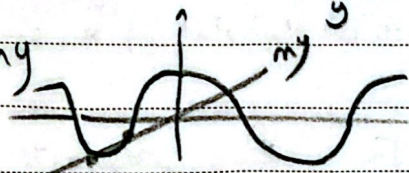


①

$$y'' = 2n^2 + 2n - 1 \xrightarrow{\sqrt{}} y = \sqrt{2n^2 + 2n - 1} \rightarrow \text{تابع است} \checkmark$$

$$1) n \cos y = y \cos n \rightarrow \frac{\cos y}{y} = \frac{\cos n}{n} \rightarrow 0 < \frac{\cos n}{n} < \infty$$

$$\rightarrow \cos y = my \rightarrow \text{خط مستقیم برضد دایره} \checkmark$$



$$2) \frac{n+y}{2} = \sqrt{ny} \quad n, y > 0 \quad \xleftrightarrow{\text{توان ۲}} \frac{n^2+y^2+2ny}{4} = ny \rightarrow n^2+y^2+2ny = 4ny$$

$$\rightarrow n^2+y^2-2ny = 0 \rightarrow (n-y)^2 = 0 \rightarrow n=y \quad \checkmark \text{ تابع است } \checkmark$$

$$1) ny^2 + 2n - y^3 - 2y = 0 \rightarrow y^2(n-y) + 2(n-y) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (n-y)(y^2+2) = 0 \rightarrow n-y=0 \rightarrow n=y \quad \checkmark \text{ تابع است } \checkmark$$

②

$$|n-1| > 2 \rightarrow n-1 > 2 \rightarrow n > 3 \quad \vee \quad n-1 < -2 \rightarrow n < -1$$

$$\Rightarrow F(n) = \begin{cases} 2n^2 - b & n > 3 \vee n < -1 \\ a + 2n & -3 \leq n \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

تابع یکتا برای $n=1$ است
و $n=-3$ یک جواب است

$$n=-1 \rightarrow 2-b = a-2 \rightarrow a+b = 4 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{و} \quad n=-3 \rightarrow 12-b = a-6$$

$$\rightarrow a+b = 18 \quad \checkmark$$

$$a, b \rightarrow \text{عددهای صحیح} \rightarrow n=a \rightarrow a-ba-a^2=0$$

$$\rightarrow a^2+ba-a=1 \rightarrow a(a+b-1)=1 \rightarrow a=1 \vee a+b-1=1 \rightarrow \boxed{a+b=1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$1) a \neq b \rightarrow a-b^2=b^2 \rightarrow 2b^2=a \rightarrow b = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a + a = 1 \rightarrow \frac{(2+\sqrt{2})a}{2} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{عدد صحیح } a \rightarrow \text{عدد صحیح } b \rightarrow a+b=1$$

(4) باید ضریب x^2 منفی شود تا بازه $(-\infty, 2)$ معنی پیدا کند.
 $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-(x-2)}} \rightarrow -x+2 = bx+c-1 \quad b=-1, c=2, a=0$ (1, 70)

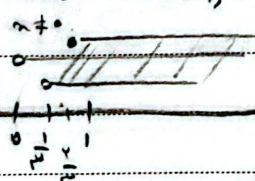
$3a+c-3|b| = 3(0)+2-3|-1| = 2-3 = -1$ ✓
 ← پاسخ باید برصفت ط باشد
 $a=0, c=2b \rightarrow 0-2b-3(-b)=b$
 $b < 0$

(5) (2) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{|x|-[x]}}$ → $|x| - [x] \neq 0 \rightarrow |x| \neq [x]$
 ← نباید عدد صحیح مثبت باشد زیرا با هم مساوی می شوند.
 ساده می شوند پس نباید اعداد غیر از این باز باشند.
 $Df: \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Z} \cup \{0\}$ ✓
 $\mathbb{R} - \mathbb{W}$

→ $f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 9 \rightarrow \sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{x} \quad (1) \quad x \geq 0$

(2) $9 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \xrightarrow{\text{توان 2}} \sqrt{x} \leq 9 \rightarrow x \leq 81 \quad D_f: [0, 81] \cup \{x \leq -81\}$ ✓

(9) (1, 8) $f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{x-1} x}$ (1) $x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$ و (2) $x > 0$
 $x \neq 1$

(3) $\rightarrow \log_{x-1} x \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1 > 1 \rightarrow x > 2 \quad D \cap D_f: (\frac{x}{x-1} + \infty)$ ✓
 $0 < x-1 \leq x^0$
 $x \leq \frac{x}{x-1}$


→ $f(x) = \log \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} \quad (1) \quad \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x|} > 0 \rightarrow$

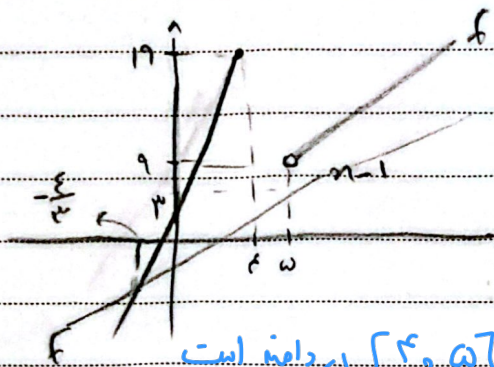
$\frac{-9}{4} - \frac{9}{4} +$ ✓

(5) (2) $y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+x+a}{x+b}} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x^2+x+ax+ab}{x+b}} \rightarrow Df: (r, +\infty)$

→ $\sqrt{\frac{(x+a)x + x+ab}{x+b}} \rightarrow \frac{x^2+x+ax+ab}{x+b} \geq 0$
 $b = -r \quad a = -r = \sqrt{\frac{r+4}{2r}}$

→ $b = -r$ ✓

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



$$f(n) = n+1 > \omega \rightarrow f(n) > n-1$$

$$\text{Is } f(n) = n-1 \text{ ?}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad n-1 = n-1 \rightarrow \text{no, } \Delta$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \varepsilon n + \mu = n-1$$

$$\varepsilon n = -\mu \rightarrow n = -\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon} \checkmark$$

$$D_f = [-\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}, \varepsilon] \cup (\omega, +\infty)$$

$$D_f = [-\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}, +\infty) \leftarrow \text{if } [\varepsilon, \omega] \text{ is not}$$

$$g = \frac{\mu(n^2 + 1n^2 + 4n + 1)}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{\mu(n+1)^2}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{\mu}{(n+1)} \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-\frac{1}{\mu}\} \checkmark$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - \log^{n-a}} \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad n-a > 0 \rightarrow n > a \rightarrow a > \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 1 - \log^{n-a} > 0 \rightarrow \log^{n-a} \leq 1 \rightarrow n-a \leq 1 \rightarrow n \leq \frac{1+a}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = (\frac{a}{r}, \frac{1+a}{r}] \rightarrow c-b = \frac{1+a}{r} - \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{r} = \omega \checkmark$$