-a > 0 \rightarrow r > a \rightarrow x > a/\mu$$

$$1 > \log(r-a) \rightarrow 1 > \log(r-a) \rightarrow 1+a > r \rightarrow \frac{1+a}{r} > 1$$

$$\rightarrow x \in (\frac{a}{r}, \frac{1+a}{r}]$$

$$\rightarrow c-b, \frac{1+a-a}{r} = \textcircled{a}$$