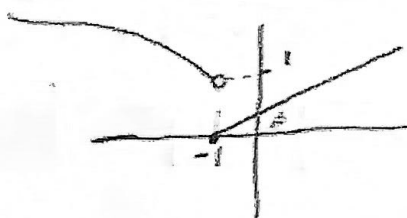


B. $\lambda = 0$

$$y = \begin{cases} xy-1 & y > 0 \\ -y^2 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$



برای $\lambda = 0$ تابع است (2)

$$g(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x f(x^2 - 1)}{f(x)}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + & - & 0 & + & - & + \\ -\frac{1}{x} & + & \frac{1}{x} & - & \frac{1}{x} & + \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup [0, 1] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1, -1\}$$

فقط جواب است باشد نه $x = 1$ و $x = -1$ و $x = 0$ است نه باز به است آفره نیست

$$\sqrt{f(x)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} - & + & - & + \\ -\frac{1}{x} & + & \frac{1}{x} & - & \frac{1}{x} & + \end{array}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x^2 - 2x - 1}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x = t \\ - & + & - & + \\ -\frac{1}{x} & + & \frac{1}{x} & - & \frac{1}{x} & + \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

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

$$[x] \neq 1$$

$$-1 < x < 1$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - (-1, 1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x(x^2 - 1)}}{\sqrt{|x| + 1}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} - & + & - & + \\ -\frac{1}{x} & + & \frac{1}{x} & - & \frac{1}{x} & + \end{array}$$

$$D_f = [1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{|x-1| - x^2}}{|x| - 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x \\ x^2 - 2x - 1 & | & x^2 - 2x - 1 \\ \frac{1}{x} & & \frac{1}{x} \\ - & + & - & + \\ -\frac{1}{x} & + & \frac{1}{x} & - & \frac{1}{x} & + \end{array}$$

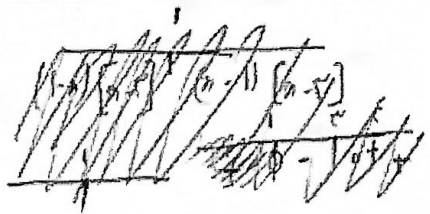
$$D_f = [-1, -1) \cup (1, 1)$$

$$y = \sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)}$$

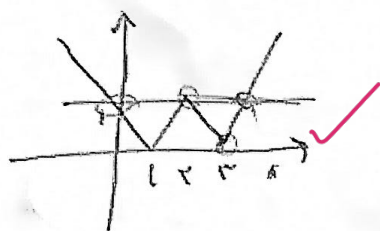
$$\begin{array}{c} x & x \\ + & 0 & + & - \\ + & 0 & + & - \end{array}$$

$$D_f = \{1\} \cup [1, +\infty)$$

$$y = \sqrt{|x-1|} [x, x]$$



$$y = \frac{1}{|k-r|-1-k}$$



$$\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{(-\lambda+r-1)-k}{-1} & \frac{|k-r|-1-k}{-1} \\ \hline \frac{-\lambda+1-k}{-1} & \frac{-\lambda+r-k}{-1} \end{array}$$

$$\lambda = 1-k$$

$$\lambda = r-k$$

$$\lambda = -1-k$$

$$\lambda = -r-k$$

$$\Rightarrow |k| \leq 1$$

~~AB-155~~

~~AE-13K~~

~~-1-k-5~~

$$\frac{\lambda^r + (\lambda_r r)}{\lambda^r r \lambda_r r} \Rightarrow \lambda \neq -r, -1 \rightarrow \underline{\lambda = r}$$

$$\lambda^r - 4\lambda_r r = 0 \rightarrow (\lambda - r)^r = 0$$

$$\lambda = r$$

$\Delta = 0$

$$\log_{K+1} \log \frac{1}{K}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{n}$$

$$1 \rangle n \rangle$$

$$n \rangle 1$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \langle 1$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \rangle 1$$

$$D_f = (0, 1)$$

$$D_f = [-\omega, r] \rightarrow -\omega \leq \lambda \leq r$$

$$f(r\lambda-1) \rightarrow -\omega \leq r\lambda-1 \leq r$$

$$r\lambda-1 \leq r \rightarrow \lambda \leq \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} \leq \lambda \leq \frac{r}{r}$$

$$D_f = [-\frac{r}{r}, \frac{r}{r}]$$