

الف) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{if } (x_1, y_1) \in f \\ \text{if } (x_2, y_2) \in f \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{if } x_1 = x_2} y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2 \Rightarrow \text{تابع یکتا}$

①

ب) مثال فقط $\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{y} (\cos y) = y (\cos \frac{\pi}{y}) \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{y} (\cos y) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos y = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y = (k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \text{تابع نیست}$

ج) $x + y + 2\sqrt{xy} = 0 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = -\sqrt{y} \xrightarrow{x, y \geq 0} x = y \Rightarrow \text{تابع همنی}$

د) $y^3 + y = xy^2 + x \Rightarrow y(y^2 + 1) = x(y^2 + 1) \Rightarrow x = y \Rightarrow \text{تابع همنی}$

$x = -3 \Rightarrow 4(-3)^2 - b = a + 4(-3) \Rightarrow 18 - b = a - 12 \Rightarrow \boxed{a + b = 30}$

②

$-(x^2 + bx - a) > 0$

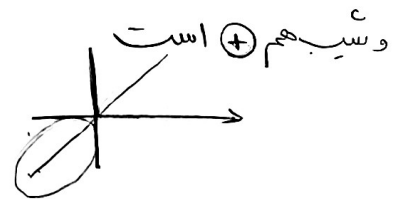
③

$\Rightarrow (x - a)(x - b) \rightarrow x^2 - (a + b)x + ab \Rightarrow ab = -a \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -1}$

$\Rightarrow -(a + b) = b \Rightarrow -(a - 1) = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 2} \Rightarrow 2 - 1 = \boxed{1} \quad a + b$

④ چون فقط اریسید دارد، با همال اریسید تغییر علامت دارد پس تابع خطی بوده

$\Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \sqrt{bx + c} \xrightarrow{x=0} \sqrt{c} = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$



$\Rightarrow -2b - 3|b| = -5b$

الف) $|x| - [x] \neq 0 \Rightarrow D(f) = (0, 1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, 3) \cup \dots$

⑤

ب) ① $x \geq 0$

② $4 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq 4 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 16$

$I \cap II \Rightarrow D(f) = [0, 16]$

الف) $\sqrt[p]{x-1} > 0 \Rightarrow x > \frac{1}{p}$

II) $\log \sqrt[p]{x-1} > 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt[p]{x-1} > 1 \Rightarrow x > \frac{p+1}{p}$

III) $x \neq 1$

$\rightarrow D(f) = \left[\frac{p+1}{p}, +\infty \right)$

ب) $\frac{1}{9+t-t^2} > 0 \Rightarrow 9+t-t^2 > 0 \Rightarrow -(t^2-t-9) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+36}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow t = (-3, 3) \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{|x|} \Rightarrow D(f) = (-3, 3)$

$\frac{\sqrt[p]{x+1}}{x+b} + a > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(p+a)x + a b + 1}{x+b} > 0$

$\Rightarrow -b = \frac{(ab+1)}{p+a} \Rightarrow -pb \pm ab = -ab - 1 \Rightarrow -pb = -1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{p}$

$\frac{[x]}{x} > \frac{1}{p} \xrightarrow{x > 0} \sqrt[p]{px-1} > x+1 = \sqrt[p]{x} \Rightarrow [a, +\infty)$

$\frac{[x]}{x} < \frac{1}{p} \xrightarrow{x < 0} \sqrt[p]{px+1} < -x+1 = \sqrt[p]{x} \Rightarrow \left[-\frac{1}{p}, 0 \right)$

$\frac{p(1x^p + 1x^p + px + 1)}{(px+1)^p} \Rightarrow \frac{p(px+1)^p}{(px+1)^p} = \frac{p}{px+1} \Rightarrow px+1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow D(f) = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{p} \right\}$

$\log(px-a) > 0 \Rightarrow \log(px-a) < 1 \Rightarrow px-a < 10$

$px-a > 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow D(f) = \left(\frac{a}{p}, \frac{10+a}{p} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{10+a}{p} - \frac{a}{p} = \frac{10}{p} = [9]$

$\frac{10+a}{p} > x > \frac{a}{p}$