

۱۵, ۲۵

الف) $y^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \Rightarrow$ تعریف ریاضی $\Rightarrow y_1^3 = 2x^2 + 2x - 1 \Rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$ (تابع است) (۲)

ب) $f(x = \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \cos y = y \times \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \cos y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ (تابع نیست) (۱)

ج) $x + y = \sqrt{xy} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = xy \Rightarrow y^2 - 2xy - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (y-x)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = x$ (تابع است، از یک به یک) (۱)

د) $y'' + 2y = xy' + 2x \Rightarrow y(y^2 + 2) = x(y^2 + 2) \Rightarrow \frac{y}{y^2 + 2} = x \Rightarrow y \leq x$ (۲)

$x - 1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq 3$
 $x - 1 \leq -2 \Rightarrow x \leq -1$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - b & x \leq -1 \text{ یا } x \geq 3 \\ a + 2x & -3 \leq x \leq -1 \end{cases}$ (۱, ۵)

اگر $x \in [-3, -1]$ $\Rightarrow a + 2x = 2x^2 - b \Rightarrow a + b \leq 2x^2 - 2x$ (۲)

$x = -1$ در هر بازه است $a + 2(-1) = -b + 2(-1)^2$
 $a + b \leq 2$

اگر $x = a \Rightarrow a - ab - a^2 = 0$
 اگر $x = b \Rightarrow a - b^2 - b^2 = 0 \xrightarrow{a = -2b} 2b^2 + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow 2b(b+1) = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$
 $S = \frac{-B}{A} = -b = a + b \Rightarrow a = -2b$
 $a \neq 0$ و $b \neq 0$
 $b \leq -1$ و $a \leq 2$ (۲)

$a + b \leq 2 + (-1) = 1$ (۳)



$|x| - [x] \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = R - \{x^+ \cup \{0\}\}$ (الف) (۲)

$R - W$

ب) $\sqrt{y} = 9 - \sqrt{x}$
 $9 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq 9 \Rightarrow x \leq 81$
 $x \geq 0 \Rightarrow D_f \subseteq [0, 81]$ (۵)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x_n} = 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x_n - 1} = \infty$ (الف)
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x_n - 1} = \infty \Rightarrow x_n - 1 \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 1$
 $Df = (1, +\infty) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right]$ ✓

$4 + \sqrt{|x|} - |x| \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq \pm 9$ $\sqrt{|x|} < 2 \Rightarrow |x| < 4 \Rightarrow x \in (-2, 2)$
 $\Rightarrow Df = (-9, 9)$ ✓
 $\sqrt{|x|} = t \Rightarrow -t^2 + t + 4 > 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - t - 4 < 0$
 $(t-2)(t+2)$

$y = \sqrt{\frac{(x+a)x+ab+r}{x+b}}$
 $a < -r$
 $b+r < 0$
 $b < -r$
 دس صورت باید از سین بود

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x_{n-1} & x \geq \delta \\ f_{n+r} & x < \delta \end{cases}$ $I \cup II \rightarrow Df = \left[-\frac{r}{r}, \delta\right) \cup [\delta, +\infty)$ (1, v8)
 $f(x) \geq x-1$
 $\begin{cases} x \geq \delta & x_{n-1} \geq x-1 \Rightarrow x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq \delta \text{ I} \\ x < \delta & f_{n+r} \geq x-1 \Rightarrow rx \geq -r \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} \leq x < \delta \text{ II} \end{cases}$

$\frac{r(1x^r + 1x^r + 4x + 1)}{(x^r + x_{n+1})^r} = \frac{r(x_{n+1})^r}{(x_{n+1})^r} = \frac{r}{x_{n+1}}$
 $x_{n+1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -\frac{1}{r}$
 $Df = \mathbb{R} - \left\{-\frac{1}{r}\right\}$

$x_n - a > 0 \Rightarrow x_n > \frac{a}{r}$
 $1 - \lg(x_n - a) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lg(x_n - a) \leq 1 \Rightarrow x_n - a \leq 10 \Rightarrow x_n \leq 10 + a$
 $C - b = \frac{10+a}{r} - \frac{a}{r}$
 $x \leq \frac{10+a}{r}$