

الف) $y^2 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1$
 اگر $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in P \rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$
 $\rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \rightarrow 2x_1^2 + 2x_1 - 1 = 2x_2^2 + 2x_2 - 1 \rightarrow y_1^2 = y_2^2 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$ ✓
 ب) $x = r/r \rightarrow r/r \cos y = y \times 0 \Rightarrow \cos y = 0 \Rightarrow y = r/r, 2r/r, \dots$ تابع نیست ✗
 ج) $(x+y)^2 = (x^2 + y^2 + 2xy) \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 2xy \rightarrow (x^2 + y^2 - 2xy) = 0 \rightarrow (x-y)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x=y$ ✓
 د) $2y^2 - y^2 + 2x - 2y = 0 \rightarrow y^2(x-y) + 2(x-y) = 0 \rightarrow (x-y)(y^2+2) = 0 \rightarrow x=y$ ✓

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & x-1 \geq 2 \rightarrow x \geq 3 \\ a - 2x & x-1 \leq -2 \rightarrow x \leq -1 \\ a + 2x & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$
 $f(-1) = 2(1) - b$
 $f(-1) = a - 2 \rightarrow a - 2 = 2 - b \rightarrow a + b = 4$

$f(x) = \sqrt{-(x-b)(x-a)}$
 $\rightarrow -(x-b)(x-a) = a - bx - x^2$
 $-x^2 + (a+b)x - ab = a - x^2 - bx + a$
 $a+b = -b \rightarrow a = -2b$
 $-ab = +a \rightarrow b = -1$
 $a + b = -2 - 1 = -3$

$a=0$
 $x=2 \rightarrow 2b + c = 0$
 $\rightarrow c = -2b$
 $|b|$
 $b < 0 \rightarrow |b| = -b \rightarrow 3a + c - 3|b|$
 $\rightarrow 3 \times 0 - 2b - 3(-b)$
 $= -2b + 3b = b$

الف) $|x| - [x] \neq 0 \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Z}^+$

ب)
 $\sqrt{y} = -\sqrt{x} + 9 \rightarrow -\sqrt{x} + 9 \geq 0$
 $\rightarrow -\sqrt{x} \geq -9$
 $\sqrt{x} \leq 9 \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 81$
 $y \geq 0$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{\log r n - 1} \quad n > 0 \quad r n - 1 > 0 \rightarrow n > 1/r$$

$$\log r n - 1 > 0 \rightarrow r n - 1 > 1 \rightarrow n > \frac{2}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{4 - \sqrt{|n| - |n|}} \neq 0$$

$$Df = [1/r, +\infty)$$

$$\{n \neq 9, -9\}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{r n + r}{n + b}} + a = \sqrt{\frac{r n + r + a n + a b}{n + b}} \quad n + b \neq 0 \rightarrow b = -r$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} r n - 1 & n \geq \omega \\ \varepsilon n + r & n \leq \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{a} \\ \sqrt{r n + \varepsilon} \end{cases}$$

$$n > \omega \rightarrow n > 0 \quad n \geq \omega \quad I$$

$$n < \varepsilon \quad r n + \varepsilon > 0 \quad n > -\frac{\varepsilon}{r} \quad II$$

$$\rightarrow I \cap II \quad n \geq \omega$$

$$\frac{r \varepsilon n^r - r^4 n^r + 1 n^r + r}{(\varepsilon n^r + (\varepsilon n + 1)^r)} = \frac{r (n+1)^r}{(\varepsilon n + 1)^r} = \frac{r}{r n + 1}$$

$$\rightarrow R = \left\{ -\frac{1}{r} \right\}$$

$$1 - \log r n - a > 0 \rightarrow \log r n - a < 1$$

$$r n - a < 10 \Rightarrow r n < 10 + a \Rightarrow n \leq \frac{10 + a}{r}$$

$$r n - a > 0 \Rightarrow n > \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{r} < n \leq \frac{10 + a}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10 + a}{r} - \frac{a}{r} = 10$$