

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

تابع است $\rightarrow$ $a \cos y = y \cos a \rightarrow \frac{a}{y} = \frac{\cos a}{\cos y}$
 هزارم در آن صدق می کند
 $a + y = 2\sqrt{ay} \rightsquigarrow (\sqrt{ay})^2 = \dots \rightarrow a = y$
 $y^2 + 2y - 2ay^2 + 2a \rightsquigarrow \dots$

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

$$a = -1 \rightsquigarrow a - 1 = 1 - b \rightarrow a + b = 1$$

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

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{a}{-1+1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - a}} \rightsquigarrow fa + 2b + c = 0$$

$$f(a) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{|a| - [x]}} \rightsquigarrow |a| \neq [x] \rightsquigarrow D_f = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(a) = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a} = 4 \rightsquigarrow \sqrt{a} = 2 \rightsquigarrow D_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$\sqrt{\log \frac{r}{x} - 1} \leadsto \frac{r-1}{x \cdot (x+1)}$, $\log \frac{r-1}{x} \geq 0$
 $\log \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} \leadsto \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} \geq 0 \rightarrow -|x| + \sqrt{|x|} + 4 \geq 0$
 $\rightarrow |x| - \sqrt{|x|} - 4 < 0 \rightarrow \dots$

if $x=r \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r+r}{x+b}} + a = 0 \leadsto \sqrt{\frac{4}{r+b}} + a = 0 \rightarrow \frac{4}{r+b} = -a$
 $\rightarrow (4 = -ra - ab) ??$
 $D_f = [-r, r]$

$\begin{cases} r-1 : x \geq \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{r-1 - x+1} = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x \geq 0 \\ r+r : x \leq \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \sqrt{r+r - x+1} = \sqrt{r+r} \rightarrow r+r \geq 0 \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow r \geq -r \rightarrow x \geq -\frac{r}{r}$
 $\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow x \in [\frac{a}{r}, +\infty) \cap A$, $\textcircled{2} \cap \textcircled{3} \rightarrow x \in [-\frac{r}{r}, a) \cap B$

$\frac{r(\frac{1}{x} + 1)^r}{(r+1)^r} \cdot \frac{r(r+1)^r}{(r+1)^r} = r(r+1) = 4r+1$, $D_f: \mathbb{R} - \{-1/r\}$
 $\rightarrow r+1 \neq 0 \rightarrow r \neq -1 \rightarrow \boxed{x \neq -1/r}$

$\log(r-a) \rightarrow r-a > 0$
 $r > a \rightarrow \boxed{x > a/r}$
 $1 > \log(r-a) \rightarrow 1 > r-a \rightarrow 1+a > rx$
 $\rightarrow x \in (\frac{a}{r}, \frac{1+a}{r}]$
 $\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1+a}{r} > x}$