

تابع است. و در هر یک از این موارد، تابع به صورت زیر است:

$$- \text{اگر } y = \sqrt{x^2 + x_{n-1}} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2 + x_{n+1}} \quad \text{تابع است}$$

$$2) \text{ اگر } y = \sqrt{x^2 + x_{n-1}} \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + x_{n-1} = x_{n+1} \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - x_{n-1} = 0 \rightarrow (x-y)^2 = 0 \rightarrow y = x$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + x_{n-1} - y^2 - x_{n-1} = 0 \rightarrow y^2 = x^2 \rightarrow y = x \quad \text{تابع است}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - b & x \geq 1 \\ x^2 + b & x < 1 \\ a + x & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad f(-1) = 1 - b, a - 1, a + b - 1$$

$$x^2 - b \geq a \rightarrow x^2 \geq a + b \rightarrow x \geq \sqrt{a+b} \quad \text{یا} \quad x \leq -\sqrt{a+b}$$

$$x^2 + b \geq a \rightarrow x^2 \geq a - b \rightarrow x \geq \sqrt{a-b} \quad \text{یا} \quad x \leq -\sqrt{a-b}$$

$$a + x \geq a \rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$a + x \leq a \rightarrow x \leq 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c > 0 \quad D = (-\infty, 1) \quad (10)$$

کتاب ریاضی

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2 - 1}} \rightarrow x^2 \neq 1 \rightarrow x \notin \mathbb{Z} \cup \{0\} \rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \{0, \pm 1\}$$

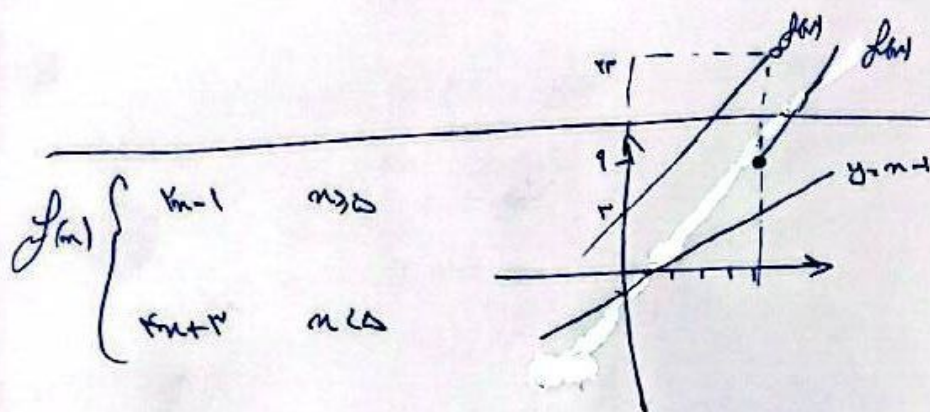
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{9-x} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow 9 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq 9 \rightarrow x \leq 81$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 1}{x}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1 \text{ یا } x \leq -1 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x \geq 1 \text{ یا } x \leq -1$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2 - 1}} \rightarrow x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 > 1 \rightarrow x > 1 \text{ یا } x < -1$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 1 > 1 \rightarrow x^2 > 2 \rightarrow x > \sqrt{2} \text{ یا } x < -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\rightarrow D = (-\sqrt{2}, -1) \cup (1, \sqrt{2})$$

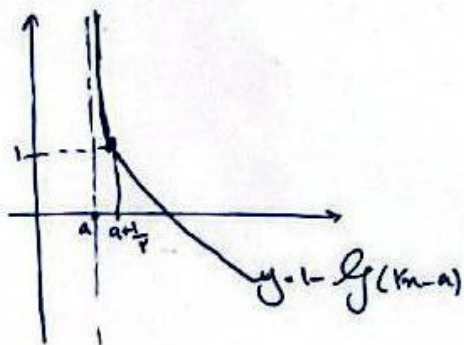


$$f(n) = n+1 \Rightarrow f(n) \geq n-1$$

$$n+1 \geq n-1 \rightarrow n \geq -1 \rightarrow n \geq -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \mathbb{D} \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{r}, +\infty\right)$$

$$y = \frac{r^n + r^{n+1} + n+1}{(r^n + r^{n+1})^r} = \frac{r^n(1+r) + n+1}{(r^n(1+r))^r} = \frac{r^n(1+r)}{(r^n)^r (1+r)^r} = \frac{r^n}{(r^n)^r} = \frac{r^n}{r^{nr}} = \frac{1}{r^{n(r-1)}}$$

$$r^n + r^{n+1} \neq 0 \rightarrow (r^n)^r \neq 0 \rightarrow n \neq -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \mathbb{D} \cdot \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{-\frac{1}{r}\right\}$$



$$n = a + \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow y = 1 - g(a) = 1 \rightarrow a + 1 = 1 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$\rightarrow y = 1 - g(x-a) \rightarrow x-a > 0 \rightarrow x > a \rightarrow x > 0 \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow y = 1 - g(x-a) \rightarrow x-a \leq 0 \rightarrow x \leq a \rightarrow x \leq 0 \rightarrow x \leq -\frac{1}{r}$$

$\mathbb{D} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{r}, +\infty\right) \cup \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{r}\right]$